# THE AVANT COURIER.

*The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.*

FRIDAY, : : : : MARCH 10, 1876.


## NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Legislature has given the people of Montana a good railroad bill for their acceptance on the 3d of April next. We think there is no question as to the acceptance by the Northern Pacific Company of the proposition made in the bill passed. This is the most important measure that the citizens of this Territory have ever had presented for their action. No such an opportunity will likely occur again. Every person within our borders is deeply and vitally interested in this question. The time is rapidly approaching for action. Every citizen favoring the law passed to aid the Northern Pacific should take an interest in the canvass by which the destinies of Montana are to be affected for all coming time. All admit the indispensable need of a railroad. All feel how isolated we are without one. Surely, when so magnificent an opportunity is presented to get one at an early day is offered, the people will not fail to vote for the proposition. The law is well guarded, and the interests of the Territory amply secured. In no State or Territory, that has passed bills to aid railroads, are such safeguards. Our legislators, warned by the experience of hasty legislation in voting aid to railroads, have wisely guarded the interests of their constituents in the law passed, on which the people will be called on to vote on the 3d of April next. If the terms of the law are faithfully carried out our people will never be called upon to pay a single dollar by way of taxes to bring the road to Gallatin City. By this proposition the Territory only loans its CREDIT to the Northern Pacific, and the Company has to pay both interest and principal, and is required to give ample security to do this, before a single bond is issued or delivered to them. The guarantees are to be full and ample. We feel sure that such a favorable proposition should receive the unanimous support of the voters of Montana. Such a chance to get a road on terms so favorable may never offer again, and it behooves us all to work earnestly for the ratification of the law. The ratification of the proposition to loan our credit to the Northern Pacific will revive business in all its departments, and infuse vigor into all kinds of operations. The mere fact of the aid being voted and the prospect of early railroad connection, will tend to invite emigration and capital, by which our abundant agricultural resources will be developed. New enterprises will spring up and life and vigor will be infused in all our borders. Ratify this law and the good results flowing from such action will be incalculable. It will convince the outside world that we have faith OURSELVES in the wonderful richness of the Territory. No better advertisement of our resources could be published, than to vote the aid asked in this railroad law. Citizens of Montana! Do not hold your arms in supineness, when such a brilliant chance is offered to better your condition, and really to make the fortunes you have so long sought.—Arouse yourselves to action, and vote "early and often" for the ratification of the law passed by the Legislature to loan the credit of Montana to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to bring their road to the heart of the Territory. Do this, and you will enjoy the reflection of having done your duty to yourselves and your children, and of having been instrumental in bringing within our borders a great Continental highway that will link together the waters of two great oceans—the Atlantic and Pacific.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the recent movement of troops it would appear that there was a prospect of a lively tilt with the Sioux Indians. This is a duty that should have been performed several years ago. It is said that Gen. Crook is marching from Cheyenne, Gen. Custer from Bismarck, Gen. Gibbon from Fort Shaw and Gen. Brisbin has gone from Fort Ellis. It is understood that these forces will operate in conjunction, and give the vagabond Sioux a severe chastisement This is the only course to pursue. These hostile Indians need a good thrashing, so as to make them behave as other peaceful Indians. Reduce the Indian to subjection to the laws everywhere, by the strong arm of the Government, and they will give no further trouble. It has been a stain on American civilization, that in its one hundredth anniversary thousands of savage Indians exist in our borders, slaying and scalping its citizens. The Government should use the whole army, if necessary, to settle the Indian question. It can be settled at once, if the Indian finds that the Government is in earnest. There should be no cessation of hostilities on our part till not a single hostile Indian exists within the limits of the United States. The campaign at present begun promises to be active and earnest. We understand that the arrangements for it have been going on quietly since last fall, and if appearances are not deceptive, we are to have an Indian war on an extensive scale. The scene of operations will be mostly in Montana, and we may have a taste of it quite near the settlements in Gallatin and Yellowstone valleys, but we do not apprehend the slightest danger in this immediate vicinity. Some people, however, are always "getting scared before they are hurt."

Mr. MAGINNIS, on leave, introduced the following bill:

A BILL To provide for the construction of military posts on the Yellowstone and Muscleshell rivers.

Whereas Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan and Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry have, in their reports to the Secretary of War for the year 1875, set forth the great importance and immediate necessity of the construction of military posts at certain points on the Yellowstone and Muscleshell Rivers, in the Territory of Montana, and in the Military Department of Dakota, and such recommendations have been transmitted to Congress with the approval of the Secretary of War: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the construction of such military posts or depots, at such points as may be selected by the Secretary of War.

## BELKNAP.

### The Way Post Trading is Managed in Montana.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.

The Times to-morrow will publish on the authority of men who have been engaged in frontier trading for the past eighteen years some very interesting facts connected with this business, which state that Orville Grant, brother of the President, has been interested with Belknap in disposing of trading posts for money. Grant, shortly after the appointment of Belknap as Secretary of War, visited most of the posts on the frontier and canceled all the licenses issued by Secretary Rawlins.

Durfee & Peck, extensive government freighters and merchants on the frontier, held the principal sutlerships at this time and were astonished at this unexpected change. Mr. Peck investigated the matter and found that Orville Grant had full authority from the Secretary of War to dispose of all the trading posts as he thought fit. Mr. Peck applied to Grant for authority to retain certain posts where his firm had invested large sums of money in buildings and goods and he would agree to it only on terms of so much cash down and a certain share of the profits—practically the same arrangements that existed between Marsh and Evans & Co., at Fort Sill. Peck refused to comply with these terms, and others received the appointments at Fort Buford and Fort Peck. A. C. Leighton was appointed sutler upon the terms proposed by Orville Grant.

The bonus was so large that he lost money, and subsequently offered to sell to Durfee and Peck. The latter agreed to buy, but Leighton had first to obtain permission to sell from Grant. This Grant refused, and made easier terms with Leighton. The Fort Sully tradership was taken from Durfee & Peck and given to John Athey. Athey paid all the money he had to get the post, and was obliged to make terms with Durfee & Peck to run it. The latter firm leased from him and carried on the business for a year, when the profits accruing to Athey enabled him to run the business himself.

Durfee & Peck had a tradership at Fort Sill, but it was given to Evans & Co. Durfee & Peck attempted to carry on business in opposition to Evans & Co., but the officers of the post were forbidden to give soldiers orders on any firm but Evans & Co., and they were forced to abandon their post, Orville Grant went so far in his opposition to Durfee & Peck that he forbid those to whom he gave appointments to purchase the goods or buildings belonging to that firm. Grant also had an arrangement with the Interior Department by which he controlled many of the Indian trading posts. These he disposed of in the same manner as the sutlerships—to the highest bidder. Grant was in the habit of visiting the military posts and the Indian trading stations every year to collect the money due him and his partner, Belknap, and for this purpose he had authority from Secretary Belknap to draw upon any military posts for ambulances, teams, and such aid as he might require. His authority was generally recognized and he was greatly feared all along the frontier.

The authority for these statements is Dr. Terry, who for many years past has been actively connected with Durfee & Peck, and who has spent much of his life on the frontier. He says the Congressional Committee will open of a rich lead if they will investigate the affairs at Fort Buford.

## GENERAL BELKNAP.

The newspapers are full of the fall of the late Secretary of War. The House of Representatives has impeached him of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the case is now in the Senate. The Attorney General has been directed to have him criminally tried. If found guilty his punishment will not be less than three years imprisonment and a fine in double the amount of money improperly obtained. Below is the evidence adduced against him:

Mr. Clymer proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb P Marsh, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about $20-000 in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

TUESDAY, February 29.

The Committee met—present Messrs Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins. Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses ordered to be subpoened by the committee, being present, was duly sworn according to law and questioned by the Chairman:

Q.—Were you or not appointed or tendered an appointment as post trader at Ft. Sill, Indian Territory, in the Fall of 1870 by the Secretary of War? If so, under what circumstances was said appointment secured to you? State also if you were commissioned by the Secretary as such Post Trader, or if not who was so commissioned and if any other person than yourself was so commissioned. Give his name, the reason why he was commissioned; if any agreement was made between you and the appointee, state it or produce the agreement in the case; and was such agreement made with the knowledge of the Secretary of War and state circumstances connected with making of that agreement and all transactions in detail thereunder fully and particularly as if you were specially interrogated in regard to the several transactions and so fully as to save the necessity of repeated interrogatories.

A.—In reply to your question I would state that in 1870, myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch and on our return to New York, Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during the visit for some three or four weeks and I supposed in consequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligations, for she asked me one day in the course of conversation, why I did not apply for a Post tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were and was told that many of them were very lucrative offices; that if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers and besides that I was without political influence. She answered that politicians got such places, etc. Do not remember her saying, "if I had a valuable Post of that kind would I remember her," but I remember her as saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a Post you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of that kind, and he told him to leave the office or he would kick him down stairs." Remembering, as I do, this story I presume that the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington and in a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me that the Post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable Post as she understood and she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the Secretary War to agree to give it to me. At all events I called upon the Secretary of War and made application or this position on a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper letters and recommendations and this I told him I could do. Either Mrs Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present Trader at the Post, John S Evans, was an applicant for re-appointment and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandize, etc., if the office was taken from him, and it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for their purchase if I wished to run the Post myself. I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember he said that a firm of western Post traders who claimed to have a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, promised to have him appointed, but found on coming to Washington this firm to be without influence. Evans at first proposed a partnership which I declined and then a bonus of certain parts of the profits if I would allow him the position to continue business. We finally agreed upon $15,000 per year. Evans and myself went to New York together where the contract was made and executed During our trip over, Evans saw something in the Army and Navy Journal which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the Fort and he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced. by agreement, to $12,000. The same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either certificate of deposit or bank notes, by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this I had a conversation with Mrs. Bowers to the following purport. I went up stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bowers to see the baby. I said to her: "This child will have money coming to it before a great while." She said, "yes, the mother gave the child to me and told me that the money coming from you she must take and keep for it." I said all right and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so and yet I can give no reason for it, for as far as I know the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of the remark of Mrs. Bowers that if I sent the money to the father that she would get it anyways as it belonged to her. I certainly had some understanding then or subsequently with her or him, for when the next payment came due and came, I sent one half to the Secretary of War and have continually, substantially, from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say, one and one-half to two years after the commencement of these payments, I reduced the amount to six thousand dollars per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Evans and his partners and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time, reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this Post, caused by exhorbitant charges, made necessary on the part of the traders by reason of the payments of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statements of all facts in the case and complete as I can remember occurrences of so many years ago. The money was sent according to instructions of the Secretary of War; sometimes in bank notes by Adams Express. I think on one or more occasions by certificates of deposit on the National Bank of America, in New York, and sometimes I have paid him in New York in person.

Q.—Can you state the sum in the aggregate received by you under the contract with Evans and what portion thereof you have paid the Secretary of War, including the first and last payment which you have stated were not paid to him?

A.—The first payment to me by Evans was made in the Fall of 1870, at the rate of $12,000 a year. He paid at that rate for about a year and a half or two years. Since then at the rate of $6,000 per year, It would aggregate about $40,000. When I sent money by Express I would send him the receipt of the Company which he would either return marked O. K. or otherwise acknowledge the receipt of the same. When I sent by Express I always deposited the money personally and took a receipt for it.

I showed him the telegraph subpoena and asked him what it meant? He said he supposed it was to state before the Committee what I knew about our transactions together. I said I did not like to appear because I thought my testimony would be damaging to or implicate him; or give him trouble. He said he thought not and advised me to stay and meet the Committee. During that evening my conversation was chiefly with his wife, he being present part of the time and understanding the general tenor of our conversation. She suggested that I could make a statement which would satisfy the Committee and exculpate the Secretary. She wanted me to go before the Committee and represent that she and I had had business transactions together for many years and all this money I had sent the Secretary was money that she had from time to time deposited with me as a kind of a private banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the Secretary of War. I told her that the statement would not hold water before the Committee and I told her I could not make it. At the same time I was so wrought up and had such an anxiety, she pressing and pressing me about it, and having slept little since the receipt of the subpoena, and sympathizing with their condition, I did not give them a positive answer that night. They said they would breakfast at 9 o'clock. I came down and met the Secretary alone, and told him I thought I had better leave the country, for I would not perjure myself for anyone. That I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself for anybody. He said he did not wish me to do that, as we could fix it up some other way. I said, I think I had better leave the country. The Secretary told me that

I WOULD RUIN HIM

if I left. I said, if I go before the Committee I will ruin you, for I will tell the truth. He was greatly excited when I came down stairs to leave, He followed and asked me into the parlor and said to me:

"I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer." He said if I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the Committee, and I left and took the limited express to New York. On reaching home I consulted my attorney asking him if the Committee could reach me by subpoena if I left the country. I stated the case to him —Mr. Bartlett. He asked me if I had been subpoened, and I told him that I had had a telegraphic dispatch calling me to Washington. He said that a subpoena had been duly served, they could give me considerable trouble.

Q.by the Chairman —Did you ever have any business relation of any kind whatever with the late Mrs. Belknap, or the present Mrs. Belknap, or either of them other than those arising from this Fort Sill tradership? Have you not or have ever had any sum or sums of money, or any evidence of indebtedness or securities of any sort or description, whatever, belonging to either of them; or have you at any time been indebted to either of them in any way, manner, form or description?

A.—Never. The present Mrs. Belknap, years ago, may have consulted me on business matters, but there were no monetary transactions, whatever, between us, other than I have heretofore stated.

Q.—In a conversation had with the present Mrs. Belknap, at the funeral of her sister in December 1879, or in any other conversation had with her or any other person at any other time, was it an understanding that the money you were to pay and were paying, was to be the money of Mrs Belknap, the present wife of the Secretary of War?

A.—It was not.

The foregoing deposition and statement made under oath, having been carefully read over to Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, witness in the presence of the Committee, and he having made such alterations and corrections therein as he deemed just, he asserts to it as a correct record of his testimony, and attests the same by his signature.

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Telegraph, in speaking of the bill recently passed by our Legislature to loan the credit of the Territory to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, says:

The opening of this railroad to the heart of the mining regions of this important Territory, will be an event of vast consequence not merely to the people of Montana but to the great railroad and business interest of the United States. A very large area of this Territory contains numerous mines of gold and silver, lead and copper, &c, many of which, owing to the great cost of shipping them at the present time under the present inadequate and costly arrangements for their transportation, must remain unworked. By the construction of about five hundred miles more of the Northern Pacific line, now running to the Missouri river at Bismarck, this mine of national wealth will be tapped at its centre by a first class railroad, extending over favorable ground across Dakota, and along the Yellowstone—the finest unoccupied railroad valley on the continent. Then instead of the long, costly and tedious route, which we have described, there will be about one thousand miles of continuous railroad from the heart of Montana to the head of navigation on Lake Superior, about thirteen hundred miles to Milwaukee, and about fourteen hundred miles to Chicago. Then instead of taking twelve to fifteen days, as it does now in the winter, the trip can be made, all rail, from New York to Central Montana in five days, without fatigue. Bismarck, the point where the railroad crosses the Missouri river will then become the great transfer and shipping point between the railroad and the vast navigation of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

### Election Law.

The last Legislature passed a new law regulating elections in this Territory. Section 34 prolongs for one year the terms of all county, district and township officers elected in August, 1875. Below is the Section:

Sec. 34. The term of office of all districts, county and township officers elected under the provisions of this act shall begin on the third Monday in December next ensuing after the election, and the term of office of all officers elected at the general election in August, 1874, shall hold and extend until the third Monday of December next ensuing the expiration of their present term of office. All county, district and township officers elected at the August election in the year 1875 shall hold their respective offices until the third Monday in December, 1878: Provided, that the term of office of county Treasurer shall being on the first Monday in March, next ensuing their election, and the county commissioners of the several counties are hereby authorized and empowered to fill any and all vacancies in said office, created by the expiration of the term of office any of incumbent, or from any other cause: Provided. That when any officer who by law is required to give bonds before entering upon or when entering upon his said office, and whose term of office is hereby prolonged. shall, before entering upon that portion of his term hereby prolonged, give a new undertaking in the form and to be approved as is now provided by law.

One by one our great men pass away, First—Tweed, then Joyce and McDonald, and McKee and Winslow and now, Belknap. But of all these degraded thieves and vulgar felons "the late Secretary of War" alone was mean enough to seek to saddle his dishonor on the head of a defenceless wife.

McKee and Avery are both to have new trials.

## TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

### Deer Lodge County.

[From the New North-West, March 3d.]

Fifty lodges—500 soles—of assorted Indians, from the Buffalo, en route to the Jocko and down the river, camped out on Blackfoot Sunday and sent in representatives with robes, buffalo tongues, papposes, etc., to trade, etc. They were Big Canoe's squad, and were under escort of Lieutenant Booth and a detachment of twelve soldiers from Fort Shaw. They were eleven days out from Ft. Shaw, and were hard to herd and lazy to travel, and Lieutenant B. thinks that as a big chief Big Canoe is a "steamboat."

Mr. Charles Bennett received that Pioneer diamond from London direct, on Tuesday evening, it having been sent there to be cut and mounted. It is a very pretty little stone—rated as "first water" — but owing to a flaw in it had to be cut down to between a quarter and a half carat. Its London valuation is £10—$50. So it is demonstated that a pure diamond was found on Pioneer Bar. The question now is: "Are there more of them?" And it will doubtless be tested in the spring, as the boys will keep a sharp lookout for the sparkling beauties.

The Blackfoot folks are apprehensive of short water this season. There is no snow about town, and unless there is a heavy fall yet only the Tiger ditch will have a good head. "Short water" is the dread all round the gulches.

San Francisco has green peas, asparagus and new potatoes.

The Central Pacific trains are blocked with snow.

Witnesses who testify in behalf of the Government in any criminal case, or before committees of Congress are exempt from prosecution,

### Babcock.

Washington, March 4.

It is semi-officially stated that Gen. Babcock's connection with the business of the Executive mansion has ceased

### Belknap's Successor.

New York, March 2

A Washington dispatch says it is generally believed that Treasurer New well be tendered the office of Secretary of War.

### Rumored Cabinet Changes.

Chicago, March 4.

The Times' Washington special says it is rumored that the President intends making entire change in his Cabinet. The anti Bristow wing claim that he can now find a pretext that will crowd that gentleman out and bring a new Secretary of the Treasury, a new Secretary of War, and a new Postmaster General into his council. A prominent Senator said today the President asked him if the Senate would confirm John C. New for Secretary of War, if he were nominated. It is reported that the President lends willing ear to the proposition to place Gen Sheridan in the War Office temporarily while he is advising a Cabinet which shall be homogeneous and respected by the nation. In the present condition of things he finds it impossible to obtain the services of citizens of high repute to place in his Cabinet....


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FEED, LIVERY AND SALE

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(Opposite Northern Pacific Hotel.)

GEO. ASH, Prop'r.

This old and well established stable is well adapted for doing a first class business as a livery, feed and sale stable, and is run in connection with the Metropolitan Hotel.

Buggies, Sleighs and Fine Saddle Horses, and splendid turnouts furnished promptly on short notice.

GEORGE ASH.

Bozeman, Dec. 3, 1875.

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C. B. FAUCETT.

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## Boots and Shoes,

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Men's, Ladies' and Children's Arctics

GUM BOOTS

*Leather and Findings*

Boots made to measure from the best French stock.

Repairing neatly done. Prices reasonable

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## GALLATIN MILLS,

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Our brand of Flour aways stands

*At the Head of the Market*

*Steam Threshers,*

The best in the valley, which have proved highly satisfactory to those employing them. P. W. McADOW & BRO.

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OF HELENA.

*Designated Depository of the United States.*

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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 6 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*

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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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*Designated Depository and Financial Agents of the United States.*

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Exchange drawn on Helena, Virginia City, Deer Lodge, Corinne, Salt Lake city, San Francisco, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and on all the principal cities of Europe.

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

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OF HELENA.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

## $10,000 Given Away!

We will send the AVANT COURIER, usual price $5 00, and the Louisville Weekly COURIER-JOURNAL, usual price $2 00, postage paid on both papers, for one year, for $6 00.

The Weekly Courier Journal is the great NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

It will, on December 31st, 1875, distribute impartially $10,000 in valuable presents among its subscribers, and every subscription sent through us will be entitled to a registered and numbered receipt for this distribution.

The fourth volume of the Avant Courier is drawing to a close, and we offer to subscribers a splendid opportunity to renew their subscriptions, securing their local paper and the best weekly in the States, besides giving them a chance to get a valuable present, all for the same amount they will have to pay for one of our Territorial papers. Send us Six Dollars and get both papers.

# RICH & WILLSON.

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A Mammoth Stock of Fancy and Staple

GROCERIES,

and themost complete stock of

*Tobaccos and Cigars*

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Every Department Complete

DRY GOODS,

Carpets, Ladies' Furnishing Goods

Hardware,

FARMING UTENSILS,

house Furnishing Goods, Lamps, Crockery and Glassware,

Miners' Tools and Outfits, Hats and Caps

Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes,

CLOTHING

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Stationery,

Notions, &c., &c.

A full supply of the ALDEN PREPARED FRUITS 25 per cent. lower than ever before. California Dried Fruits of all kinds

A full assortment of the celebrated Cutting Canned Goods.

A full supply of California Blankets and Woolen Goods.

Harness, Saddlery, Saddlers' Hardware

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The only place to find a genuine Plymouth Buck Glove.

The Maine River Drive Boot manufactured expressly to our order.

The old motto:

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

TERMS CASH, or such exchange as we can readily convert into cash.

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