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ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office next door to A. Lamme & Co.'s, Bozeman, Montana. Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.

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For near twenty years a regular Physician and Surgeon of the city of Philadelphia, and for some time a resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Consulting Physician in other public medical institutions of that city, with a number of years experience as a Surgeon in the volunteer service and regular army of the United States. Can be consulted on long standing and chronic diseases at that Fort. The diseases of women and children a specialty.
December 10th, 1875.

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GILMORE & Co., Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner all rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to infringement cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress. Infringement suits in different States, and all litigation pertaining to Inventions or Patents.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.
C. B. FAUCETT.
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of the best quality of
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Arctic Gum Boots,
Leather and Findings.
Boots made to measure from the best French stock.
Repairing neatly done. Prices reasonable.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Sign of the Big Boot,
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Secretary... J. E. CALLAWAY... Helena
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3d Dist., A. H. MAYHEW... Deer Lodge
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Metropolitan Hotel.
Louis Kruger,
Proprietor,
Main Street, Bozeman, M. T.

Having taken charge of this elegant Hotel, the finest in the Territory, I am prepared to entertain the traveling public and regular boarders with

First-Class Fare
AND
Accommodations.

The building is constructed of brick, is comparatively new and the rooms are furnished throughout with all modern improvements, affording guests

Comfort and Pleasure.
The kitchen and dining room are under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED COOKS AND ATTENTIVE WAITERS.
The tables are supplied with everything the market affords.

CHARGES REASONABLE.
The coaches stop at the Metropolitan.
LOUIS KRUGER.

BOZEMAN MARKET.
Our shop is in Mandy's brick building, and we shall at all times be enabled to supply our customers with the very

CHOICEST CUTS OF BEEF,
PORK, VEAL, VENISON,
&c., &c.

SAUSAGE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
GAME IN ITS SEASON.

Also keep all kinds of
Vegetables.
In fact, we have what we say, a MARKET
Prices lower than the lowest.
MAJOR & GANNIS.

Poetry.

The Challenge.

What! fight for a worthless vain coquette,
for a heartless jilt?—not I!
My mettle, sir, was at Worcester proved;
I dread not the sneering lie
Of a spiteful tongue, nor the jeers of
those who may give me coward's
name;
I'll make him eat his words who dares to
fling in my teeth the same!
For my sword is now, as it ever was, and
I trust will ever be,
As prompt to defend its master's fame as
in the days of chivalry.
I will fight for my king, I will draw my
sword to uphold the cause of right;
For truth, for justice, for all who are
weak, I will fight with all my might!
But because a woman looks awry, and it
may be casts a glance
On other men than her chosen knight,
shall I put in rest my lance,
To uphold her folly and flatter her whim,
and cause a brave man to die.
Unwept by the fickle cause of strife? Not
I, my lord, not I!

So carry this message back to him who
sent you this wild goose chase,
That I, like himself, am of noble blood,
and I think it no disgrace
To keep sword in sheath for so weak a
cause as a wilful beauty's frown.
What! fight for one who loves neither of
us—two who have fought for a
crown!
Nay, nay, such fight for a woman's whim
would be but the strife of fools.
Each of us knows the other brave: let us
wait till our anger cools.
Let us keep our swords for a stronger
cause—the cause of right and good;
Just "whistle our fair one down the
wind," and shake hands, as two wise
men should.

YELLOWSTONE FIELD NOTES.

BY J. V. BOGERT.
No. 1.

[From the New North West.]
From various sources, but mainly from the report of Lieut. McClelland, engineer on the staff of Gen. Gibbon during the late campaign, I gather the appended notes. They may prove of value in the near future and are given in the order in which I find them.

The hills forming the divide between the headwaters of the East Gallatin and the Yellowstone are exceedingly picturesque and very fertile, growing luxuriant bunch grass and interspersed with dense pine forests. The formation of the divide is generally sandstone—the strata being upturned at a severe angle—while farther south very fair coal exists in a limestone region.

MIDDLE CREEK, further on, is a clear stream running in a small and beautiful valley between high sloping hills covered with fine grass. Thence the road ascends a high hill the divide soon falling precipitately toward the Yellowstone.

BILLMAN'S CREEK running at its base is 10 miles from Fort Ellis. The day before reaching this point, the road was almost impassable, but the following morning's marching was easy, as the snow, from the habit of the country, had disappeared. It runs through a pass between high parallel ridges, down which course innumerable streams, and covered with splendid bunch grass.

FLEISHMAN'S CREEK, running from the west, is next reached—20 miles from Fort Ellis. Crossing this the Yellowstone Valley is soon reached. Passing down the left bank of the river,

BENSON'S LANDING, the head of flatboat navigation, presently presents itself as the best settlement proper on the Yellowstone river.

THE VALLEY is quite extensive here, but being covered with loose gravel intimately mingling with the soil, of course is not very fertile.
SHIELD'S RIVER, a bold, rapid stream, joins the Yellowstone about three miles from Benson's—distance from Fort Ellis 20.46 miles—flows over small granite boulders from its source on the west side of Crazy Mountain. This stream runs through an extensive and fertile section, which has for some years pastured several large herds of cattle.

SPEED MOUNTAIN presents a vertical face of basalt to the Yellowstone, seven miles from which opposite an extensive plateau is the

OLD CROW AGENCY—this bottom presenting a fertile valley several miles in length and now and then a mile wide. From here, turning to the left, the road crosses a range of high hills, on the summit of one of which lies a large deposit of fine gypsum.

CRAZY MOUNTAIN, lying just back of Sheep Mountain, is detached from the main range, "and standing alone seems to serve as a rallying point for the clouds, great masses of which almost always hover about the tops of its lofty peaks." "Again," says McClelland, "thousands of springs trickle down its rugged sides, and are the sources of numerous streams." Its altitude is about 10,900 feet, while to the south across the river stands a range of high, rugged, lava peaks—usually called the Yellowstone Range, whose summits stand in bold relief against the sky.

HOT SPRING CREEK, 444 miles from Fort Ellis, runs near the celebrated Hump-

Sulphur Springs, whose medicinal qualities are now so well known.

DEER CREEK, 34 miles from Hunter's, runs clear and cold from Crazy Mountain, and coursing 11 miles further reaches the Yellowstone after passage through a fine large valley covered with good grass—the river being lined with cottonwoods of great size.

THE BIG BOULDER, 62 83 miles from Ellis, is next crossed. This is a large, rapid stream, rising in a high granite range to the south, 15 miles above its mouth. It is formed by three forks (filled with trout) which run through beautiful little valleys, which afford a favorite resort for large bands of elk.

Little Deer Creek is reached 71 miles from the Boulder, and from it to Big Deer Creek stretches a magnificent expanse of rich bottom land.

Point of Rocks, a high vertical wall, a half mile in length, and plainly showing ancient river marks, indicating past presence of the Yellowstone 30 feet above its present level, is next reached.

Bridger Creek is somewhat less than 8 miles from the Point. Its source is in a very broken country, but near its mouth it flows through a fine little valley, thickly wooded. Soon after its passage, the valley opens finely, with rich black soil and growing in very grass, the Yellowstone being bordered with a fine growth of large cottonwoods, while the foot-hills to the south are covered with heavy pine.

To the north the country is very broken. "Moving down the valley two miles the river is forced to avoid some steep and broken bluffs, which it washes, on the south bank, affording one of the best crossings of the Yellowstone." From here the command marched along the north bank to the Infantry camp, 96 79 miles from Fort Ellis. Countryman's ranch is one mile beyond, located in a fine section, while two miles below

The Stillwater is reached. This is a fine bordered stream, coursing through a fine bottom varying from a half mile to a mile in width. Two small bottoms separated by a high wall which soon makes fording necessary, are next met, and the Yellowstone is here so rocky that fording is difficult. Presently the head of one of the largest valleys of the Yellowstone river is reached.

The New Crow Agency is situated on the Rosebud 20 miles further down, and the line of march is through a large valley of considerable fertility, varying in width from one to two miles. On the south side it is washed by the Yellowstone, but on the north it is hemmed in by precipitous sandstone bluffs 100 feet high, which rise gradually to the Little Divide between this point and the Musselshell river.

Citizens of New Orleans, and cities along the Mississippi and its tributaries have organized a chartered corporation, with a capital of five millions, for the purpose of excavating a slack-water ship canal from New Orleans itself to deep water in Barrataria Bay. Galveston and cities along the Southern coast of Texas would be enriched by this ship canal, lessening the commercial distance between New Orleans and Galveston nearly one-half, and for the reason that it would lessen the cost of traversing this distance in sailing vessels more than doubled. But the great end effected would be discovered in the reversal of the commercial map of the South. Trade, traffic, and travel from the Ohio and Missouri, and the whole wealth of the country on either side of the Mississippi, the very day that Cowdo's slack-water canal may be opened, would be turned South from the East. The new and the old Northwest would alike command the river and down the railways across Arkansas and Texas to fluid access Europe, the West Indies, South America, and Mexico through the Southern seaports, and through these would the South receive the products and merchandise of the exterior world.

Population of the Earth.
Drs. Behm and Wagner, two German statisticians, issue annually a work on the population of the world. Their latest publication gives the total population of the earth for 1876 as 1,433,917,000, and the area of land surface as 51,340,800 square miles, making about twenty-eight people to the square mile. Europe has 3,776,493 square miles of land surface, Asia 17,079,833 Africa 11,415,894, Australia and Polynesia 3,351,210, and America 15,687,480. Europe has 309,178,300 inhabitants, Asia 824,548,500, Africa 199,921,600, Australia and Polynesia 4,748,600, and America 85,519,800. Europe has eighty-two people to the square mile, Asia forty-eight, Africa seventeen and a half, Australia and Polynesia one and one eighth, and America five and one-half.

The Turkish Empire has a population of 47,000,000, of which 13,000,000 are in Asia, 20,500,000 in Africa, and the rest in Europe. China is the most populous country on the globe, having 405,000,000 inhabitants, with 28,500,000 outlying. The population of the United States is set down at nearly 40,000,000.

Of the cities in the world, nine have more than a million of population each. Of the largest cities London has three and a half millions, Paris two millions, New York with Brooklyn a million and a half, Berlin a little more than a million, and Vienna, Canton, Sengtan, Sanchowfu, and Singan a million each.

Notwithstanding wars, famines, accidents, sickness, disease, and death, the population of the world appears to be constantly on the increase.

GENERALITIES.
After a twenty years' retirement, B. Gratz Brown has again resumed the practice of law in Mo.

P. P. Bliss, the hymn-writer, left an estate valued at \$15,000 net, and still there was a movement made for a grand collection for the maintenance of his family.

The three-cent postage stamp will be some other color than green after next May. The present tint is such a fast color that stamp-washers are enabled to remove the cancellation without acid or alkali and set the stamp afloat again.

Most of our cultivated plants are natives of Europe or Asia. North America has contributed only a few; Iowa has as yet contributed not one, although she has some excellent material for so doing.

Russian Churches.
A correspondent of the Churchman, writing from Moscow, Russia, of the Greek churches of that city, which number about three hundred, says: "The wealth and splendor lavished upon these churches is inconceivable. The silver in them can be weighed by the ton. The silver altar and screen in the Church of Our Lady of Kazan is thirty feet high and twenty feet broad, and the chancel rail of solid silver, and the single silver sarcophagus of St. Alexander Newsky weighs three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds of pure silver, besides the large amount of it on the altar above and on the screens. The eight churches within the Kremlin of Moscow are crowded—bursting, as Dean Stanley expresses it—with untold wealth and magnificence of gems, pearls, gold and silver."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

France exports to this country annually \$4,000,000 worth of hair.

The latest novelty put upon the London market comes from China, and consists of condensed eggs.

Dr. S. J. James has grown black tea at his place five miles from Thomasville, Cal., which compares favorably with the best imported from China.

An inventor has patented a corn cutter which is attached to the operator's feet, so that at every step he can cut a hill of corn.

Germany thinks of investigating in American fire engines, and a committee will come west to inspect and investigate.

A marmalade factory in Jacksonville, Florida, works up about three thousand oranges and ten barrels of sugar per day, and turns out some fifteen thousand pounds of marmalade every week, but is capable of increasing the amount to five tons or more. The proprietors own an orangery of 2,000,000 trees.

Jacksonville has grown faster than any other city in Florida, the population increasing within a few years from 2,000 to 12,000.

The great French publishing house of Firmin Didot, which dates back into the seventeenth century, has 250 female typesetters.

The authorities at Castle Garden, N. Y., state that more Russian subjects have arrived in this country during the past year, especially within the last few months, than in any year within their recollection.

Chickens are hatched by steam at the Vennelsty poultry farm, Pentwater, Mich. The hatching house has been built in the form of a cross, giving five rooms, each 12 feet square, in each story. The first floor is devoted to hatching, and the incubator stands in the room looking toward the east. It is not a very pretentious piece of mechanism, but it will hatch 300 or 400 chickens at a time. Spring chickens all the year round is not a bad idea.

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WESTERN JOTS.

It is thought that not less than 50,000 men will find their way into the Black Hills between now and next July.

It is proposed to make two more counties from what will be the ceded portion of the Black Hills. One will be composed of the northern portion ofuster county, and the southern portion of Lawrence county, with Deadwood for its capital, and the other will embrace all that portion of Pennington county west of the forks of the Cheyenne. This arrangement will give to the Hills four county organizations.

A hard-coal stove at Omaha nearly suffocated a whole family by throwing out gas. Nothing like a dark night and a hole in the floor opposite a big wood pile.

Colorado, the youngest of the States, contains more than double the number of square miles in New York, and Texas is more than twice as large as Colorado. The figures are: New York, 47,000 square miles; Colorado, 105,000; Texas, 247,000.

Dan Castello, renowned as a circus manager, is in the Black Hills, where he is engaging extensively in the mining business.

An attempt will be made to get a division of the present Territory of Dakota, and organize what shall be known as the Territory of El Dorado, embracing the Black Hills district. This new Territory would cover about 80,000 square miles, extending from the 43d parallel of latitude to the 47th parallel, and from meridian 103d of longitude to about 107.

The number of hogs packed in Chicago since November 1 is 1,150,750, against 904,300 for the corresponding date last season.

An iron mountain, rivaling its Missouri name-sake, has been discovered sixty miles north of Duluth, Minn. It is eight miles long, one and a half miles wide, and 1,200 feet above the level of Lake Superior.

A Cloak of Feathers.
Kingston Freeman says: "There is an industrious young lady in the country who is making a cloak almost entirely of partridge feathers. It will be an unique piece of clothing and very pretty and comfortable, though it requires an immense amount of labor and perseverance to put it together. In it will be at least ten thousand feathers of different sizes, the lower portion of the cloak being made of the tail feathers, and then ranging up, the breast feathers come next, while the variegated plumage around the neck of the bird will encircle the white throat of the lady. It will require about one hundred partridges to fill out the regular courses of feathers. The birds are shot by her brother Bill, who pops them over whenever she wants them, only asking that she will nicely cook what is left for herself to make a square meal off of."

Sunlight.
Gen. A. J. Pleasanton, an elder brother of the famous cavalry officer, has excited considerable curiosity by his investigations in the subject of sunlight transmitted through blue glass. By it he and those who are acquainted with his experiments claim that the most marvelous effects have been wrought upon both animal and vegetable life, promoting the vigor of each to such an extent that the accounts of his observations read like the prospectus of some charlatan. By it have been cured, according to assertions which have an air of candor, nervous disorders, rheumatism, hemorrhage of the lungs, spinal meningitis, and numerous other dire afflictions. The method adopted when experiments are to be made upon animal life is to make the windows in a room of alternate panes of blue and transparent glass, and when vegetable life is the subject the blue panes should constitute about one-eighth of the windows. The glass used is of a dark purplish blue, and the expense of an experiment is so trivial compared with the results claimed for it, that if you are not sensibly about being twisted of inordinate credulity you can test the matter for yourself.

Change in Postage Stamps.
By about the middle of next May, the public will have seen the last of the present 3 cent stamp and begin to get accustomed to something red or possibly a new tint. The best and fastest color known, the green three, has provided a place for stamp-washers who take off the oily cancellation without acid or alkali and set the stamp afloat again. So far the department has found no way out of the difficulty, and the long series of experiments just completed has resulted in nothing more than the assurance that green is the poorest of stamp colors. At the time it was adopted no other material was used for its unit of letter postage, and with its demise the common stamps the world over will run to red and brown. With the change of color, May 1, there will be a change in design. The medal lion head of Washington will be relieved by an open space of white, and the scroll-work will have a different pattern. Altogether the new stamp will bear some resemblance to a stamp of sixteen years ago, which most people have forgotten. The white background is adopted in the hope that any attempt to wash the stamp will leave this part irretrievably soiled.

Minneapolis, Minn., manufacture 11,331,161 barrels of flour during the past year.

Wit and Humor.

All the passions seek that which nourishes them; fear loves the idea of danger.

Now drink your hard cider, eat your apples, and go to bed a see star-spangled elephant's with gilt tails all night.

The newest article made iron is a "cast iron grandmother," not a term of reproach, but a machine for darning hose.

"If there's no moonlight, will you meet me by gas-light, dearest Julia?" asked he. "No, Augustus, I won't! I am no gas-meter!" replied she.

Dynasties may crumble, planets may be blotted out, George Washington's body servant may eventually die, but it is feared the idiots who make wheelbarrow bets on the elections will exist forever.

Water, though well warmed, would quench, nevertheless, the fire that warmed it. Thus may the character of a teacher's person be described.

A great deal has been written about sisterly love, but you just find a sister who will give up a rocking chair and a new dime novel to the best brother in the world.

A New York church has the following notice posted up: "Anybody sticking his ag-ist this church will be prosecuted according to law, or any other nuisance."

No one is so miserable now, as the young man who has a girl but no horse and cutter—unless it be the one who has a horse and cutter but no girl.

If it were not for experiments in science nothing would ever be learned; at least this was the opinion of the Cheyenne man who asked his wife to put her tongue to a cold pump-handle.

The New York Herald says Queen Victoria brought up her children on oatmeal, and the Boston Post suggests that the Prince of Wales must have taken his oats with.

An Irishman, in giving his testimony in court in a riot case, said, "The first man I saw coming at me, when I got up, was two brick-bats."

If we should pray more for what we want, and swear less because we don't get it, things might go easier.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said an Irish manager to his audience of three, "as there is nobility here, I'll dismiss you all; the performance of this night will not be performed, but will be repeated to-morrow evening."

From the following paragraph one would think there is an intention to raise all students out in Wisconsin. An ex-chancellor says: "The Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students, three stories high."

Let Turks delight to howl and fight, for 'tis their nature to; let Bear and Lion growl and bite, for madness made them so. But, Yankees, you should never let your angry passions rise; don't quarrel; trade, work hard, be low, and forward the supplies.

In England they tell how Sankey walked up to a grenadier, and, taking him affectionately by the belt, said, "Young man, I likewise am a soldier, a soldier of heaven." "Old man," returned the grenadier, "you're a long way from your barracks, anyhow."

This is a time of year when the young man with a bundle of mixed candies sits in the cold extension room, waiting for his sweetheart, while she stands in her comfortable chamber for three-quarters of an hour, utterly oblivious of the rich color that the frost feud is putting on her Willie's nose.

A lady took her son, of some five years, to church. After the minister had preached about half an hour he felt he fellow grew sleepy and began to read. The mother aroused him into attention several times by pushing, but as it seemed a hopeless case she concluded to let him sleep undisturbed. After a while the little fellow had his nap out, and saw the minister holding forth. He looked up in his mother's face and innocently asked, "Mother, is it this Sunday night, or next Sunday night?"

Holland.
To a thickly populated country like Holland the acquisition of land not already occupied by man must be a product calculated to comfort the organs of respiration. A new scheme is on foot in that country for reclaiming 478,000 acres of the Zuider Zee, for which the Dutch Parliament has voted £16,000,000 sterling. This class of work is no new