

THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1877.

THE SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

Thanks to the Territorial Legislature, the Governor, and especially to the members of the Legislature from this county, the Act authorizing the Trustees of Bozeman District to issue bonds for the purpose of building a suitable public school house has passed and become a law.

It is emphatically a home enterprise. Every dollar of the money invested will be paid out and expended here, it will pass right through the hands of our own mechanics, mechanics and laborers, and after the building is completed and the school put in active operation it will be the means of increasing our population, stimulating business, and adding materially to the taxable property of the district.

TIMBER CULTURE.

Our farmers do not seem to be aware of the provisions of the Timber Culture Act, Mr. Flannery, so far, being the only one to avail himself of its benefits.

Any person as in other cases who shall plant, protect and keep in a healthy growing condition for eight years, forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, on a quarter section of any of the public lands of the United States, or twenty acres on any legal subdivision of eighty or ten acres on any legal subdivision of forty acres, or one-fourth part of any legal subdivision of land less than ten acres, shall be entitled to a patent as a whole of said quarter section, or of legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres, as the case may be, at expiration of said eight years, on proof of such fact by not less than credible witnesses: Provided, That not more than one quarter of any section shall be thus granted, and that no person shall make more than one entry under the provisions of this act, unless fractional subdivisions of less than forty acres are entered which, in the aggregate, shall not exceed one quarter section.

The person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land district, make affidavit before the register, or the receiver, or some officer authorized to administer oaths in the district where the land is situated, that said entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and upon filing said affidavit with said register and said receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; and the party making an entry of a quarter section under the provisions of this act shall be required to break ten acres of the land covered thereby the first year, ten acres the second year, and twenty acres the third year after date of entry, and to plant ten acres of timber the second year, ten acres the third year, and twenty acres the fourth year after date of entry. A party making an entry of eighty acres shall break and plant, at the time hereinbefore prescribed, one-half of the quantity required of a party who enters a quarter section; and a party entering forty acres shall break and plant, at the time hereinbefore prescribed, one-quarter of the quantity required of a party who enters a quarter section, or a proportionate quantity for any smaller fractional subdivision: Provided, however, That no final certificate shall be given or patent issued for the land so entered until the expiration of eight years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or any time within five years thereafter, the person making such entry, or, if he or she be dead, his or her heirs, or legal representatives, shall prove, by two credible witnesses, that he, or she, or they have planted, and, for not less than eight years, have cultivated and protected, such quantity of character of timber as aforesaid, they shall receive a patent for such quarter section or legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres of land, or for any fractional subdivision of less than forty acres, as he or she provided. And in case of the death of a person who has complied with the provisions of this act for the term of three years, his heirs or legal representatives shall have the option to comply with the provisions of this act, and receive, at the expiration of eight years, a patent for one hundred and sixty acres, or receive without delay a patent for forty acres, relinquishing all claim to remainder.

Whenever a party holding a claim under the provisions of this act, or when making final proof under the same, shall prove by two good and credible witnesses that the trees planted and grown on said claim were destroyed by grasshoppers during any one or more years he holding said claim, said year or years in which said trees were so destroyed shall not work any forfeiture of the rights of said party, and the trees allowed by this

act in which to plant the trees and make final proof shall be extended the same number of years as the trees planted on the said claim were destroyed in the manner specified in this section.

The planting of seeds, nuts, or cuttings shall be considered a compliance with the provisions of the timber-culture act. Provided, That such seeds, nuts, or cuttings of the kind and for the purpose contemplated in the original act shall be properly prepared and cultivated; and in case such seeds, nuts, or cuttings should not germinate and grow, or should be destroyed by the depredations of grasshoppers, or from other inoperable accident, that the ground shall be replanted or the vacancies filled within one year from the first planting: Provided, further, That parties claiming the benefit of the provisions of this act shall prove, by two good and credible witnesses that the ground was properly prepared and planted in such seeds, nuts, or cuttings, and were so destroyed by inevitable accident in such year.

It shall not be necessary to plant trees, seeds, nuts, or cuttings in one body, provided the several bodies, not exceeding four in number, planted by measurement, aggregate the amount required and in the time required by the original and amended act.

Each and every person who, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or any amendment thereto, having a homestead on said public domain, who, at any time after the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall, in addition to the settlement and improvements now required by law, have had under cultivation, for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twenty feet apart each way, and in a good thriving condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall, upon proof of such fact by two credible witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 1877. Florida has been counted for Hayes, States counted down to Louisiana, which is referred to commission. Decision expected Friday or Saturday.

NARROW-GAUGE DIARY.

8 a. m.—R.R. road goes out at 9. 9.30.—Terrible spattering—train coming. Fourteen men sanding the track. Ton of sand wasted—engine don't budge a foot. Unloaded one paper of pins—she moves! Moves an inch! 9.45.—Great enthusiasm, and Richardson orders one bottle of wine (California). Three men get ready to reload the pins, when she moves—back again. 10.15.—More sand, and ten men to scotch the wheels—but she don't move, so they don't scotch. 10.45.—What's to be done? Directors hold a council. Send for more sand. 11.15.—Arrival of sand. 11.45.—Engine sticks, and off she goes—a foot. Scooters scotch her—passengers get aboard—pins loaded; now we start!

12.15.—Ran a yard—scooters give for said. Richardson orders out the bulls. Try it again—bulls latched front of engine—hold her tant 'ill sand comes. 12.30.—Sand out. Bulls can't stand it. Bulls and all run back to depot. Time for dinner. 1 p. m.—Whistle sounds—pins left for next trip—all aboard—new bulls ready—pins and sand, and off she goes—down grade, with thanks to the bulls. 2.15.—Sudden stop—somebody spit on track! Perfect outrage! Threw her off the rails—pins time-freight, and railroad busted if you don't look out. 3 p. m.—Well-managed road—bull-stations every twenty feet to pull her up grade and ease her down hill. One bull yanks her back to track—all right; bull snaps his tail and off we go. 3.15.—Come to up-grade. Half inch to the mile. Stopped again—pins going up in price and not a pin at Franklin. Directors going to sane—damages to pay on pins, and interest on bonds due to 30 days. 4 p. m.—Bulls ahead pull, and passengers behind—push—grade conquered—great results—down we go—and off the track, cars and all. Cus those pins! Too heavy for winter. 4.15.—Sent for more bulls. Newsboys came aboard. Bought Wisconsin paper. It assures us thus: "The reports from the various Narrow-Gauge Railroads cannot be very encouraging to the people of Dodgeville, Argyle, and other places that are expected to aid in the construction of such a road from Freepoot up the P. catonia Valley. Since the snow fell these roads have been worse than useless, not averaging a trip a week, and necessitating the carrying of mail and other important articles by team."

4.30.—Bulls arrived—haul cars back. All O. K. again—sudden stop. Struck quarter inch snow bank. Bulls escaped to hills. 5 p. m.—All shoveling through drift—more talk about the pins. Passenger asserts they were unloaded down the road. Directors dismayed. 6.30 p. m. to 9 p. m.—Still here, and all standing. Give it up; walk to Frank lin. Too late for stage. How bill \$20. 10 p. m.—Guess I'll go to bed. Want to vote subsidy to narrow gauge; You bet!

The private telegram received by S. W. Langhorne a few days since to the effect that two judges, Field and Clifford, have withdrawn from the electoral commission is believed to have been a canard. The news press a gloom over the entire community and men of all political creeds expressed profound regret on learning its support. A feeling of relief, however, is felt on the suggestion and general impression today, that the telegram was a Helena sell.

The Walla Walla valley and the snake river country, are becoming somewhat noted for raising the sock. The past year there has been about 75,000 bushels raised; 60,000 of this is raised in the Snake river country, and 15,000 in the Walla Walla valley.

HISTORY OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RAILROAD PROPOSITION.

[From the New North-West.]

Now that this railroad question is again being agitated, it may be well for readers to receive here last winter by Gen. Brisbin from officials of the Union Pacific road. Being well-known to that company, soon after his arrival at Fort Ellis he received communications from two prominent officers of the company, that from Mr. Test being given below, viz:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO., OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23, 1876.

Gen'l Jas. S. Brisbin, Ft. Ellis, Montana. My Dear Sir—Appreciating the warm and active interest you have always taken in public enterprises in the East, I wish to write you on a subject that is claiming the attention of many of our people, and which in your new associations, and field of duty, will likely be of no ordinary interest to yourself.

The trade of Montana is one of vast and growing importance, principally fed by the East, and reached by two principal and available channels, one of them accessible only a short time during the year. These routes are the Missouri River to Benton, and the Union Pacific railroad to Ogden, thence northward by the regular Montana stage route to Helena, Virginia City and Bozeman.

The objective point of what I have to ask is how can we best reach Montana and the Yellowstone Park by rail? What route in your opinion would be most direct and practical? The route that will combine these two great qualities will be the one that should be the inlet to "Wonder Land" and the outlet of Montana. Leaving the Union Pacific at Bryan, Point of Rocks, or some intermediate point, could a railroad be run north by way of Wind River to the Yellowstone? Delegate Steele has a bill before Congress asking an appropriation of \$30,000 to construct a wagon road over this route, and Mr. Maginnis, I am told, is working hard for an inlet to this country as an adjunct to the North Pacific.

It is not my mere individual wish, but the wish of many of your friends here and elsewhere, that you should address your self to an investigation of all matters connected with the building of railroads to Montana, and give us the result of your inquiries. Y. S. P. R. R. (Signed) E. P. TEST, U. P. R. R.

In response to the request advanced, Gen. Brisbin, after exhaustive examination of the resources of the Territory, and comparison of the various routes in and out, made probably the most elaborate and inclusive report ever prepared upon the subject. I, at the time, attempted procurement of a copy of said letters and report, but he declined acquiescence, as he feared no result might follow the desire of the U. P. road to enter Montana. Applying to him now I find, to my regret, that he retained no duplicate of a paper which he has no doubt had much, if not everything, to do with the present proposition of the great trans-continental road. In this report, while the various resources of the Territory were fully described, and exhaustive figures and statistics given, its mineral opportunities were stated as but partially developed, and its agricultural and stock facilities as yet in their infancy. It was referred to Mr. Superintendent Clark, who, I am informed, laid it before the Board of Directors, by whom it was, in turn, referred to Messrs. Dillon and Gould for their action.

I have merely time to add that I have reason to believe such modifications can be obtained as will more fully suit the U. P.'s proposition to the desire and necessities of the Territory than can result from its construction as it now stands. In this connection I may state that one result of Lieut. Doane's survey is the location by him of a new line of travel, which not only decreases by 75 to 100 miles the distance from Frankton to Helena, but would carry a railway through a section of country superior in every respect to the greater part of the present stage route. I shall at the proper time give you figures and description. J. V. BOGER. Bozeman, January 20, 1877.

THE ARMY.

From our exchanges we compile the following data regarding the army: Maximum strength, 25,000 men, organized with 10 regiments of Cavalry, 25 of Infantry, 5 of Artillery and Indian Scouts, Privates, 16,665—Commissioned Officers, 2168, active and 390, retired—Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians 8345—an additional total of 10,802.

This, its duties considered, gives an army relatively smaller, says General Banning, than that of the 14.0 men of 1860. At that time there were 22 Posts and 174 regiments west of the Mississippi, and but 8 Posts and 3 regiments north of parallel 39 and east of the Rocky Mountains. Now there are 112 Posts and 324 regiments west of the Mississippi, 39 of which Posts and 14 of which regiments are within the limits above described. Since 1860 Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, Arizona, Montana and Wyoming—an area of 801,426 square miles—have been organized into Territories and States. Besides these are the Indian Territory and Alaska—an area of 646,881 square miles, with an Indian population of 289,000. Add to this consideration of the facts that since 1861 there have been constructed beyond the Mississippi 4700 miles of rail-way needing protection, while the Texas frontier also demands guarding, and it will be seen that the army is small indeed.

The Military Commission, appointed to consider the question of army reorganization is met by the proposition—shall it be reduced to 20,000, or raised to 30,000 or 35,000 men. The number of regiments may be reduced and the strength of companies increased to 200 men each in time of war, and the Quarter-master and Commissary departments may be consolidated. It is stated as the idea of most of the commission that the cavalry should be reduced, the infantry increased, and the Indian Bureau transferred to the War Department.

Officers who have been in the Northern country for a year or two, assert—and claim to base their assertions upon the word of scouts, hunters and trappers who have spent years on the frontier—that the Indian of today is not the Indian of ten, or even five years ago. They say that the Indian of today will stand fire and that one Indian is as good, if not better, as fighting, as one white man, who was formerly believed that one well-armed white man could "stand off" from five to twenty Indians.

EMIGRATION.

Letters like the following are of sufficient general interest to call forth replies from our readers to whom we submit it:

MILL SPRINGS, Wayne Co., Ky.

JOHN P. BRUCE, E. Q., Bozeman, M. T.

DEAR SIR—At the solicitation of a number of my neighbors who are preparing and expect to emigrate West next Spring, I write you. I would take it as a great favor if you would give me, as near as you can, your views as to what a few families of industrious farmers could do in your country with a capital of from two to five thousand dollars each. Give the price of improved and unimproved land (the best), what is the production, and where marketed? The timber and water, schools and churches, society, population of your county and town. At what per cent. can the capital be used safely? Is the mercantile business profitable or overdone? Is it an average healthy country? Is there any water power? Is it useful? For what purpose? What are the politics? Are you still an Old Line Whig?

Please answer as fully as you can, at your earliest convenience, and you will truly oblige one that knows you long, long ago, Very Respectfully, L. A. LANIER.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Dartmouth has students from Japan, Barmah and Brazil. San Francisco just her first statue lately—that of Cortez of Mexico. One-third of the coffee crop of the world, to say nothing of the peas and rye, is consumed in the United States. Gen. Diaz has remitted \$300,000 on account of the \$3,975,124 awarded American claimants by the Joint Commission. Commercial intercourse between China and Russia is at a standstill, owing to a prohibitory decree issued by the former, used by a Russian exploring expedition along the Chinese frontier. Turkey will request France to send military officers to instruct her officers and ask England for competent financial administrators, with a view of reorganizing her finances. Statistics of the fishing trade of Massachusetts from 1830 to the present year show that in that period 342 vessels valued at \$195,603, have been wrecked and 1,882 men lost. The years 1873 and 1876 were the most disastrous. The Albany, Oregon, Democrat says there is a good deal of activity in the Indian horse trade in Idaho. Parties buy the cayuses and take them East, where they find a good market at fairly remunerative rates. Secretary Robeson has been vindicated by the Judiciary Committee, which dismisses the charges brought against him. Robeson, says the Tribune, "has the satisfaction of finding a tribunal of his political enemies crying 'in his favor.'"

Mr. Cross, the Secretary of State for the House Department of Great Britain, in a speech of the 19th ult., said: "I believe there is a better chance for preservation of the peace of Europe, and for better government of the Turkish Christians than there has hitherto been."

Says the Seattle Tribune: The Port Gamble saw mill cut in 1876 40,000,000 feet of lumber, 16,000,000 shingles, to dec 88 ships, and bought (by the Puget Mill Co.) 54,000,000 feet of saw logs. At Port Blakely, 30,000,000 feet of lumber, and 10,000,000 shingles were cut and 70 cargoes sent abroad. The report from Port Ludlow is of 20,000,000 feet cut. Schooners as a department of an aggregate tonnage of 1,000 were built at that place from lumber cut in this mill.

Gen. Miles began active life in a Boston crockery house—won his Generalship by bravery and brains, and was the officer placed in charge of Jefferson Davis when a prisoner.

Major Powell, the explorer, lately lectured in Boston, concluding with an Indian proverb, which runs thus: "Let a man talk a very long time, Let a man talk a very long time, Let a man talk a very long time, Let a man talk a very long time, A hole he will bore into a rock."

The Tribune opposes the Electoral Bill, saying "No matter what party may profit by it, the bill is wrong in principle, and ought to be defeated. It establishes a most dangerous precedent, not the least dangerous if, as now seems probable, the tribunal to be composed of men who will doubtless refuse in this instance to go behind the certificates of a State. The example will stand. In any future contest, it will be quoted with great effect as a reason for intrusting the same power to a similar tribunal. That example would be, in itself, a revolution in our form of government, a departure from the Constitution and the practices of the fathers, its consequences no man can foresee. Inasmuch as the Democratic party cannot now so certainly gain, by its adoption, what good reason can there be for establishing so dangerous a precedent? Let us go back to the Constitution as the fathers interpreted it. A mode of counting good enough for Washington, Adams, and Madison, ought to be good enough for the men of 1877."

[From the Bismarck (D. T.) Tribune, 24th.] A scoundrel named Chapman undertook to blackmail Senator Windom and failing charged of corruption against him in the Interior Department and caused the charge to be made public through the Washington Union. Mr. Windom laid the whole case before the Senate and asked a committee of investigation, which committee should consist of Democrats only. The Senate by a unanimous vote refused to lend dignity to the charges by investigating them, and all of the leading Democrats in the Senate expressed their highest appreciation of Senator Windom and his untainted confidence in his integrity. The charges were intended to affect the Senator's election if he did not "come down," but he was re-elected without opposition.

The North Pacific Company are now forwarding the iron for a 35 mile extension next year, on the west end of the road, and to ease the bill extending the time for completion passes will build 205 miles west from Bismarck next season.

Col. Crittenden, of the 17th Infantry, has been detailed a member of the ambulance board in place of Col. Switzer, of the 9th Cavalry, who has been ordered to the Reg. M. T.

Railroads.

Farmers of Canada appear to appreciate and set a higher value upon railroads than some, at least, of the farmers of the United States. A correspondent of the Farmer's Advocate, in touching upon this subject and telling what the railroads have done for his town, says that, "instead of getting \$8 or \$10 for two year-olds, \$50 for a good yoke of oxen, 75c for lambs and all other kinds of stock in the same proportion, we can get from \$17 to \$25 for two year-olds, and \$100, and in some cases, \$200 for a yoke of oxen; and still, people say it is hard times. Potatoes, farmers used to get almost nothing for now bring 40 to 50c a bushel. The Canadian Meat and Produce Company has lessened the supply of beef, which had been greater than the demand, by taking so much to foreign markets. This must consequently increase the demand, as what the Meat Company takes is not consumed in our country. From \$1,000 to \$10,000 have been paid for potatoes in this town in the last few months; prices are now 40 to 45 cts. per bushel. We could not get this if we had no railroad."

MINING ITEMS.

The Centennial mill shipped \$4,000 crude bullion last week to Helena, the result of a run from the Burlington lode, second class and average .53 oz. to ton.

The Butte Dexter Mill is working the La Plata ore with good prospects. Walker Bros. claim is being drifted. The width of vein matter at bottom of shaft is 30 feet. Three feet of this is high grade, the remainder showing 30 oz. A cut through a drift shows 35 to 50 oz. to the ton. This mine will erect a 20-stamp mill in the Spring.

In reply to a letter of inquiry the following reply from Mr. Charles Runley, in relation to the United States Assay Office in Helena, has been received: "The rules of the U. S. Assay Office require that all gold and silver bullion shall be melted in bars, the fineness and value of both gold and silver stamped on each bar, together with the Government stamps. All chips and grains, if any, shall be accounted for to the depositor. Charges, one eighth of one per cent. Any information relative to the business of this office will be freely given to your readers by mail or otherwise."

The Ho-bandman says Mr. David Riddle, a prospector, hunter, trapper and Indian trader on our eastern frontier, came in from Shield's river Tuesday. Mr. R. has been prospecting in the Muschell, Yellowstone and Clark's Fork country for the past two years. This winter he went as far east as Heart mountain nearly two hundred miles distant, and found good silver quartz.

The Lexington mine near Helena produces a ton of ore which samples analyze \$1355 silver, and 20 per cent. of copper.

The Madisonian says: A joint stock capital of \$23,000 has been subscribed by the capitalists of Phillipsburg to buy and complete the Belmont Mill.

At the City Election, on Monday, H. S. Howell was elected Mayor, D. W. Tilton and J. D. Thomas Conclomen in the First Ward, George Gohn and H. A. Pease in the Second, and S. R. Buford and N. T. Butler in the Third. A very light vote was polled.

How She Helped Him Out. "I hardly know what kind of an offering to make you for the coming Christmas," fondly flapped a young Chicago fellow to his true love, in her father's parlor, one evening last week. "You don't!" said she. "No," said he. "A pause of several moments here took place, when suddenly she laid her little head up, in his shoulder and murmured: "An offering, did you say?" "Yes, dear," he replied, "I can't contrive what kind of a one to make you." "Ah-hem," said she, clearing her throat. And then she pulled forth in silvery, coolly agonies: "Edward, dear, wouldn't an engagement ring be an offering?" "It was an awful thing to do what she did, but he didn't seem to care for that—he was so glad—and besides it was Leap Year yet."

Dress-Making. Mrs. R. J. Mills, [Late of Helena.] At the residence of Mr. D. F. McMillan, (in the P. a. pla) Bozeman.

DEALERS IN FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TIN-WARE, & CO. Strasburger & Spierling. All of which will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices. Cash Paid for all kinds of Hides and Furs. All kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange. Agents for Singer and Howe Sewing Machines. Bozeman, M. T., February 8, 1877.

WALTER COOPER, [Brick Block, Bozeman, M. T.] Wholesale and Retail

Military Matters. Letters from Department Headquarters intimate the withdrawal of the local Co's of the 2nd Cavalry to the Dakota Post.

The Territory. Rev. Mr. Shipp's son is building for the commission business at Butte. One of the Helena banks will soon open business at Butte, while one promises from Virginia.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, COLT'S AND SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS, MEAD'S PAT. EXPLOSIVE BULLETS, POCKET AND BELT CUTLERY, FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE. Loose and Fixed Ammunition of Every Description, Giant Powder, Black Blasting Powder and Fuse.

HOWE RIFLES, [Image of a rifle]

Henry Hitchins, MAIN ST., BOZEMAN, M. T., House, Sign, Carriage

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER! Is prepared to execute all work in his line in the highest style of the art, and will guarantee satisfaction in every instance. [6-1317]

Watches and Jewellery. LEA. F. MARSTON. Manufactures and Repairs Jewellery. Will lay down American Watches at ten to 15 per cent. lower than they can be purchased of Eastern Advertising Firms. If you doubt this, bring along your price lists and compare terms before sending. WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY. Shop opposite the Post Office. [6-1317]

12 DOLLARS A DAY at home, Ag's wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at Home, Samples worth \$1 free

JULIUS BASINSKI, BOZEMAN, M. T., Invites attention of the public in general to his large and elegant stock of Fashionable Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Cigars and Tobacco, Musical Instruments, Strings, Chromos, Mouldings, Frames, Field Glasses, Cutlery, Pistols, Ammunition, School Books, Novels. On all of which prices have been greatly reduced. [6-1317]

J. H. TAYLOR Keeps constantly on hand a full line of Stationery, at reduced prices. School and Miscellaneous Books, Prang's American Chromos, Picture Frames and Fixtures, Picture and Cornice Mouldings, Parlor Brackets, Wall Pockets, Towel Hooks, &c., Candles and Nuts, Tobaccos and Cigars, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c. PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER. Subscriptions received for all newspapers and periodicals. At the Post-Office, MAIN STREET, Bozeman, M. T., Jan. 1, 1877.

THE EASTERN MONTANA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY. TRUSTEES: L. S. Willis, G. W. Wakefield, Horace Annis, W. J. Davies, J. S. Mendonhall, P. W. McAdow, A. O. Browner, Walter Cooper, W. W. Alderson.

THE MINES, Which are located on Clark's Fork, are shown by developments to be the best and richest in the country. A road to the mines will be opened in a short time from the Crow Agency, a distance of only forty miles, which will enable us to make connection with the Yellowstone boats, putting the products of our mines at least one hundred miles nearer market (wagon transportation) than any other mines in the Territory. The Company now offer for sale.

1000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH. At the nominal sum of \$10 each, for working purposes, the Company believing that this is in such the best way to secure a working capital, rather than making assessments which, as a general thing, becomes burdensome. This is a rare opportunity for Safe and Permanent Investment. And parties desiring to do so are invited to make a full and thorough examination of this property, and of the condition and standing of the Company. The attention of mining men and operators is respectfully solicited. Only 1,000 Shares to be Sold! Apply to or address either of the Trustees or the undersigned at Bozeman, Montana. J. D. McCAMAN, Sec'y. BOZEMAN, January 30, 1877.

SHARP'S, Winchester, and Remington RIFLES, [Image of a rifle]

POCKET AND BELT CUTLERY, FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE. Loose and Fixed Ammunition of Every Description, Giant Powder, Black Blasting Powder and Fuse.

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