THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

J. V. BOGERT. : Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, : : MARCH 22, 1877.

LATEST NEWS.

[Special to COURIER.]

—MARCH 21st, 6 p. m.—It is stated the President will soon withdraw the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana. He will allow the State Governments to stand to which the people pay taxes. The New York Times protes .

—The leading business houses of New Orleans have telegraphed the President in favor of the Nicholls administration. but 5,000 armed men are promised Packard in his support.

—Ohio sends Stanley Matthews to the Senate vice Sherman.

—Sickles probably re-appointed to Spain.

—Webb C. Hayes may go to Paris as Secretary of Legation.

—There is great anxiety to see the roll of members. The Clerk asserts that after conceding to the Republicans all they claim, the Democrats will have three or four majority. The organization of the next House is likely to be exciting, and there is much speculation as to whether enough Democrats will join the administration or whether the Southern Republicans, who are greatly offended by Hayes' Southern policy, will secede from the party.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Matters are assuming a feverish cast around the St. Louis Hotel. and things look more than ever like a conflict. By 9:30 a. m. there were gathered around the St. Louis about one thousand negroes, who served to make the place a Pandemonium. These negroes are evidently from the country, and are here to join Packard's militia. which he is now engaged in recruiting. He admits he will, as soon as possible, take back Police Stations, and says he would not remain in the building two hours if he had all his arms back. It can be put down as a solid fact that in a very few days at farthest Packard will break the peace.

THE RAILROAD.

HELENA, March 21.—Hauser telegraphs the refusal of Gould & Co. to accept the North and South Railroad Bill.

NARROW GAUGE.

Hon. P. W. McAdow is out in the "Husbandman" with an article in favor of the Narrow Gauge Railroad subsidy, and Sample Orr follows him up on the same page, without any design or "malice aforethought," and knocks McAdow's argument into infinitesimal "smitherings." Mr. McAdow is evidently whistling in order to keep up courage. He has ascertained by this time that in supporting and voting for the subsidy Bill he was not representing either the interests or the well-known sentiments of his constituents. In the article referred to, Mr. McAdow claims that "the people of Gallatin county are divided on the question, and men, who, in the beginning, denounced it in the bitterest terms, after mature reflection are not so strong in their opposition, and will, if the proposition is submitted, vote for the Bill." This, we think, will be news to the people of Bozeman and Gallatin county, and would speak well for the personal influence of Mr. McAdow if the facts justified the assertion. We have heard of but one convert that he has made since his return from the capital and that is a family affair. For once, William's sympathies have gotten the better of his judgment, and that, perhaps, is no particular discredit to him under the LONESOME and unfortunate circumstances in which his brother has placed himself.

THE CABINET.

The appended dispatch was received too late for last week's COURIER:

[Special to COURIER.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1877.

Senate in executive session confirmed all Cabinet nominations by nearly unanimous vote.

We stated that Sherman had been confirmed. The vote upon Key stood 54 to 2. Upon Evarts the vote was about the same, Conkling refusing to act upon the nomination.

The nominations of McCrary, Thompson, and Devens were confirmed without roll call or division.

It is stated by telegram that there is the best reason to believe that Schurz will not remain in the Cabinet many months, but will resign to accept a foreign mission, so soon as he has enjoyed for a short time the honors of a Cabinet position. Aside from the President's personal admiration and desire to show his sincerity for civil service reform, Schurz's appointment shows how utterly false the stories about Hayes' Know Nothing principles were.

Thurman and Eaton (Democrats) cast the nays except in the case of Schurz, when Jones, of Nevada, joined the opposition—a number of Senators on both sides not voting in any instance.

THOSE STRAY SHEEP.

The Major's little story about the flock of sheep was rather unkind—not to say unfortunate for himself. The illustration was good enough, but it failed in its intended application to the citizens of Gallatin County. Two or three of the would-be leaders—acting, perhaps, on the Major's supposition—concluded that it was only necessary for them to make a break and all the rest would follow—jump the narrow gauge fence—but, for some cause, the people don't follow to any alarming extent. That is where the application will not apply.

The leading "jumpers" are now trying to take shelter from the impending storm beneath the cold and inhospitable roof of a narrow gauge snow-shed, and should they find it safe—which, no doubt, they will—they will possibly fit it up as a permanent asylum for all the unfortunate members of the Legislature who voted for the railroad bill. Good-bye, distinguished fellow citizens. Farewell, disinterested patriots. "We shall never look upon your like again."

Phillip H. Emerson has been nominated Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah,

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, the Gallatin County Convention met at Odell's Hall on the 17th inst. A large attendance was present, and upon motion of W. L. Perkins, W. W. Alderson was made Chairman, J. V. Bogert, Secretary, and H. C. Wilkinson, As't Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the Convention in opposition to the North and South Bill, being followed to same effect by Judge J. J. Davis, Walter Cooper, John Reese, Harvey Wells, W. O. P. Hays, and L. M. Howell. Major John P. Bruce followed in favor of the Bill.

Walter Cooper, seconded by Harvey Wells, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted; Resolved, That we, the people of Gallatin County, in convention assembled, hereby assert our opposition to the North and South R. R. Bill—that we shall oppose it at the polls, and shall also oppose issue of Territorial bonds under said Act, and shall in all possible legal ways and by recourse, if necessary, to the Supreme Court, oppose payment by Gallatin County of principal or interest upon said bonds.

On motion of W. O. P. Hays, the following Committee on Ways and Means of opposition was appointed by the Chairman—viz: J. J. Davis, John Reece, J. D. Chesnut, L. M. Howell, L. S. Willson, W. Cooper, and W. O. P. Hays—with instructions to report at adjourned meeting.

Judge Davis, Chairman of Committee appointed at railroad meeting of last month, reported the address to the people as nearly ready for circulation.

On motion, said adjourned meeting was called for 7 p. m. of same day.

W. W. ALDERSON, Ch'rm'n.

J. V. BOGERT, Secretary,

H. C. WILKINSON, As't Sec'y.

Pursuant to notice, adjourned meeting of Convention held at 7 p. m.

On motion, W. W. Alderson retiring, L. M. Howell was made Chairman.

W. O. P. Hays on part of Committee submitted the following:

BOZEMAN, March 17. 1877.

Your Committee met pursuant to order, and do hereby recommend that the article now being prepared by a committee appointed at a previous meeting be published in pamphlet form, and that it be circulated broadcast without delay throughout the Territory. Your Committee also recommend that each voting precinct appoint a committee to confer with like committee from Bozeman, said meeting to take place on the 26th inst., and that the several committees shall at once commence work to raise funds to defray expenses of circulating the above-mentioned circular, and paying other expenses that the committees may deem best and proper to incur.

W. O. P. HAYS, Chairm'n,

L. S. WILLSON, S c'y.

L. S. Willson moved that a committee of three from each voting precinct be appointed to meet at Bozeman the 26th inst., having arranged for funds for payment of costs of operating against said Bill.—Adopted.

The following committees were appointed:

BOZEMAN.

W. Cooper, S. Ralston, and L. S. Willson.

MIDDLE CREEK.

J. M. Robinson, Benj, Cope, and G. W. Krattser.

EAST GALLATIN.

Wm. Fly. John Reese, and A, Corbly.

WEST GALLATIN.

V. A. Cockrill, B. M. Dawes, and C. Anceny.

GALLATIN CITY.

G. D. Thomas, G. H. Campbell, and F. Aiken.

WILLOW CREEK.

Messrs. Duke, Green, and Tinsley.

YELLOWSTONE.

W. Lee, G. J. Batchelder, A. Ringlesby, D. M. Fitzgerald, J. Farrell, D. Carpenter, Sloan, and J. M. Lindley.

On motion of Walter Cooper, a subscription list was presented for signature, resulting in $60.55. Judge Davis moved that a committee of three on correspondence be appointed. Adopted.

COMMITTEE.

S. W. Langhorne, J. V. Bogert, and H. C. Wilkinson.

Walter Cooper moved to appoint a committee of three to appoint a delegate to different parts of the Territory. Adopted.

COMMITTEE.

W. Cooper. G. W. Wakefield, and J. D. Chesnut.

Adjourned to 8 p. m., March 26, 1877.

L. M. HOWELL, Ch'm'n,

J. V. BOGERT, Secretary.

H. C. WILKINSON, As't Sec'y.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The conclusion of the count was reached upon the passing of Vermont and Wisconsin for Hayes and Wheeler and of Virginia and West Virginia for Tilden and Hendricks. Some skirmishing ensued over counting the vote of Downs of Wisconsin, which was not sustained by the Senate.

Mills then rose to a privileged question, and sent up a resolution to be read, as follows:

WHEREAS, Rutherford B. Hayes not having received a majority of the constitutional Electors duly appointed, and the contingency provided for by the Constitution having happened when it becomes the duty of the House of Representatives to proceed immediately to the election of a President of the United States for the ensuing four years; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That said House will proceed immediately in obedience to the Constitution to choose a President from the persons having the highest number of votes, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President.

Mills resolution was excluded on a point of order, and the vote of Downs was not counted.

The Senate then entered, when the presiding officer said: This concludes the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer.

Senator Allison, of the tellers, having delivered the statement, the presiding officer expressed a hope that on the announcement nothing would mar the dignity of the proceedings so reputable to the American people and so worthy the respect of the world. He then said: "The whole number of Electors appointed to vote for President and Vice President of the United States was 369, of which a majority is 185. The state of the vote for President, as delivered by the tellers, and as determined under the Act of Congress of January 29th on this subject, is for Rutherford B. Hayes 185 votes, for Samuel J. Tilden 184 votes. The state of the vote for the Vice President of the United States, as delivered by the tellers, has determined that under the same Act of Congress is, for William A. Wheeler 185 votes, for Thomas A. Hendricks 184 votes; wherefore, I do announce that Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1877; that William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1877. This announcement, together with the list of votes, will be entered on the journals of both Houses."

At 4:12 a. m. the election of Hayes and Wheeler was proclaimed, and received without demonstration.

The flag, which had never been down since it was hoisted over the halls of both houses on the 1st of February last, as a signal of their being in session, was lowered.

The Senate, upon its return adjourned, with three times three for Hayes.

THE GOVERNOR.

A rumor reaches us that an attempt to supercede Governor Potts will soon be made—we trust no such effort will succeed. We know the Governor deserves well of Montana. He has by wise measures reduced its debt, and so materially advanced its interests that he deserves retention. It is admitted by men of both parties that he has been our best Executive, and it would be difficult to prove that a successor would or could as efficiently assume his place.

Without calling into exercise the prejudices in his favor of Eastern Montana, we submit it to its people that they peculiarly are in duty bound to support him—and not only Eastern Montana but its every section. Governor Potts should not be removed except for cause, and we know of none whatever.

EXAMINE IT.

The article which we reproduce this week from the columns of the New York Herald, headed "Disastrous Railroad Investments," surely gives no uncertain sound. Nine hundred and twelve and a half millions of dollars, the greater portion of which, no doubt, was legislated, or by some other sharp practice, taken out of the pockets and hands of the industrial classes, has been invested and irrecoverably lost in those eighty-six reckless, and, perhaps, illegitimate railroad schemes. The real proprietors and manipulators of such railroads seldom invest a dollar of their own capital in such enterprises. The road-bed of the Utah Northern, from Ogden to Franklin, never cost its present owner—Mr. Richardson—a single dollar in money, so we are credibly informed.

Collector Fuller.

The New North-West calls attention to a movement looking to the removal of Capt. J. C. Fuller. We do not know who aspires to the position, but, no matter who it is, we protest against the removal of so competent, energetic and worthy an official as Capt. Fuller We trust he may make a fight, and that every man in the Territory will join with him in any attempt he may make to avoid removal. It would be unjust and impolitic not to do so

THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

It would seem that the present administration is to be one of reform. From late Washington telegrams we cull such assuring data as the following:

"It is Key's intention to appoint no postmaster without rigidly enquiring into his capacity. None will be removed except for good cause."

"Numbers of persons have been here to secure a promise that they shall be retained in office. The response generally given is that the matter will be attended to when their commissions expire."

"It is reported that one of the earliest acts of Hayes administration will be to change some important Federal officers in Louisiana."

"Key has ordered to all applicants the following: SIR—Your letter has been received and placed upon the files of the Department for consideration under the rules of the civil service, when vacancies occur. At present none exist."

"Pinchback stating that whites and blacks alike protest against the Packard government, the President replied that he would soon clear a way to peace in Louisiana."

One result from the tone of the Inaugural and the action indicated by the foregoing extracts is shown by the following from the New York Times: "A prominent Southern gentleman, just from home, says that Hayes has the power to do more for the South than Tilden could possibly have done had he been elected, and already Hayes has more earnest friends among the Southern people than Tilden had prior to the day of election. The revulsion in public sentiment is beyond belief, and he expresses the conviction that within six months President Hayes will be more popular in the South than he is now in the North."

The Washington Sunday Herald (Dem.) says: "President Hayes is beginning early to justify the hopes entertained by the better element of his party and to the disappointment of machine politicians and malignants. All that he has said and done thus far goes to show him to be not only an earnest and sincere but a wise man," and "Donn Piatt's Capitol praises him, by saying, under the caption of "Hayes at the Helm," the first move of this gentleman proves that he was not honestly elected President of the United States. With a firmness that is all the plea-anter from the fact that it is unexpected, he applies the knife to evils in his own party, and kicks aside in scorn the dirty ladder on which he ascended to power, and with that ladder falls much of the ills that afflict our unhappy country."

We could add to these extracts, but we give enough to show that confidence is being restored, which must result in a reunited country.

DISASTROUS RAILROAD INVESTMENTS.

[From the New York Herald, 26th ult.]

The rapid development of our gigantic railroad system, especially in the West and South, has been marked by much reckless investment, due to ill considered schemes based on misrepresentations of the true wants of those sections of the country. We are all familiar with the professions of a certain class of speculators in other people's money, who picture in most enticing forms the profits that are to be derived from the construction of railroads in regions utterly destitute of any attractions for the agriculturist and legitimate speculator. These men usually back their statements by exhibiting highly colored maps, showing by distorted lines all the advantages that will follow the building of new roads. The farmers along the line, the towns and villages, even the counties through which it passes, are induced to subscribe their money toward its construction. The contractors and directors of the company reap all the benefits of this nefarious process, while the real investors hold wothless stock and reams of dishonored bonds. The statement which we print to-day giving a list of the railroads sold under foreclosure, for which receivers have been appointed or foreclosures have been determined on during 1876, makes a truly startling exhibit. Eighty-six roads, having a total mileage of over fourteen thousand miles and representing invested capital equal to nine hundred and twelve and a half millions of dollars, are classed among the disastrous railroad investments. They represent, as the article states, one fifth of the total mileage and one-fifth of the invested railroad capital of the United States; but we would be glad to believe that they represent the total of the losses sustained by those who have placed their money in railroad stocks and securities. We fear that many roads not named in the published list should find a place in it and thus swell the total of disastrous railroad investments to still more alarming proportions. Considering that it is nearly always the over-credulous possessors of limited means who suffer from the too frequently fraudulent organization and management of railroad corporations, both Congress and the State authorities should surround the investments of innocent parties with some security, or at least attach severe penalties to the commission of offences which strike at the vital interests of the country.

The Territory.

Madison.

Madisonian:

T. J. Farrell has leased the Crescent Hotel, Virginia city. The house is being newly painted and subjected to a thorough overhauling in every department.

R. D. Alexander was ordered to contract for the building of a bridge over Norwegian Gulch.

Lewis and Clarke.

Herald:

Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn are manufacturing to order three handsome, substantial carriages, suited for the diversity of roads in the Territory. They are for Gans & Klein, Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Glick.

Missoula.

Missoulian:

During our recent trip to Helena, Gen. Blaine, paymaster of troops in Montana, stated that it was generally understood in military circles, that one company would take up a position on the reservation selected some time in April.

Meagher.

Herald:

Meagher county's debt is $34,070.

Husbandman:

Messrs. F. J. & H. L. Keene, of the Missouri valley, whose crops were mutilated by the hail storm last season, estimate that there was a sufficient amount of grain shattered off by the hail to seed their farms, and will cultivate by harrowing and irrigating. We believe oat crops have been grown in this manner which yielded as well as those sown at the usual seeding time. It appears that freezing and thawing does not affect or prevent the grain from germinating when the growing season comes; and that the only risk to be taken is that of the sufficiency of the planting in this manner, for, should the grain come up too thin, the season would then be too far advanced to re-plant.

Deer Lodge.

New North-West:

The debt of the county is $47,164.97, having been reduced $4,444.10 during the past year,

Forty six of the fifty six trees planted in school-house square last spring are living and doing well. The square now contains sixty-two healthy trees, with ten vacancies. Who will fill up the ranks? Mr. Hartz last year planted fifteen trees along the south side of the square, eight of which are evergreen. These are between the pavement and the street, and add much to the general appearance of the place.

The News.

Domestic.

Fred. Douglas will be made Marshal of District of Columbia.

On the 1st inst., McCall, the murderer of "Wild Bill," was executed.

John Jay Knox was nominated as Comptroller of the Currency.

On the 31 inst., immediate mail service to Custer, Deadwood, etc., via Cheyenne, was ordered.

$15,000,000 fractional currency lost and worn out, leaving but $35,000,000 for redemption,

Senator Cameron has resigned, and J. D. Cameron was nominated as Senator from Pennsylvania.

At Scranton, Pa., a mob demanding city work, being ordered to disperse, retired with cries of "bread or blood."

In the Senate a petition of Oregon citizens, demanding investigation of the Grover charges was presented.

It is reported that Pierrepont and Cushing have been recalled, and that Bristow will succeed Davis in the Supreme Court.

By a collision on the Buffalo & Chicago Railroad on the 8th, the postal cars containing 20,000 ordinary and 500 registered letters, were destroyed.

The Arizona Apache outbreak continues. The Sonita valley is almost depopulated, says the Cheyenne Leader, and besides other outrages Camp Crittenden has been attacked, ten men killed and cattle stolen.

A check for $50,000 was presented to Mr. Welch of the Centennial Finance Board, by Philadephia, but was in turn presented by him to the University of Pennsylvania.

Packard claims he received 621 more votes than the lowest elector as returned by the Returning Board, and 1,575 more votes than the lowest elector as certified by the Democratic Committee.

The World's Washington special says: Hayes will give an opportunity to Packard and Chamberlain to voluntarily retire from positions which they cannot possibly maintain.

Vice President Wheeler, Secretary McCrary and Assistant Secretary Conant have, after an examination, discovered a method of supplying the army with funds without calling an extra session. Wheeler is confident of its constitutionality.

The President makes the following nominations: Fred. W. Seward, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State; J. N. Tyner, of Indiana, to be 1st Assistant Postmaster General. They have been confirmed.

Foreign.

Unless the Canada Pacific road be begun by August, 1878, it is rumored British Columbia will dissolve with the Dominion.

The German Army estimates are explained upon the ground of growth of the French and Russian army and movement of French troops on the German frontier.

Proposals for Fuel Forage and Straw.

Headquarters Department of Dakota,
Office Chief Quartermaster,
ST. PAUL, MINN., March 1st, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following named posts, and at Sioux City, Iowa. until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 26th day of April 1877, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of Wood, Coal, Grain, Hay and Straw, required during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877, and ending June 30, 1878, at the following posts and stations, viz:

Forts Abercrombie, Abraham Lincoln, Buford, Pembina, Randall, Rice, Seward Stevenson, Sully, Sisseton, and Totten and Camp Hancock, and military stations at Cheyenne, Lower Brule, and Standing Rock Agencies, D. T., at Fort Snelling, Minn., at Forts Benton, Ellis and Shaw, and Camp Baker, M. T, and also at posts at or near mouth of Tongue river, and at posts on or near Big Horn river, M. T.

Separate bids should be made for each post and for each class of supplies. A copy of this advertisement should be attached to each bid. Bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be received and preference given to articles of domestic production.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by him immediately. This guaranty must be signed by two responsible guarantors by a U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the U. S. Government or responsible person known to the officer receiving the bid.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. In bidding for grain, bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds and not per bushel.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the Quartermasters at the various posts and stations named.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ..... at ....." and addressed to the undersigned, or the respective post or depot Quartermasters.

BENJAMIN C. CARD,
4t Mch 22. Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE ASH. — E. L. FRIDLEY.

ASH & FRIDLEY

Bozeman

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

We are prepared to furnish first-class turnouts at reasonable rates.

The best of attention given to stock left in our care.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. [14tf] ASH & FRIDLEY

J. B. Finch. } D. F. McMillen.

FINCH & McMILLEN,

BLACKSMITHS & WHEELWRIGHTS,

BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

HAVING formed a co-partnership in the above business, we are prepared to do all kind of work in our line, such as Carriage and Wagon Work and general Blacksmithing. All work guaranteed, and prices as low as good work can be obtained at any other place.

Give us a call at the old stand of J. B. Finch on Main street.

FINCH & McMILLEN.

BOZEMAN, M. T., Jan. 15, 1877.

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,
BOZEMAN M. T.

JULIUS BASINSKI,

BOZEMAN, M. T.,

Invites attention of the public in general to his large and elegant stock of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Gent's

Furnishing Goods,

{ Hats, Caps. } { Trunks, Valices, }

{ 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. 6-13tf

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

EXPEIENCED COOKS AND ATTENTIVE WAITES.

The tables are supplied with everything the market affords.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

☞ The coaches stop at the Metropolitan.

LOUIS KRUGER.

FRED. MAJOR. } FRANK CANNIS.

BOZEMAN MARKET.

Our shop is in Manej'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

Vegeables.

In fact, we have what we say, a MARKET. Prices lower than the lowest.

44tf] MAJOR & CANNIS.

First National Bank

OF HELENA.

Designated Depository of the United States.

S. T. HAUSER.....President
D. C. CORBIN.....Vice President
E. W. KNIGHT.....Cashier
T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT...Ass't Cashier

Authorized capital,	-	$500,000
Paid up capital,	-	100,00
Permanent surplus fund,	-	50,00

We transact a general Banking business and buy at the highest rates

GOLD DUST, COIN,

Gold and Silver Bullion

SILVER and COPPER ORES.

And Local Securities; and sell

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS.

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 litigations appertaining to Inventions or Patents.

Land Cases, Arrears of Pay and Bounty and Pension business promptly attended to. We desire to win success by deserving it. Send stamp for pamphlet of sixty pages. GILMORE & Co.,
627, F Street Washington, D. C

Strasburger & Sperling,

DEALERS IN FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TIN-WARE, &C.,

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,

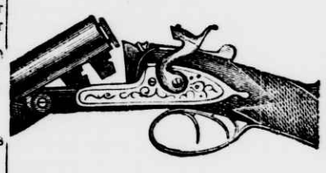
[Brick Block, Bozeman, M. T.,]

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALER IN—

Sharp's, Winchester, and Remington

RIFLES,



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, Block Blasting Powder and Fuse.

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES!

My stock of sporting goods were selected by myself, and are all particularly adapted to the wants of Eastern Montana. Call and inspect my stock.

Cash Paid For

Hides, Robes and Furs.

6 13tf WALTER COOPER.