

THE AVANT COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1877.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

J. V. BOGERT, Associate Editor.

The News.

The steamer Carroll has been destroyed by fire.

Ashland, Ohio, lost \$60,000 by fire on the 15th ult.

Massachusetts has voted down the Prohibition Bill.

President Hayes refuses the numerous presents sent him.

Lightning destroyed 20,000 barrels of oil at Petrolia, Penn.

Hayes says he is determined to carry out his Southern policy.

The Cuban sugar crop will be but half the usual amount.

The Nicholls' Louisiana Legislature endorses Hayes' policy.

John A. Kasson, of Iowa, has accepted the Spanish minister.

The Government estimates a 50,000 emigration to the Black Hills.

Brigham Young is alarmed, and moves about with an escort.

Calisoury receives \$14,000 for carrying the Bismark and Deadwood mail.

Black Hills emigration is receiving large accessions from all parts of the Union.

The anti-Chinese feeling causes the Chronicle to fear, first, retaliation—then, extermination.

Mexico is threatened with a revolution, and military arrests of prominent men are being made.

Governor Hampton asserts colored shall have equal educational advantages with white children.

A contractor named McKay attempted to evict the McClure of the Philadelphia Times on the 16th ult.

The French bark St. Omer was lost off Great Placenta Bay on the 22d ult. All hands lost, but one.

The foreign news causes an advance in American bread-stuffs, wheat ranging higher than since 1872.

The N. P. R. R. sold 35,133 acres during March—total sales to March 31st brought in \$4,163,787.

Tweed's confession implicates 300 persons, among them Senators, editors and other prominent men.

Blaine will attack Stanley Matthews and the President's policy at opening of the session of Congress.

The Southern Pacific road had been completed to within 20 miles of the Colorado river on the 15th ult.

Rumored that Tilden is intriguing (purpose not yet known) to have Dudley Field made Senator from New York.

Apache outrages continue in Arizona. Nine companies of the 9th Cavalry have been ordered out to pursue the renegades.

The New England M. E. Conference called-up the anti-Hayes resolutions, and in lieu strongly endorsed the Administration.

The Supreme Court deciding that Grants 8-hour decision is not a contract. Secretary Sherman will pay clerks for actual time.

When Sweeney went abroad in 1871 it required five hours to count the funds he took with him and deposited with the steamer purser.

The Tichenor upholders, demanding the release of the claimant, appeared in force in the London streets on the 17th ult. Their demand created dismay, and will be considered by Parliament.

A dispatch says a proposition to disband four-fifths of the army and avoid the extra session is favorably regarded in Cabinet circles. The Democrats refuse to appropriate a dollar for the army.

Enormous frauds upon the revenue by silk importers are reported—the discovery is one result of Bristow's investigations while Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Sherman is after the criminals.

West Point graduates a class of 77 this year, the largest in its history. As but 40 army vacancies exist, 37 will be appointed Brevet, 2d Lieutenants, and promoted upon occurrence of vacancies.

The Chamberlain State officers refuse to abandon their positions at Hampton's demand, and the U. S. Internal Revenue Collector has resigned, claiming inability to live in South Carolina under Democratic rule.

The war between Russia and Turkey seems unavoidable. The Russian fleet have been ordered to concentrate in the Mediterranean. Roumania will resist Turkey with 100,000 men, and it is thought Germany, France, Hungary, and Austria must be drawn into the struggle, but fresh peace negotiation, under the 8th article of the Treaty of Paris are proposed. In case of failure the Turks will first bombard Odessa. Russia is negotiating an alliance with Persia.

N. Y. Herald: The Clerk of the House has not yet compiled his roll of the members of the lower branch of the Forty-fifth Congress, but it is understood that 235 out of 288 certificates of membership have been received. Two hundred and sixty have thus far drawn pay. If the Clerk places on his rolls the names of all Republicans whose election is claimed, the House will stand 149 Democrats to 141 Republicans. The doubtful districts, whose Representatives have been placed upon the rolls, are nine in number, as follows: Two in Louisiana, two in Florida, two in Missouri, one in South Carolina, one in Colorado, and one in California.

The President has ordered the withdrawal of the New Orleans troops—upon the ground that domestic violence as contemplated by the Constitution does not exist, and upon recommendation of the Congressional Commission. Ex-Governor Warmouth and nine of Packard's Legislature were expected to desert Packard, who had appealed to the President against the Commission. Gov. Nicholls had written a letter to the Commission promising to obliterate the color line. An attempt had been made to kidnap Gov. Packard. The Louisiana case is considered settled by the fusion of the two Legislatures. Nicholls will probably be recognized Governor.

EASTERN MONTANA LOOKING UP.

As indicated by the Courier extra of the 25th ult., the lower Yellowstone, at least, is at last to receive Federal survey and improvement. We some time since announced the building of the two dip-south basins mentioned, and are now awaiting of practical results to follow. These basins will be supplied with derrick, tools, and powder for use in clearing away all obstructions at least from the mouth of the Big Horn—the latter stream, as well, being included in the programme. It would seem that proper immediate effort would procure work upon the Yellow stone above the Big Horn, and it behooves us to petition the Government to that effect now. In view of the fact that this summer's campaign may be a quiet one (though events may change military ideas in this particular), proper effort may secure at least an experimental trip of these boats to what may prove, for them, any way, the head of navigation. And in view of the important fact, that on military accounts the entire river from its actual head of navigation should be improved, we do not doubt that representation of the necessity and advisability of the suggested Federal action would result in the adoption of some plan of operation for this or next season. Strike while the iron is hot is a good rule, and one our bread-and-butter should lay to our hearts.

With an open river, and consequent transportation, our grain supplies would find a good and ready market, and the depression of the present fade away into a successful future.

We yet believe Gallatin county can afford to do something herself, as we lately suggested; and we urge increased attention to the subject of improvement of our probable highway to the East. What, then, shall we do to forward this urgent matter?

CREYENNE TO BOZEMAN.

The letting of the Bozeman and Tongue River Mail Contract appears to excite fully as much interest at Cheyenne as here. The reader has the following—which we re-produce as of local interest—

"The letting of a contract for carrying the U. S. mail over the northern half of the Cheyenne and Bozeman route is of great importance to Wyoming, for it is the initiatory step in the direction of reopening the trans-territorial route from Cheyenne to the Yellowstone and Montana.

"The contract for carrying the mails from Bozeman east to the Cantonment on Tongue river, covers more than half of the Cheyenne and Bozeman route. From the south the mails are now being carried on this route from Cheyenne to Fort Fetterman, and from the latter place by the Quartermaster's Department to Cantonment Reno. Only one hundred and fifty miles intervene between these two points, Fort Reno and Tongue river; and the urgent necessity for connecting these two places by mail service must soon become apparent to the Postoffice Department, as a step made expedient by prospective reduction in the cost of carrying the mails, as well as by the requirements of the large number of people who will settle in the regions adjacent to this route during next summer.

"The mails which will go to Tongue river under Huntley's contract, via the Union and Central Pacific railways, thence by stages to Helena and Bozeman, Montana, and thence in an easterly direction for 350 miles, traverse altogether a distance of 1400 miles from Cheyenne, at an annual expense to the Government of \$375,000. By contracting for mail service over the mail route from Cheyenne to Bozeman, which route was established by Congress last winter, the Postoffice Department would save a large amount in the annual expenditure for carrying the mails, besides securing to the people along the route in Wyoming and Montana, and the visitors and pleasure seekers in the Yellowstone region direct and speedy mail communication with the east and south, saving a distance of 800 miles and gaining nearly a week's time over the circuitous route, via Utah, Idaho and Montana.

"The route from Cheyenne to Bozeman passes through a fine country, destined to be thickly populated at an early day. Between Fort Fetterman and Reno the country is uninviting to the eye, but is filled with coal deposits, which in time will prove invaluable. Iron ores also abound, and petroleum springs occur frequently. From Reno to Fort C. F. Smith the route lies east of the Big Horn Mountains, through a very fine country, adapted to agriculture and pasturing; the valleys of the Big Horn and Yellowstone are known as the most fertile in the Rocky Mountain country.

"The route from Fort Smith to Bozeman traverses a region of country very inviting to the settler; it is attractive in scenery, healthful in climate, and rich in mineral resources;—a section of country certain to become of importance to the whole country so soon as the Indians are fully overpowered and sent to the happy hunting grounds east of the Missouri river."

ANOTHER BENTON SAGA.

The Benton Record, carried beyond reason in its advocacy of the Helena and Benton road, can see no good or hope in or from anything else. The Record is a little fast, as the Courier has not yet upheld or opposed its pet project. It is very easy to sit down and write about what the Record calls "the intense stupidity of the Courier," and "the ridiculous propositions" of the Gallatin; but it does not seem so easy with the Record to re-inforce its ridicule by addition of argument or evidence. The Montana public are in a peculiar (though natural) state of mind regarding rail roads—and we opine the Gallatin will not be constrained to support the Benton idea by continued persistent attempts to prevent the improvement of the Yellowstone. We, here, have never selfishly opposed Missouri plans, but have always welcomed them and their success.

Again, the Record in its article draws inexcusably (willfully, should we say) mistaken conclusions from the Courier's remarks regarding the Yellowstone, and itself takes a narrow and selfish course in advocacy of its own scheme and ridicule of all others. Such action would soon result in justly making Montana a section of country properly spelled, as the Record spells it—with a small "m."

"BOGERT'S BOGIES."

The Madisonian devotes a part of its valuable space to a disquisition upon what it denominates our "Bogies," and alleges that we have seen "spooks." We do not care to go over our Territorial files to find the existing evidence of what we stated in our issue of the 19th ult., to which the Madisonian refers; but we re-assert all our "inglorious" remarks made at that time. The Madisonian, we admit, of our Territorial papers; but the just inference from its railroad remarks justified in including it in the list of those who are dissatisfied with our prospects.

The Madisonian is informed that, the COURIER does represent the feeling of its section regarding present condition of affairs—that, the Madisonian need but investigate to be convinced, and that every one of the objected-to assertions of the COURIER can be proven.

As to the "chimerical projects" of the COURIER—which the Madisonian con- firms as "impracticable"—we beg to inform it that these "visionary schemes" are the "schemes" of the most practical men of the country. These "schemes," we presume, are the "improvement of the Yellowstone"—the "building of a Yellow stone steamer," etc.

Will the Madisonian give us a catalogue of the "schemes" to which it refers? Is the school house one of them—do the opening of the lower country; the establishment of posts; the operation of Yellowstone mail routes; the reduction of the Crow Reservation; the subjection of the Sioux; the organization of Custer county, etc., etc., form part of them?

Benton advises us to discountenance the opening of the Yellowstone region, because, forsooth, it may result in the loss of Fort Ellis—does the Madisonian con- dorse that astute argument?

We are not given to discouraging our self and our people by groaning over imaginary evils—we have probably worked as hard for Montana as any one (perhaps not always with the best judgment), but we know that at this very moment the propositions we have submitted through the COURIER are those demanding the serious consideration of Eastern Montanans. We do not regard the country as lost—on the contrary, we believe that with proper effort and proper enterprise the actual future of at least this section of the Territory may be made to open now.

Perhaps, had the Madisonian looked into our motives a little, or did it sympathize with the Yellowstone ideas of Eastern Montana, it might have discovered more sense and less "impracticability" in the so-called "schemes" through which that part of Montana sees salvation.

SPIRIT OF THE TERRITORIAL PRESS.

The Herald hopes no part of future Indian appropriations will be expended in fixed ammunition.

The Missoulian objects to Montana absorbing part of Idaho, on the ground that the Mormons will overrun the former, and it become but a dependency of Mormon- dom. But the Independent, having no such fears, wants it annexed—"for the reason that we shall have no railroad until we eliminate this foreign traffic from the map. If we have to build a railroad we ought to own the land it is built on, and the question of a few Mormons inhabiting the soil should have no bearing on the matter. For the same reason, we suppose, the Missoulian would cut off from Montana the Mormon settlements in the Gallatin and Deer Lodge valleys. We have never heard any complaint about these settlers."

The Missoulian has the following—"When a Legislature enacts a law, the design of which, for instance, is to give all the printing of a certain county to a certain favored establishment, it is an iniquitous interference with the affairs of such county; and when it attempts to say that a certain other county shall expend \$5,000, or any other sum, to build a road, it is an attempt to rob such county of the right of self-government."

The Missoulian wants a provision of forfeiture inserted in any bill extending the N. P. Charter—the Company must build 50 miles per year, or forfeit its land grant to legitimate settlers.

The Herald says: It seems to us, that in any way the question can be presented, the duty of the General Government is clear, to carry out in the Territories under its control, improvements that in the States more properly belong to the State Governments. This would apply to the construction of main trunk lines of rail roads. These improvements made over the public domain are made for the benefit of the people of all the States, and it is a proper charge on the general treasury. It is clearly within the constitutional powers of the General Government; indeed it requires much ingenious judicial construction to draw from the language of the Constitution the power to deal with territory of the United States on any other footing than as property. The logical result of all these considerations, which are necessarily so abbreviated, that they may seem disconnected, is simply this, that the immediate duty of the General Government is to aid the construction of a North and South Pacific Railroad, giving one trunk line to all the Territories not now traversed by any rail- road line, rises superior to all other claims upon the general treasury, and is defend- ible upon clear Constitutional grounds, as well as on duty and general interest.

CORINE AND MONTANA ROAD.

The Corinne Record is informed that work will be resumed upon this road at an early day, and that the survey to Snake river will be completed so rapidly that the valley horse may be snatching through its valley the coming winter. At Snake river the road is expected to branch north into Montana, and west to the Pacific. The Record advises us to build the Helena and Benton road, and to assist in some way in construction of the Corinne road; urging, that the extension of the latter from the Snake to Portland, Oregon, would give us "the benefit of a competi- tion in freights westward, as well as in- viting a contest between the Oregon and San Francisco for the trade of Montana, Eastern Idaho, and Utah which all have the advantage of a pick of the markets of New York, Portland and San Francisco. By a well-directed effort this result may be accomplished in a short time and the permanent prosperity of these Territories insured."

What is your proposition, gentlemen?

THE GOVERNOR.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press of the 13th says: "A gentleman by the name of Lord, from Pontiac, Michigan, will probably be appointed Governor of Montana, in place of the present Governor, Potts, who will no doubt be removed this week."

The Chicago Times gives a resume of the matter—stating the Governor charged Callaway with being a drunken loafer and a neglecter of duty. Counter-charges have been filed by H. M. Churchill and R. E. Fisk, signed by J. G. Sanders, W. F. Sanders, B. H. Tatem, J. E. Callaway, J. R. Alden and W. S. Paynter, as representatives of the Republican party of Montana. They charge the Governor with identification with the Democracy—arrogance—denouncing the Supreme Judges as scoundrels and liars—attempting to dictate to them, etc.—filling false charges against one of them, with the view of affecting action in a case in which he was defendant—vindictiveness—wag- ing war against the Herald—attempting to defeat the payment of claims, to satisfy his personal enmities—approving illegal legislation—withholding approval of just measures passed in favor of his enemies—giving, illegally, the public printing to the Independent—transferring Madison to the Democracy—having a seal made for his own use—using his influence in favor of a corrupt mail contract, for which he was paid—reducing Republican majorities in Lewis and Clarke, etc., etc.

We must say, the presentation is a long one; but the Governor asserts himself ready to meet it. We are assured most of the members of the Republican Central Committee have ignored, not only the charges, but the right of the makers to claim themselves as direct representatives of the Committee or party. As to the charges, they are old and exploded, and to no great extent have they affected the people of the Territory, among whom, we have reason to think, the Governor has more friends to-day than ever before.

The quarrel is a disgraceful one—one which has for years injured the Territory, and one with which we have no sympathy whatever.

THE CAMPAIGN.

[Specials to COURIER.]

THE PROSPECT.

CHEYENNE, April 30th.

General Crook's pack-train and a large wagon-train have been sent to the front from Fort Russell, as part of the preparations for a vigorous campaign against the non-surrendering bands. McKeezie, by many in military circles considered the best Indian fighter in the service, has been ordered to the field, and, it is reported, will command all of the cavalry now out in a summer's patrol of the country between the Big Horn and the Black Hills.

On the 17th a party of Sioux engaged as scouts reached Sioux City. The party includes the Chiefs, Tall Timber, Eagle Man, and others. Dull Knife and Standing Elk with 575 people, 680 ponies and 100 guns and revolvers, have surrendered to Crook at Camp Robinson. They were almost destitute and could not have held out much longer. GATH.

LIET. DOANE.

CROW AGENCY, April 25th.

The Crow war party has returned. It searched the country to the Little Powder, scouting all the headwaters of intervening streams and going to the Little Missouri, but found no trace of Sioux. The country seems abandoned by them. Liet. Doane awaits his supplies. Informed that some Yellowstone traders were persuading the Crows not to accompany him as requested by General Miles, Doane has interviewed them and given them to understand no such interference will be permitted. MAX.

SPOTTED TAIL.

The services of Spotted Tail are to receive signal reward at the hands of the Government—as an example to others, and as encouragement to Indians to be "good" out of "Heaven."

SITTING BULL.

From the Bismark Tribune's Buford letter of March 28th we learn—"It is known that the greater part of the Indians that were with Sitting Bull are now across the line, and are trading for ammunition with half-breeds, but the old gen- eral himself is somewhere near Redwater with about fifteen lodges, waiting the return of the trading party. He had about 160 lodges when he came from the Powder River country."

Also, that "everything is quiet at Fort Peck. The hostiles come down to the bank of the river opposite the Fort occasionally and by shouting hold conversations with the interpreter. A short time since a few of Sitting Bull's braves came to the bank, and among other things, asked the interpreter if there were any soldiers at Peck. Being answered in the affirmative, they replied in rather an emphatic tone, "D—n soldiers everywhere."

The Bismark Tribune's Buford letter of the 11th of April has the following: "A party of Assinibouzes, who arrived here to-day bring a rumor that the hostile Indians who have been across the line trading (probably referring to a portion of Sitting Bull's band) were captured by the 'Soldiers' this side of the line a short time since. They say they got the news from the half-breeds who witnessed the whole affair. It is not credited, however, here at present, as the story lacks confirmation from any reliable source."

SURRENDER.

Rumors reached Camp Robinson on the 16th that Crazy Horse with 2000 people was on the 17th ult. marching to that point to surrender. A Deadwood tele- gram of the 15th states that 100 of the Crazy Horse band had returned to the war-pat, claiming that Spotted Tail had deceived them, in representing that only the Custer arms would be demanded, while in reality the Government demands all their arms and animals.

On the 14th the Sioux village of 1000, before reported as on the way in with Spotted Tail, surrendered to General Crook at the Spotted Tail Agency. This band consisted mainly of Sans Arca and Who-Touches-the-Clouds and other Chiefs. Upon request, they were permitted to approach the Agency in the style adopted by them on entering a friendly village. At 10 a. m., charging, and bring- ing into the war, the band fled in and went into camp. Presented to General Crook, one of the Chiefs, a son of Lone Horn, held his gun upon the ground, saying: "I

lay down this gun in token of submission to General Crook, to whom I wish to sur- render." All then shook hands with Crook, when the ceremony of submission ended.

On the 15th ult. a council with the hostiles was held, says the Cheyenne Leader, "when the Indians were told what would be required of them by the Gov- ernment. They said that their professions of peace were sincere, and this is fully credited by all who saw them. They turned over to the Agent upward of 1,430 ponies and horses, also their arms—the exact number could not be ascertained, but the collection embraced many car- binets taken in the Custer massacre. They are believed to have brought in many relics of that affair, and General Crook has given orders to spare no pains in the recovery of such things."

Five hundred Cheyennes were expected on the 18th. Gen. Terry reports that 100 lodges have passed Fort Peck on way to Totten—supposed to be of those who surrendered with Spotted Tail, but avoiding surrender at the Agency in the hope of escaping the operation of the order to dis- arm. The cavalry at Fort Totten will not now go out, in consequence of Crazy Horse's surrender, and the order will be enforced upon the arrival there of the hostiles.

GEN. CROOK TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

CAMP ROBINSON, April 16.

LIET.-GEN. SHERIDAN:

I have just returned from Spotted Tail Agency. The northern Indians arrived during my stay there. Their disposition seemed to be very good, and Spotted Tail says they are honest in their professions. They also talk very positively of the others coming, but the news received through this Agency is still contradictory. I expect to have accurate information in a few days.

In the event of any considerable number of Indians staying out, if you still want to send the Pawnees to the mouth of Tongue river, it would probably be well to defer their muster-out for a few days, until I can obtain definite intelligence.

I expect eighty lodges of Cheyennes to surrender at this place day after to-mor- row. The Indians who surrendered at Spotted Tail Agency had not been counted when I left. They were to have been counted to-day, and I shall have within a short time the exact number.

GEO. CROOK, Brig. Gen.

The Territory.

Missoula.

Missionary.—Our Bannack neighbors are alive to the importance of bringing the trade and travel of this region through the more direct outlet by the head of Big Hole.

Beaverhead.

Husbandman.—Jas. Mauldin has a fine lot of Percheron geldings for sale.

Deer Lodge.

Miner.—The lot corner Main and Broad- way, Butler sold for 1400.... Mail will be ordered from Silver Bow to Butte.... Late Acquisition lode ore sampled over 100 ounces to the ton.... Copper discov- ery continues.... The Minta lode assays 607 ounces per ton silver besides showing free gold.

N. w. North-West.—J. D. mers is driving his 700 to 800 cattle to Winnipeg, via the Mullen Pass.... The Algonquin has 5000 tons ore in sight.... A number of farmers are availing themselves of the Desert Land Bill.... Flynn who made a murd- erous attack upon Whiting at the Penitentiary last summer has been sentenced to a two-years term.

Choteau.

R. v. rd.—Coal discovered on B-I-Creek.... Two hundred laborers for the Falls Prospecting Company are advertised for at Bismark.... Dauphin R-pids will be first improved under the Missouri river appropriation.... Hostiles have fired upon the Mounted Police at Fort Walsh.

Madison.

Madisonian.—Daily mail from Virginia City to Bannack.... Fred. Lehman of Helena will erect a 10-stamp mill at Pony.... Iron Rod has sent in \$3,474 in gold bricks.... Hamilton & McCranor have sold their Pony business to Isell & Co.

Lewis & Clarke.

Independent.—The Pedro Co. sold a 12 days run for \$307.25.

On the 25th and 26th ult., the Assay office melted \$14,000 gold bullion.

The upper Magpie pay-streak is 100 feet wide.... The National Mining and Ex- ploring Co. has struck a rich bonanza.... Last Chance gulch is doing exceedingly well.

Meagher.

Husbandman.—The Pine Tree lode promises well.... A fine Kentucky thorough- bred mare has arrived.... Mining water promises to be scant this season.... The favorable results of last season's beef shipments to the East were so great that the business will be largely increased this year. J. G. Sartor will drive 200 head to the rail-road immediately.

Jefferson.

Herald.—The Rumley vein ore is galena and carbonate, assaying from \$40 to \$500 per ton. 4000 tons are on the dump for shipment to New Jersey. The lower lev- els show 20,000 tons in sight.... The Comet has 6990 tons on the dump, assay- ing from \$35 to \$150 to the ounce.... Nel- lison & Tower of Philadelphia are own- ers in the Morning Glory and Cock lode.... The Australia assays from 40 to 800 ounces in silver.

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