

THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

J. V. BOGERT, Associate Editor, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

The News.

Blaine still stands by Packard. Corinne is to have a glass factory. Nevada's bullion tax is declared legal. England will protect the navigation of the Suez Canal. A French fleet will enforce payment of Hayti's French debt. The War Department has no apprehension of Mormon trouble. Navy paymasters must in future enter upon a competitive examination. The Turks, it is reported, have captured 200 Russian wheat vessels. Pool selling, prohibited in New York, operations have removed to Jersey City. Jao, Featherstone was killed on the 21st, by falling from a Black Hills coach. Immense gold discoveries are reported from Nevada, Auburn, Cal., and Sonora. Colored Cavalry has gone to the Texas frontier, as advance guard of a large force. Gen'l Grant has gone to Europe—rumored, that he has been offered the Turkish command. Reported, that Gen's Hancock, Comstock and Crook will visit Europe as observers of the war. At a launch at Chester, Pa., the ways broke and seven workmen were crushed to death and many injured. Pinney will be allowed sixty days in which to restore losses to the Government, but the Navy Department will relinquish no rights of proceedings against him. By snagging of one of the new Quartermaster dispatch boats in the Missouri the effects of thirteen officers' families have been lost. General Miles' loss was \$5000. Bismarck has been recalled on account of French complications. The Khedive sends the Sultan 10,000 troops. An engagement took place on the 25th at Nicopolis, a Turkish iron-clad destroying the forts and killing 40 Russians. The latter are still bombarding Kars. The Turks had destroyed a Russian gun-boat at Isleda, and Constantinople has been declared in a state of siege. The Turks have an immense force in Asia, but they are short of rations and arms. They lost 800 men at the battle of Arslanhan. The Turks are committing horrible outrages at Cr. te. Many small skirmishes have occurred, and while peace rumors prevail at St. Petersburg, it is stated an alliance will be formed between England, Austria and Germany.

WELL! WHAT OF IT?

Well! Benton's got us on the hip. Go us bad. Benton said the steamer Yellowstone would go to Benton—and the confounded thing has gone and done it. We own up to that; but it's all we do own up to. We were somewhat prepared for our own files show we have had low water in our eye for some weeks (there's a chance for the Record to hit us a dig!) We are much obliged for the Record's attention in sending us its Extra announcing the arrival of "our steamer" at Benton—it made us mad, and we sat and glared at it, and then we chewed it up, determined no-one else should see it; but when in desperation we went out to dinner (?) we found all the town armed with a copy of that Extra! We don't see any good in issuing an Extra upon such a subject. We don't see why the Record didn't conceal that arrival report for our feelings. But, the boat is there—we wish she had sunk—and we don't care a darn. That steam will be a damned good deal of use to us, and we don't pance any dependence upon such writing as this of the Herald: "The question of the navigability of the Yellowstone has been fairly tested, this steamer having spent 12 days trying to climb that turbulent mountain rivulet, making in that time the distance of fifty miles, lightening up once, and then obliged to stop, finding only 22 inches of water in the channel. It being thus proved that steam power without the aid of dynamite would be of no avail, the Yellowstone turned back to Fort Buford, ascended the majestic Missouri, and arrived to-day at her natural mountain port—Fort Benton." We deny the assumption that the navigability of the river has been "fairly tested," and we predict success for the coming second attempt to be made by Dr. Lamme. It may be that even the "Yellowstone" is not the boat for the river (that has been claimed, and that only, by lower Missouri river men), and we feel that boats will yet be built, of large carrying capacity, which will ascend the Yellowstone at least to Baker City. Of course Bozeman, the Gallatin and the Yellowstone are now in the dumps, but we cry, patience, the work will yet be done.

DEPOPULATION.

The Benton Record says: "We still hold to the opinion that a large number of miners will leave the Territory this Summer and Fall, and the Madisonian's assertion to the contrary will have no more effect in detaining them than the excess of last year. But we have no desire to induce people to leave Montana, and have done our share towards encouraging emigration; but it is useless to disguise the fact the Black Hills now present greater attractions for miners than do the equally rich but unavailable gold mines of Montana, and as this is in a great measure due to the selfish prejudices of certain localities, we believe the best interests of the Territory will be served by calling attention to the fact that Montana is in serious danger of depopulation. The sap-headed journalists who expect to stem the tide of emigration by the mere assertion that there is no gold in the Black Hills have mistaken their calling and undervalued the intelligence of their readers." So far as the Hills are concerned, we are indebted to Mr. J. G. Dow for the following from Mr. D. G. Stillman, late of Bozeman, but now of Custer City: "Am beginning to be afraid that the Black Hills do not contain a fortune for me. Pilgrims are coming in by the hundreds and thousands—the roads are fairly swarming with them. A large portion of them are destitute and are packing their grab and blankets on their

backs. What they are all going to do is more than I can say. Some will doubtless starve unless a charitable public feeds them, for there is no work for one in ten of them. There has been nothing new "struck" in the way of placer diggings for nearly a year, and it is the opinion of the best posted men in the Hills that the only paying mines that will ever be found are in the very limited territory of D-wood and vicinity. If this proves to be the case, the present reason will see about the list of placer mining." The considerations actuating the Record have actuated the COURIER in its policy regarding the Yellowstone, the organization of Custer county, and the location of settlements between here and the new Posts. While we do not welcome departure of our population, we have recognized such a feeling of despondency and desire to locate elsewhere that we have encouraged suggested action. We have believed, and yet believe, the present good of Eastern Montana demands recognition of dangers which threaten, and escape via the policy we have supported—but the Record sees no virtue in our course. As the settlement of our lower country can but benefit us, and perhaps save, we must encourage it—even though that settlement and benefit result from temporary partial exodus of our own people.

"AMATEUR JOURNALISM."

The Helena Herald of May 22d contains the following article, the sentiment (?) whereof would disgrace a Digger Indian: "An apology in the Avant Courier is the last, we hope, of a thoroughly vicious habit in which the conductors of the press of this Territory are prone to indulge. A newspaper ought to be able to maintain an impartial character and its expressions be attributed to it. Its editor, in fact, is responsible for its editorial expression, but with this responsibility, which nothing but an accident will avoid, readers and contemporaries ought to be satisfied. Whose pen has written, what misdeeds has composed a given article, is a question wholly aside from any legitimate enquiry, and the habit of speculation as to the authorship of this or that article is a piece of impertinence of which no experienced editor ought to be guilty. It destroys the value of discussion, and frequently leads to mistakes, such as our friend of the Courier confesses to have made in the instances alluded to, of which the persons involved made no complaint, and, we presume, cared nothing. As to the pretended grievance of the Courier, it is amusing, but we confess its folly had heretofore escaped our observation. We disclaim for the Herald, and if it were necessary, would for the two gentlemen involved, any formal disrespect to the Avant Courier. But its course upon public events, and especially the public event in question, was so utterly selfish—not wisely but foolishly selfish, that whatever of weapons we could find in the armories of reason, of satire, of ridicule, we felt justified in using. Thereupon the editor of that sheet did not reply to the Herald, which felt, but says he has named the supposed writer of the article. He made a mistake in guessing the author, and while all the individuals concerned either did not notice the matter at all, which is probable, or smiled at his folly, he repents him of his blunder, and complains that the real author did not state all the rules which conductors of newspapers prescribe, reveal his person and submit to such punishment as this modern Hercules should choose to bestow." "All the persons involved are friendly to the young man who confesses to the absurd and unmanly blunder, but as experience is the school in which such persons learn, no doubt they all felt it was best to let the matter drop. Whatever of editorial expression is hereafter found in the columns of the Herald will be properly attributed to it, and if it shall be so attributed hereafter in the office of the Avant Courier, its conductors will not feel so humiliated, nor will their ridiculous attitudes make so much fun for the boys."

Now, what was the "folly," the "unmanly blunder" of the poor "young man" of the COURIER? Simply this: The COURIER, upon information, accused Col. Sanders of writing a far-fetched and ridiculously high-flown and personal leader in the Herald upon the COURIER's railroad course. The COURIER nor the "young man" felt particularly hurt, but replied in a personal, but not displeased, way to both the Herald and its supposed writer. Afterwards informed that Col. Sanders was not the author, but that Mr. Hedges was, and having reason to think Col. Sanders felt unpleasantly toward the "young man," he (as a gentleman) apologized in these columns to that gentleman, and asked why Mr. Hedges had not (as his duty bound) relieved Col. Sanders of the imputation. Mr. Hedges then wrote the "young man," denying the authorship of the article, when "the inexperienced" "young man" apologized to Mr. Hedges. The "public events" regarding the COURIER's course upon which the virtuous Herald waxes so indignant, are the railroad and the Yellowstone questions. Now, we may be "young" and "foolish" and without "experience," but we have not as yet "felt humiliated." We made an accusation, found ourself mistaken—and made apology. If age and wisdom and experience teach one a different course, we are satisfied to remain as we are; while if the Herald had not for years followed the unmanly and outrageous line of action it lays down for us, it might now be considered more of an authority even in the "house of its friends." As it is, its boasted "impartialism" has seemed at least a cover for a course we do not believe it would consider legitimate outside of its newspaper office. We inform the Herald that we have "confessed to do an absurd and unmanly blunder," and that were we as "aged" and "experienced" and "impartial" as it flatters itself it is, we should publish its personal letter to us upon this matter, notwithstanding it is marked "personal" upon the outside and "confidential" upon the inside. But, being "young" and "inexperienced," we are not capable of so doing, and have assigned the letter (which the circumstances would make insulting, did they not make it laughable) to the kindly flames of a kerosene lamp. As to "impartialism" in journalism, it too often becomes a cover for personal abuse and criminal misrepresentation—if such "impartialism" be considered journalistic, the COURIER will none of it, nor recognize it as decent or legitimate. It does not regret its course in the premises—it accused a friend (as it had a right to do under the circumstances)—it withdrew (as it was bound in common decency); and we imagine, although the Herald may not consider our action as "journalistic," that all decent people will regard it as gentlemanly.

Great Battle. Indian Defeat.

Hurray for the Second Cavalry and Gen'l Miles!

(On the 26th, while near Shields River, a courier reached us bearing our special Battle Field, Tongue River and Big Horn dispatches from which we hastily made up the COURIER-EXTRA of 26th. As it was necessarily incomplete and incorrect, and as so much request is made upon us for details, we conclude to anticipate our regular issue, and have prepared the following from the mass of dispatches received by us.—ED. COURIER.]

BATTLE OF MUDDY CREEK.

Careful comparison of our data assures us of the general correctness of the appended account of this, probably, the most effective blow yet struck the hostiles.

THE MARCH.

On the 1st inst. General Miles, with his detachment of the 2d Cavalry (the Montana column) and his companies of the 5th and 22d Infantry accompanied by wagon train, left the Cantonment, guided by some lately-surrendering Cheyenne. The line of march was up Tongue River 57 miles, where packs were substituted and the bull-train left to follow across the country to the Rosebud, the point aimed for. Three companies of Infantry were left to escort this train, which followed the day after departure of the command. The march continued night and day, the hostile village being discovered by the Cavalry and Indian scouts on the 6th. At 8 p. m. a halt was made, when two days' rations were issued to officers and men, and packed upon their saddles, and after general preparation the march was resumed at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 7th, the location of the village was 9 miles up Muddy Creek (a branch of the Rosebud), about 15 miles from the junction-point of Terry and Crook last July.

MILES' ESCAPE.

Reaching this point, Gen. Miles ordered the hostiles to surrender—the camp being composed mainly of Sioux and Minneconjou. The Chief, Lone Deer, advancing and offering to shake hands with Miles (so one of our accounts says) refused, and turned to leave the Chief—another asserts he accepted the offer—at any rate, a moment after, Lone Deer aimed his gun and, firing at Miles, the latter escaped only by falling over his horse, the shot instantly killing his orderly (of 2d Cavalry) who fell pierced through the heart. This outrage opened the fight, as Miles immediately ordered a charge, with instructions to spare no one.

THE TROOPS.

The column consisted of Cavalry. Battalion 2d Cavalry, 275 strong, Capt. E. Ball in command, as follows: F Company—Capt. Geo. L. Tyler, Lt. A. M. Fuller. G Company—Capt. J. M. Whelan. H Company—Lieut. L. H. Jerome. I Company—Capt. R. Norwood; Lieut. S. T. Hamilton. Adjutant—Lieut. C. B. Schofield. Quartermaster—Lieut. S. R. Douglas. (7th Infantry). Surgeon—P. R. Brown. INFANTRY Four Companies H, E, F and I, 22d Regiment. Two Companies, H and B, 5th Regiment. Baird, Adjutant-General. Douglas, Q. M. G.; L. Long, A. D. C. Mounted Infantry (5th) and citizens, 27 strong, Lieut. Casey commanding, with one piece of artillery.

THE ATTACK.

Lieuts. Jerome and Casey, the first with H Company, 2d Cavalry, at the second with a portion of his command, being ordered to charge the village, did so with a rush, killing 7 hostiles and capturing the herd of about 500 ponies, utterly demolishing the outfit. The charge was back again without loss of a man, and reflects (so all accounts agree) great credit upon Lieut. Jerome, which will greatly gratify his numerous friends in Montana. The squaws actively participated in the fight, two in particular making independent charges against Infantrymen who soon brought this performance to an end by means of a brace of cartridges. The hostiles then fled to the hills, as the remainder of the command came up and passed through the now deserted village—it then followed the Indians over the terribly broken country, where many narrow escapes occurred, and where charging on horseback from hill to hill, or skirmishing on foot, became necessary. Many escaped through the brush and down the bed of the Muddy, leaving everything behind them, while (says one letter) the lately contested field was for a time the scene of showers of bullets and hand-to-hand conflicts—the battle raging from 4:30 to 7 a. m.

SPIRIT OF TERRITORIAL PRESS.

Husbandman: There are more boats on the river this spring than for several years past, which is an indication that the trade of our Territory is increasing. The shipments of bullion, ore, wool, hides, etc., are getting to be an important item of transportation. New North-West: For years Louisiana and South Carolina have filled the land with their noisy troubles and rabid bickerings, and the administration was in constant hot water in the vain endeavor to tranquillize their much disturbed affairs. Everybody wanted to fight, apparently, and a handful of U. S. troops was stationed to insist that peace should be maintained. Then everybody wanted to fight worse than ever. President Hayes seems to understand human nature. He removed the hindrances to the fight, practically told them, "Now you settle this quarrel among yourselves," and let no body wanted to fight and the discordant States have become the abode of peace. Besides being practical, the method was in accordance with national law and national desire. Forty millions of people were tired of the senseless turmoil kept up by a few blithering politicians, and the business of the country that by its depression was bringing distress to vast industrial classes demanded relief from

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The following order was issued on the 10th: Headquarters Battalion 2d Cavalry, In Camp on the Rosebud, May 10th, 1877. GENERAL ORDER NO. 1. The Battalion Commander desires to congratulate the officers and enlisted men on the great success achieved by the Bat-

alion in the engagement, under General Miles, with hostile Indians on Muddy Creek on the 7th inst.

It was, without exception, the greatest and most complete victory yet gained over the hostiles during the Sioux campaign which was commenced more than a year ago. The coolness and gallantry displayed by both officers and men is worthy of the highest commendation, and the 2d Cavalry may well be proud to add to its splendid record the recent brilliant success of the Fort Ellis Battalion.

By order of CAPTAIN BALL. OTHAR B. SCHOFIELD, 2d Lt., 2d Cavalry, Battalion Adjutant.

WE regret necessity of recording resulting casualties, as follows: KILLED. F Co., Privates Martindale, and Glakowsky;—H Co., Privates Loney and Schrenger. All of 2d Cavalry.

WOUNDED. Lieut. Fuller, slightly in right shoulder;—F Co., Privates O'Flynn, Jones and Fryer (dangerously);—G Co., Privates Ryan and Jeffers;—H Co., Private Gilmore (dangerously);—L Co., Private Wilkes. All of 2d Cavalry. Sixteen horses were also killed.

INDIAN LOSSES. The hostiles suffered severely in killed and wounded, losing Lone Deer (Chief), Head Soldier (chief warrior), and Iron Star (chief medicine man), besides at least 42 warriors killed (some of whom were left upon the field), and as many more wounded and carried off.

THE CAMP consisted of 51 lodges of Sioux and Minneconjou commanded by Lone Deer. Head Soldier and Iron Star, and was a regular depot of meat, ponies, arms and camp utensils and equipment of every kind. THESE INDIANS HAD BEEN INTO TONGUE RIVER.

in part, at least; which fact was proven by capture of material they had received at the Cantonment. It is evident (so writes one of our correspondents) they were the renegades of all the bands, and were doubtless the nucleus of all the non-surrendering hostiles. This letter concludes thus: "It is the general opinion here that this camp was forming with hostile intent, and that had it not been broken-up we should soon have had a very strong body of determined and well-supplied Indians to deal with."

CAPTURES. The amount of property captured and destroyed was immense—we have a list in our possession (made upon the field) enumerating 500 (or more) ponies, 53 lodges, 2 bales of clothing, 500 (or more) pounds of tobacco, 3 bales of blankets, at least 20 wagon loads, 50,000 lbs. of dried meat, several 45 cal. carbines, Winchester's and many army pistols, besides large quantities of ammunition, Indian trinkets and clothing, frying pans, tin-ware, etc. etc. a 7th Cavalry horse and army accoutrements probably stolen from Custer or some Post, and many other things, too numerous to mention. In fact, it was a complete clean-up of the most disastrous kind.

AN INCIDENT.—CAPT. J. M. WHELAN. Capt. Whelan, 2d Cavalry, had the honor of shooting the attempted assassin of Gen. Miles. This chief wounded private Jeffers and was taking second aim when Capt. Whelan, drawing his pistol, shot him through the head, and relieved him of the necessity of drawing additional rations of the United States.

PRESENT SITUATION. When the courier left for Bozeman Capt. Bull with his 4 companies of 2d Cavalry and companies F H and I of 22d Infantry, and a 3 inch gun, was occupying the battle-field, awaiting further orders. Companies B, F, G, and I, of the 5th Infantry, had been mounted upon the captured stock, which was in fine condition and of FAR SUPERIOR NATURE TO ANY YET SUR-RENDERED.

On the 12th Gen. Miles and escort returned to the Cantonment, where a further movement of great importance will be inaugurated.

A letter written us after the fight and handed the courier, Corporal G. Lyhart, 5th Infantry, just as he was starting for Bozeman, confirms the fear suggested in last week's COURIER that the hostiles have been playing a game and that the campaign is by no means over. It states: "I had concurred in the opinion general at the Cantonment that the war is over and that all the hostiles with exception of Sitting Bull's camp and one of 30 lodges (which formed part of our late foe) had surrendered, but I have changed my mind. I may, of course, be mistaken, but my present opinion is that of all whose ideas have been expressed."

Gen. Miles is highly spoken of by our correspondents—as active, enterprising, generous, and brave to a fault; and his personal command as efficient and splendidly officered.

Proud of the brave fellows who have fallen, and envious of those who bear the "scars of battle," we congratulate and thank the little army which is protecting our frontier at a time when it may be said to be so doing "without money and without price."

Husbandman: There are more boats on the river this spring than for several years past, which is an indication that the trade of our Territory is increasing. The shipments of bullion, ore, wool, hides, etc., are getting to be an important item of transportation. New North-West: For years Louisiana and South Carolina have filled the land with their noisy troubles and rabid bickerings, and the administration was in constant hot water in the vain endeavor to tranquillize their much disturbed affairs. Everybody wanted to fight, apparently, and a handful of U. S. troops was stationed to insist that peace should be maintained. Then everybody wanted to fight worse than ever. President Hayes seems to understand human nature. He removed the hindrances to the fight, practically told them, "Now you settle this quarrel among yourselves," and let no body wanted to fight and the discordant States have become the abode of peace. Besides being practical, the method was in accordance with national law and national desire. Forty millions of people were tired of the senseless turmoil kept up by a few blithering politicians, and the business of the country that by its depression was bringing distress to vast industrial classes demanded relief from

estimates showing the cost of advertising.

the evil. It came quickly, quietly, efficiently, and the kaleidoscopic governments were transformed into the stable statehood of their sisters. The transformation was so complete, sufficient and quiet the country was as astonished as gratified. There will be better government in the South than has been known for many years and the result will sustain the President.

Independent: A President of the United States should be he who is the choice of the people, and not forced into the position against their expressed will. It is a subject that demands the serious consideration of men of all parties, but just how to accomplish the desired change is not so apparent. As the matter now stands, each State has a right to regulate the manner of appointing its own electors and may not be willing to surrender the privilege, but we think that if the matter is properly presented to the people, they will almost unanimously demand of their representatives in Congress the submission to the States of such an amendment to the Constitution, and there is not much doubt that it would be ratified.

The Territory.

Choteau. Record.—Company B, 7th Infantry, has been ordered to assist in the Dauphin Rapids improvements.

Herald.—The steamer Benton left the headwaters on her first down trip, on the morning of the 11th inst., with 8 passengers and 120 tons of freight. G. T. W. S. & Co., New York, 237,000 pounds ore; Coates Bros., Philadelphia, 37 bales wool; T. C. Power, Chicago, 168 bales robes and skins.

Meagher. Husbandman.—Beef put in under contract at Camp B-ker has been rejected on account of being too fat. Sheep shearers throughout Montana will do well to repair to Smith river valley at once, as the season there will be open about the 28th. A good number of laborers can find steady employment for some time, price 10 cents per head. O. W. Cook informs us that he is willing to warrant work to the amount of 10,000 head.

Missoula. N. W. North-West.—Missoula has got hat post at last, and a two-company one at that. But as Infantry companies are to be reduced to 37 men each, the number will still be small. It will be sufficient, however, to exercise a salutary influence over any evilly disposed Indians and insure a feeling of security throughout the entire region.

Beer Lodge. New North West.—W. L. Beal will build St. James' Episcopal church, and the site selected is the corner of First and D. streets, opposite Mr. J. C. Robinson's office, and north-west of Court Square. Mr. John S. Pemberton liberally made a present to the church of the lot, which has 65 feet front and 120 feet depth. The building is to be of stone, 27x35 feet outside, two feet foundation walls above ground, and 18 inch side walls extending 14 feet above that. A tower will be placed on one corner, 24 1-2 feet high above comb of roof and surmounted by a cross. The style will be Gothic. The contract price, exclusive of windows and seats, is \$4,300. The form will be of stained glass, and have already been ordered in leaded sash from the East. The chancel will be large and very fine, it being in part a Memorial window, the proffer of which has been made. The foundation walls are to be 18 inches below the surface, and it is desired to have the work sufficiently advanced that Bishop Tuttle may lay the corner-stone during the June meeting here.

Madison.

Madisonian.—Dewey's Flat has sent Elling two 1200 oz. silver bricks.....Virginia City will municipally celebrate the 4th of July.....Elling has lately received 203 oz. gold from the Silver Star Aurora mine.

A. Lamme, J. S. Mcintosh, J. L. Harlowe.

A. LAMME & CO.,

Dealers in General Merchandise,

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods,

Clothing, Boots & Shoes

Cutlery, and all kinds of Hardware, Queensware, AGRI CULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

In fact, everything used by The Farmer, Miner and Mechanic,

all of which will be sold FOR CASH as LOW as the LOWEST Ladies' Goods.

We have a full line of Ladies' Goods, embracing a complete assortment as can be found in this market, all of which is marked down at a VERY LOW PER CENT. OF PROFIT. Old customers will find us up to the times, and new ones are invited to call and examine goods and learn prices.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S Parlor Organs.

These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained, adapted for use in any parlor. Excel in Quality of Tone, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Design and Finish, and Wonderful Variety of their Combination Solo Stops.

Beautiful new Centennial styles now ready. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and estimates showing the cost of advertising.

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, Valises, Stationery, Candles, 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. 6-131f

CLARK'S FORK EXPRESS,

FROM BOZEMAN TO CLARK'S FORK STOPPING AT Hayden, Chico, Bear Gulch and Mammoth Hot Springs. Carrying Passengers and Freight Both Ways. Leave Bozeman each Wednesday. G. W. REESE, Proprietor. Strasburger & Spurling, Agents. 22 3m

PILES.

THE ONLY KNOWN SURE CURE.

Dr. Chandler's PILON.

Thousands of Cases Cured Effectually BY THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY

PILES. Hemorrhoids. PILON. 1

Many causes tend to produce this painful and distressing state. The blood is retarded in its return; the too frequent use of drastic purgatives tends to produce congestion of the bowels, torpid action of the liver, and numerous other causes are the source of this complaint, and hitherto nothing effectual has been presented to the public, which would rapidly alleviate symptoms and ultimately prove an effective cure.

IN PILON

We have a remedy which not only acts instantly, but will remove the largest tumors of the parts (Piles) by absorption, and many who have received not only benefit, but have been radically cured, have been assured (prior to using this treatment) by eminent surgeons that the only relief they ever could expect in life, would be by an operation, and removing it or them from the body by a procedure which necessitated the knife. This remedy has been hailed with delight, and is now prescribed by many practicing physicians, who are cognizant of its merits, as the

ONLY KNOWN SURE CURE FOR PILES. PRICE: Fifty Cents per Package, or Six for \$2.50. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Prepared Solely By

Dr. CHANDLER, SEWING MACHINES!

1479 Broadway, New York,

WHERE ORDERS CAN BE ADDRESSED. 22-1f. Dr. B. W. Langhorne Sole Agent for Bozeman, 6154f

WALTER COOPER,</