

THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1877.

J. V. BOGERT, Associate Editor.

The News.

China proclaims religious freedom. The Mexican question is before the Cabinet. Jno. A. Logan declines the Brazilian mission. Barton, an American, has discovered gold in Egypt. Mormons are settling on the Little Colorado, Arizona. Gen. Julius White will be accredited U. S. Minister to Turkey. General Grant was received with special honors at Liverpool. Army officers on duty at the White House will be relieved July 1st. The late tidal wave destroyed the Southern Peruvian guano deposits. Want of appropriations will close the National Armories on the 1st of July. Three negro murderers were lynched on the 26th ult. in Stewart county, Ga. On the 28th the 20 feet schooner "New Bedford" sailed from that port for London. The steamer San Francisco was lost on the 16th on the West coast of Mexico. No lives lost. Atty-Gen'l Devens, it is stated, will from choice retire and accept the vacant Supreme Court seat. The London Times intimates that Gen. Grant may undertake the leadership of the Russian armies. Over 20,000 Russians are expected at New York during the season, and nearly as many will emigrate to Australia. August 28th will witness the payment of principal and interest on \$4,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, and \$9,000,000 coupons. Barium offers a reward of \$10,000 for Charley Ross—his remuneration to result from the boy's exhibition, unless the family provide it. Pinney has been arrested at San Francisco charged with embezzling \$98,000 from the Ida Ellmore mining company, of which he was formerly treasurer. General Sheridan requesting \$20,000 for construction of the Missoula Post, the Secretary of War has approved, and a one-company Post will probably be immediately commenced. Crazy Horse says he was concealed with 2000 warriors in the Rosebud canyon, prepared to annihilate Crook's command—but that the latter's order to abandon the march upset his plans. The Camp Robinson Cheyennes, incensed against the Sioux, and requesting removal to the Indian Territory, were to start thence a band of 1150, escorted by the 4th Cavalry, on the 28th ult. It is probable that Spotted Tail's Indians will be located at Yellow Medicine river, about forty miles below Ft. George and two hundred and seventy miles above Yankton. Old Whetstone Agency, one hundred and forty miles above Yankton, is spoken of as the future Red Cloud Agency. Greece will declare war against Turkey and seek British alliance in case of emergency. The German iron-clads have sailed for Constantinople; the Turks have landed 3000 men near Adou; the Circassians have surrendered their arms to the Russians; the Turks have gained small successes near Kara; the Russians lost 6000 men in taking Ardahan; the Bedouins are menacing Palestine, and a panic exists at Jerusalem. The czar wishes to assume supreme command; the Turkish Ministers of War and Finance have resigned, and terrible mortality exists in the army, which menaces Sogara; the Montenegrins attacked and destroyed Stozor on the 31st, killing 148 Turks; the Russians will obtain possession of the Euphrates valley. The Governorship investigations at Washington brought out the following: With reference to the alleged fraudulent issue of fraudulent bonds, it appears from the investigation that the Secretary of the Territory has possession of the Territorial seal and refused to allow the Governor the use of it for any purpose, unless he would pay \$1 for each impression. As the law required the Governor to seal the bonds, he obtained a duplicate and thus complied with the law requiring him to sign and seal the bonds. The charge is an old one, and has been exploded long ago in the Territory. The other charges made by Fisk are of the same character, and were, and have been, promptly dismissed.

THE ARMY.

In January, 1861, the Federal army numbered 12,000 men. What use is there for a larger army now?—Independent. In January, 1862, America had no police. What use is there for a policeman now?

IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

As more law-comers are announced as bound for Montana than during four years past, some of our Territorial papers are calling justly for an Immigration Society. It is never too late to learn—but we remember that when an editor of the Times advocated such a society and urged the publication of a statistical pamphlet and urged the Governor's recommendation in the premises, the propositions were received with indifference. The question naturally arises—If some people come to us without special aids, how many more would have come and would be coming had the Territory made any practical effort toward filling up her vast area? As it is, we owe nothing to our Legislature—our debt is due the personal exertions of our people, the Black Hills excitement and the operations of the Government in the Sioux country. And in this debt the Yellowstone persistence of the Gallatin has played no second part—perhaps the day may come when the obligation will receive some recognition. Again we suggest the publication by the Territory of a pamphlet devoted to the statistics of Montana, and are personally ready to assist, if needed, in collection of data for the same.

BENTON GRIPES.

The Record can't hold itself now—the "Yellowstone" went to Benton, and Buck is on the rampage. In his last issue he indulges as follows: "The head of navigation is 30 miles above its mouth. McAdow will build a saw mill at head of navigation—a sand-bar is a queer place for a saw-mill. An appropriation to reverse the current of the Yellowstone is now in order. We hope Mr. J. V. B. will now cease to sling his plumbago in defense of the Yellowstone river. Otherwise, we shall have to consider him quite as shallow as the subject upon which he has wasted so much lead pencil. Bozeman, with rotten eggs and rutabagas. Vesuvius will be out of sorts when that extra arrives, and will have to order or borrow a fresh supply of exclamations to properly express his feelings." All of which is forcible (?), most of which is probable (?), some of which is elegant (?). We are content to sit by and witness the exultation of the Record—our turn will come, and we venture the prediction the Record won't have the sense to gracefully admit its discomfiture even though its assertions and predictions meet with an upset. In the meantime, the following from the Independent may set it thinking: "The failure of the steamer Yellowstone to ascend that stream, having been built expressly for that trade, has caused many to believe that the Yellowstone cannot be successfully navigated, except for a few weeks in the year. We cannot coincide in this view of the case—shall not believe it is true solely because the Yellowstone did not succeed. She is a large boat, and the water at that time was remarkably low. It is well known that the river was navigated by a number of steamers last year, and, if we remember right, Capt. Grant Marsh has repeatedly stated that with the removal of a few obstructions could be easily navigated by light draught boats. We hope that these predictions may be verified, as Montana cannot have too many avenues of commerce, and the successful navigation of the Yellowstone would insure the rapid settlement of the valleys of that stream. The Big Horn, Rosebud and Powder rivers. We have no more fears that the Yellowstone is not navigable than we have that the Missouri's volume of water will decrease and render it unnavigable. We believe that as soon as boats are constructed on the principle of light-draught, the Yellowstone will be navigated as many months in the year as the Missouri, if the amount of transportation warrants it. It will doubtless cost some money to remove the obstructions, but the government will find it necessary to do this in order to supply the posts in that region with their supplies. We hope this work will be undertaken immediately, and it is more than probable that the difficulties encountered thus early in the season may prove beneficial in the end, as it will bring the matter to the attention of the Government in a way that cannot be overlooked. However, we think that it is folly to attempt to navigate the Yellowstone with large steamers. Probably the Government steamer, Gen. Sherman, is about the size of boat that will be found the most available. She draws, loaded, only twelve inches forward and seventeen inches aft.

SPIRIT OF TERRITORIAL PRESS.

Herald: It is yet four months before Congress meets, but it has become clear that the South now, relieved of political grievances, is going to present claims for material help in solid phalanx and with united voice. That section was terribly impoverished by the war, and the system of labor still employed, aided very little by improved agricultural implements, is developing and accumulating wealth very slowly. There are two schemes already prepared—the Southern Pacific R. R. and the Mississippi river levees—for presentation. We believe, too, that both of them are meritorious, deserving of Government aid, and we hope to see the Republican party take early ground in support of those measures on some broad and safe basis of principle. We believe such a policy is wise and just, while it would be well-timed in its conciliating and reviving influence in the South. Improved traveling and commercial facilities will introduce Northern settlers and improved methods of cultivation, and greater variety of productions. It will assimilate the much as if all the appropriations were confined to that single section. It is time to think what shall be the answer to these Southern demands. Independent: The Porte complains that America allows Russian ships to remain in her waters. Our Government has no treaty stipulations with Russia or Great Britain on this subject, and the fact is likely to give rise to some trouble, as it is not likely that either will fail to avail themselves of the right of search before the close of the present war. If so, it may prove to be very disastrous to American shipping. We have treaties with France, Germany, Sweden, Brazil, Netherlands, Spain, Holland and the United States of Columbia. The arrangement is that when vessels are suspected of having articles contraband of war on board the examining ships shall remain out of gunshot of the vessel to be searched, and send small boats to make the boarding. Proof with respect to the cargo must be certificates containing particulars of the cargo, the place sailed from, where bound, etc.; but the hatches are not to be opened nor any of the packages, unless the vessel is brought ashore, and then in the presence of competent officers. Herald: Judging by the number and reported condition of ponies captured on the Rosebud, and the quantity of meat destroyed, the Indians are not in such destitute circumstances as reported, or have picked up wonderfully within a short time. It will be long before we are in condition to dispense with any part of our army. The good faith of those who have surrendered needs to be long and well proved before any strong reliance can be placed thereon. Herald: It is certain that either a wonderful change of seasons has taken place, or the calculations of the Smithsonian institute are scantly supported by reliable observation, for on their rain map Montana is in the heart of what is termed the arid region, like the coast of Peru and the centers of Asia and Australia.

From the Command.

SINCE THE FIGHT.

Now for Sitting Bull!

[Specials to COURIER.] CAMP ON ROSEBUD, May 23rd. THE WOUNDED. On the 10th, General Miles, with two companies Infantry, the Mounted Detachment and the wounded, left for the Cantonment, escorted by the column a part of the way down Tongue River. SCOUTING. Returning, we marched back with the train and 38 miles up the Rosebud, when we left the wagons, and on the 17th started upon a scout towards the Little Big Horn, with three days rations on the saddle. Returned on 19th, having encountered a terrible storm which had up with our horses. We traversed the country to within two miles of the source of the Rosebud, finding plenty of fine country. We occasionally saw, and yet see, a few Indians, but no demonstration has resulted. RE-INFORCEMENTS. We now await the General's return with three additional companies of Infantry, and are looking for a supply of forage and rations, both of which we sadly need. Our beef herd has scattered, and we have been entirely out of fresh meat. As I write, a herd is appearing from the Cantonment. THE NEXT MOVE is not yet announced, but all think the General's return will be the signal for a march after Sitting Bull, and we trust that will be the plan. We are camped about 35 miles above mouth of the Rosebud, and it is probable a base of supplies for future operations will be here established. CHANGES. During the absence of Gen. Miles, Capt. Edward Ball, 21. Cavalry is in command, Lieut. L. H. Jerome commanding H company. Lieut. Douglass, 7th Infantry, whose competency has been severely and satisfactorily tested, is now both Quartermaster and Commissary Subsistence in the field. CAVALRY. LATER. SITTING BULL ON ROSEBUD. As we go to press we receive the following dispatch: CAMP ON ROSEBUD, June 25th. A large trail from the north, supposed to be Sitting Bull's, crossing the Yellowstone at the mouth of the Rosebud, has just been discovered. Command had been ordered to leave here to morrow for Tongue River, to meet supply train, and then to move up the Tongue to Otter Creek on a prolonged scout. ALPHA.

THE NATIONAL PARK.

Rules and Regulations.

Superintendent Norris has appointed J. C. McCartney his Assistant, and requests publication of the following regulations, which we trust Mr. McCartney will reluctantly execute: 1. All hunting, fishing or trapping, within the limits of the Park, except for purposes of recreation, or to supply food for visitors or actual residents, is strictly prohibited; and no sales of fish or game taken within the Park shall be made outside of its boundaries. 2. Persons residing within the Park, or visiting it for any purpose whatever, are required, under severe penalties, to extinguish all fires which it may be necessary to make, before leaving them. No fires must be made within the Park except for necessary purposes. 3. No timber must be cut in the Park without a written permit from the Superintendent. 4. Breaking the silicious or calcareous borders or deposits surrounding or in the vicinity of the springs or geysers for any purpose, and all removal, carrying away, or sale of specimens found within the Park, without the consent of the Superintendent, are strictly prohibited. 5. No person will be permitted to reside permanently within the limits of the Park without permission from the Department of the Interior, and any person now living within the Park shall vacate the premises occupied by him within 30 days after having been served with a written notice so to do by the Superintendent or his deputy, said notice to be served upon him in person, or left at his place of residence. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Under the above laws, rules and regulations, and my peculiar circumstances of health, long acquaintance and business interest in those regions, I have accepted the responsible, but as yet neither lucrative or desirable position, of Superintendent of the National Park. I have appointed J. C. McCartney, Esq., proprietor of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, Assistant, until my arrival via the Yellowstone River route, I trust in June, unless delayed by Indians. Meanwhile, bona fide occupants of buildings, bridges, mines, etc., will by due regard for the above rules and the future interests of the public in the Park be allowed quietly to remain. The outbreak of national enthusiasm, at the discovery of the matches wonders of the Fire Hole and Geyser basins amid the Rocky Mountains, secured their prompt dedication as a National Park for the weary and worn business man, the tourist and the scientist forever. Also provision for the appointment of a Superintendent, under proper rules and instructions, but not the necessary appropriations to reward the one for enforcement of the other. My predecessor, Mr. N. P. Langford, did all and more than proper to expect under the circumstances while in Montana, but with his return East all restraint ceased, and for fully two years careless use of fire, wanton slaughter of rare and valuable animals, and vandalism of matchless wonders, have, as so truthfully published in letters of myself and others, been doing irreparable injury in all the explored portions of the Park. Under these peculiar circumstances, in the interest of science, and of the tourist now in the future, the welfare and good fame of the people of Montana, Utah and Wyoming in general, and especially to my old mountain comrades and friends, I do I most earnestly appeal to obtain, and I

use all influence in urging others to desist from future vandalism of all kinds in the lofty, romantic "Wonder Land." With the closing of the Sioux war, extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, opening of the Yellowstone National route, and the Big Horn Mountains for exploration of their vast gold and silver mines, the influx of sturdy miners and herdsmen will soon gather wealth, build towns and open safe and convenient routes of access to this now isolated, little known, but matchless national heritage of wonders. That the spirit in which I write and act in this matter may extend to the press and the people of those mountain regions and the tourists who visit them, is my ardent desire. F. W. NORRIS, Sup't of National Yellowstone Park.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

We alluded last week to Gen. Crook's movements, regarding which the Cheyenne Leader has the following: "Extensive preparations are being made by Gen. Crook towards the inauguration of an aggressive campaign against the Sioux during the summer. Grain in immense quantities is being shipped to Cantonment Reno preparatory to the expedition taking the field. It is expected that General Crook will separate his command at Wind creek, as a vidette post has been established there, and large supplies of forage are being freighted to that rendezvous. One portion of the expedition will concentrate on the Belle Fourche, as the grain left at Mud creek indicates that this stronghold of the savages is to be operated against; while the other portion purges the hostiles in the vicinity of Crazy Woman's Fork and Goose creek." On the 29th the Leader published the following Camp Robinson telegram—the Rosebud rumor of course referring to the late Muddy Creek success. A Cheyenne runner reached here from the Rosebud last night, with news of a battle between Sitting Bull and General Miles. The latter was defeated, with the loss of many men and his wagon train. The runner tells very conflicting stories. A runner reached Spotted Tail Sunday night, with news that the Cheyennes at the Southern Agency, Indian Territory, have gone on the war-path, after killing the agent and all the white people at the agency. The report is believed here.

THE YELLOWSTONE.

The St. Louis Republican publishes the annexed table, compiled by Abe Hutchinson, the pilot: From its mouth to— Chabonneau Creek : 12 Emanuels : 8 20 Dry Fork : 4 24 Lone Tree : 7 31 O'Fallon Creek : 13 41 Bear Creek : 4 45 Emel's Creek : 6 51 Little Rapids : 2 52 Henry's Caches : 12 65 A-Hey's Point : 8 73 Mouth Tongue River : 9 82 Shell Point : 16 98 Brazza's Old House : 8 106 York Creek : 12 118 Bear Rapid : 2 120 If ad of same : 3 123 Small-pox Camp : 9 132 Fort Van Buren : 4 136 Cueno's Old Houses : 16 152 Old Fort Sarpy : 20 172 Two Rapids : 2 174 Elk Creek : 14 188 Powder River : 6 194 Old Fort Alexander : 2 196 Dauphin's Point : 8 204 Tower Rock : 12 216 Shell Springs : 8 224 Sir Geo. Gore's Old Camp : 3 227 Elk Horn : 7 234 Lead Fork : 20 245 Wallace's Slough : 4 258 Pa-ee-no Creek : 8 266 Fort St. George : 9 275 Antelope Creek : 7 283 Little Horn River : 3 286 Rubious Creek : 4 290 Fort Sarpy : 2 292 Mouth of Big Horn : 20 312 Reynold's Camp : 4 316

The Territory.

Madison.—The Trojan mine, Norwegian Gulch, is one of the most promising in the county. Messrs. Banty, Gray and Dryvee have three adstras at work upon it, and are building five more. Norwegian's placers are all being worked, with abundance of water.—Three mills will soon be at work at Pony.—Alder will make a good showing this year.

Meagher.—Husbandman.—Eldorado bars yielding well; one claim's winter's dump washes out \$1000 per day.—Eagles prove very destructive this season upon Smith River flocks.—B. B. Cook has returned from the East with seven Maine, two Massachusetts and one Wisconsin emigrants.

Choteau.—Record.—The firm of T. C. Power & Bro. having 825 lbs of robes at a point about five miles above the mouth of the Marias river, which they were unable to transport to Benton on account of the bad condition of the roads, the accommodating Captain of the steamer Peninah agreed to run his vessel up the river and take on the freight. The trip was quite successful, and might have been extended to a much higher point. The Peninah drew about nineteen inches of water and could have drawn twice that number of inches without grating her keel. The Peninah has the honor of being the first steamer that ever navigated the Marias river.

Jefferson.—Husbandman.—The crops upon Jefferson valley, near Parson's old bridge, are in advance of any other section of the country. Mr. Jas. Perkins, of that valley, informed us last week that fields of wheat are 12 inches high, and looking exceedingly well.

Independent.—Jefferson City is growing, four buildings, one a double store are erecting.—The North Pacific mine works have cost \$30,000, and the Gregory has erected hoisting works at a cost of \$8000.

Deer Lodge.—Miner.—All the Butte placers are running with plentiful water.—Mess. Holer, Beattie, Totten, Kleinschmidt and How have incorporated the "Butte Silver Mining Company," and will operate the Onda and tennial mill as a wet-cruiser.

New North-West.—Mr. E. H. Irvine informs us there are 8 white companies—45 or 50 men—and 6 Chinese companies—50 men—working at Yambill and mines under the Rock Creek Ditch, which is now selling 1,500 inches of water at same rates as last year. The ditch has been working well for the past two weeks, but it is feared the heavy rains will again break it. The Squaw Gulch Little (Giant) Co. cleaned up \$1,700 for about two weeks' running time.

Lewis & Clarke.—Herald: Kennedy has struck a rich deposit at Park City. Montana's export of wool this season will net our sheep growers about \$225,000. The clip, it is estimated, will exceed 500,000 pounds.

Kruger, of the Overland Hotel, has sold his one-half interest to G. App, a gentleman who has had a good deal of experience in the hotel business in Utah.

The value of the bullion melted at the U. S. Assay office during the month of May was—gold, \$48,513.80; silver, \$18,880.46. Total valuation \$67,394.26.

Cosmopolitan Hotel, Nos. 37 & 39 Main Street, HELENA, Montana, SCHWAB & ZIMMERMAN, Proprietors.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION, Mambrino Pilot, Will stand at Wakefield's Stables, season commencing May 1st, and ending July 15th. Good pasturage, free of charge. All accidents at the owner's risk. Terms of service: single service, \$10; season, \$30, to be paid at the close of the season. Insurance, \$30, to be paid when mare proves to be in foal.

PEDIGREE: Mambrino Pilot, Jr., bred by James L. Rodgers, Fayette county, Kentucky; foaled 1867, sired by Bell's Mambrino Pilot. Record, 2:27.

First dam by Blowing's bay Messenger; second dam by Hunt's brown Highlander, third dam by Blackman's Whip. Bell's Mambrino Pilot by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Pay Master, he by imported Messenger.

Downing's bay Messenger by Halpina's, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger. GEO. W. WAKEFIELD, Bozeman, May 1st, 1877. 26-1m

First National Bank OF HELENA. Designated Depository of the United States.

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