

The News.

The 21st inst. was the longest day of the year. Tripoli and Barbary are threatened with famine. Cotton ships drawing 22 feet are passing the Ead's piers. Three horse thieves were lynched at Deadwood on the 19th. Lardo having captured Acapulco, Diaz is bombarding it. President Gill and brother, of Paragonay, were assassinated in May. The First National Bank of St. Louis has failed, but will pay its debts. I'ved's release was refused, because of his concealment of property abroad. Eleven "Molly Maguire" murderers were hanged in Pennsylvania on the 21st. Hayes and Sherman differ on the silver question so greatly that Sherman may retire. Dr. Lindeman recommends substitution of a \$2 gold piece for the present \$2.50 coin. Gov. Hampton attended the anniversary of the Shield's Guard at Auburn (N. Y.), on the 20th. On the 19th a grand fete was given in honor of ex-President Grant at the Alexandria Palace, London. The departure of the Alaska troops has left the settlers in a state of alarm, fearing Indian troubles. Brigham Young's accounts as Indian Agent 20 years since will be overhauled, and prosecution, it is thought, will result. The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians will be removed respectively to the old Whitestone Agency and the mouth of Bad River—both on the Missouri. On the 21st St. Johns, New Brunswick, was almost totally destroyed by fire. Fifteen thousand people are homeless, and many lives and \$15,000,000 are lost. Judge Hilton and Mrs. A. T. Stewart refuse to receive Jews at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga. The act is ascribed variously to religious intolerance, and private and business pique against Seligman, the banker. Many New York hotels are following the example. Muktar Pasha's army is demoralized by sickness and desertion. Turkish sorties at Kara were repulsed. Extreme measures with the press and the Sultans are endangering the Sultan's throne. The Russians have committed great barbarities at Sebaga, and burned the Ardahan hospital and 800 inmates. The Turks likewise are devastating Circassia, leaving the Christians to Tartar mercy. Her Majesty's government will apply for a war grant of \$25,000,000. Reported, that the Turks have routed a Russian force near Van; that Russia has invited Austria to aid the Montenegrins; that Austria considers the Treaty of Paris broken by Russia, and thinks England and France should enforce it; that England will locate a force of 15,000 men in Egypt; that the Russians crossed the Danube on the 22d, moved into the interior, and driving the Turks, have invested Matchin—terrible losses to the Turks are reported in various battles, and the Montenegrins are reported as losing half their forces. On the 11th, says a New Orleans telegram, a detachment of Mexican government troops crossed the Rio Grande to that side at a point twenty miles from Ft. Clark, in order to avoid a conflict with a large body of revolutionary troops. On the same night the revolutionary body crossed and attacked them, killing several and wounding many. They then returned to the Mexican side. The U. S. military authorities at the Post made captives of the Mexicans for violation of the neutrality laws. They were brought to the Post under guard of the U. S. troops, forty in number, including one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels, and five captains. They were released yesterday on parole. Recruiting is going on on this side for the revolutionary parties. General Ord has been directed to hold them for the present, if their release will lead to an engagement between them and the insurgents; but if they can be released and go to their quarters in Mexico without further trouble, they shall be set free.

A NEW PLAN.

Last week we referred to Capt. McDonald's plan of enlisting Indian troops, crediting it (upon information received) to Capt. Robert McDonald of the 5th Infantry. It appears we were wrong, and that the author is Capt. C. E. S. McDonald, of San Francisco, of whom it is stated: "At his own expense he trained and drilled a company representing the tribes on the Pacific coast, and it was his exhibition of their proficiency as soldiers that gave the War Department its new theories in regard to the best uses to which the Indian can be put." We give the proposition in full upon our first page this week.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Two weeks ago the Herald said to us: "What is true—however bad that may be—the Courier employs has unlimited privilege to say of the Herald." Well, what shall we say of its stealing from our edition of 21st inst. without credit, and publication as original, of six of our local items, long and short? Tell us what to say. The New North-West takes the following from the Courier: "After the foregoing had gone to press, our dispatches from Tongue river and the command were received." And asks: "How could these three lines be printed with an article that had gone to press prior to the receipt of dispatches they acknowledge?" It strikes us it is evident we meant to say, "upon the press," and that "these three lines" were inserted afterward. Anybody hurt? The Benton Record has had a fit because the Madisonian presumes to regard the Yellowstone navigable, and accuses it of adopting the Courier's ideas. We guess the Madisonian can stand all such "backing" of the Record. A commission in lunacy must yet sit upon Buck in this Yellowstone matter.

FROM THE COMMAND.

News from Sitting Bull.

BULL EAGLE NOT KILLED.

Shall Sitting Bull be Followed Across the Border.

Doane—The Raid—&c.

[Specials to the Courier.]

TONGUE RIVER CANTONMENT, June 7th, 1877.

Gen. Miles' scout, Howard, has just returned from a mission to Sitting Bull's camp. He reports Sitting Bull with 350 lodges of warriors located near the Cypress Hills in British territory, and evidently preparing for a campaign against Miles. They delay while recuperating animals, arms and ammunition and while taking advantage of the buffalo season. Black Moon is there, and Bull Eagle also—he was not killed, after all, by the Crows at their slaughter of the Sioux chiefs. Gen. Miles, accompanied by Lt. Jerome, has gone to Buford to consult with Gen. Terry. I have reason to think the question of pursuing Sitting Bull and seeking him, if necessary, across the line, causes the interview.

We were ordered yesterday to prepare for a long march and we expect to move toward Cypress Hills. It is probable there will be two main columns—one consisting of the 7th Cavalry, the Battalion 1st Infantry and either the 10th or 11th Infantry (now coming up the river), and the other of the 2d Cavalry and some Infantry companies not yet designated. ALPHA.

DANGER AHEAD.

[Other information proves the reliability of Howard's location of Sitting Bull—the Independent states he is 140 miles east of the Cypress Hills, and Major Walsh's interview also develops the fact that he had 350 lodges, or 1000 warriors. According to the Benton Record, he was on the 7th on White Mud River, 30 miles from Fort Walsh. He was informed that he could remain where he obeyed the laws, and that he could purchase ammunition for daily use, but must send none into American territory. White Dog was with him, and it was intimated that Crows and Flatheads intend moving across the line, probably for buffalo. The Yankton Press says the Indians are moving northward across the Black Hills and Pierre road; but, while committing no depredations, are stealthily and in small squads making their way in the Big Horn and upper Yellowstone direction. Its correspondent, who is thoroughly versed in Indian signs, thinks there is a general concentration of Indians going on with a view to impede the operations of Gen. Miles, and that the Indians he saw making northward are from the southern agencies—perhaps Spotted Tail and Red Cloud. His opinion is that if Gen. Miles is successful in the summer campaign these Indians will be driven back, will break up into small bands, and will make trouble in the fall along the Black Hills routes and in the foot hills.—ED. COURIER.]

MOVEMENTS.

CANTONMENT, June 11 to 14, 1877. Lazelle with detachment of 1st and 2d Infantry and one company of the 7th Cavalry has gone by boat to the Powder and Little Missouri on a scout. Reaching there the 22d may proceed overland via Ft. Lincoln, and the 1st will return to this point or join the 7th Cavalry at Cedar Creek where the latter is preparing for the Sitting Bull movement.

MILES CITY RAID.

The Indians who brought the stories regarding the coming Cantonment raid and the McKenzie disaster disclaim all except the statement regarding a hostile camp near Otter Creek, which they insist upon. On the 10th, about sundown five Indians, supposed to be friendly scouts, ran into Miles City and captured 52 head of horses. Several shots were ineffectually fired, and the marauders escaped. A party of citizens followed them, but returning unsuccessful, a mounted Infantry detachment was sent out with orders to go as far as Powder River. A rumor reaches us that one man has been killed in the pursuit.

NEW MILITARY ROAD.

Maj. Lazelle, with two companies 22d Infantry under Maj. Clark, has been endeavoring to locate a short wagon road to the Rosebud, to be used in freighting Post materials and supplies to the Big Horn. The success of the effort seems doubtful, as for several miles back there is a bad land country, and it is doubtful if any shorter road can be found than by starting from a point 25 miles up the Tongue. On the 12th, Lazelle, with detachments of companies G, L, H, 2d Cavalry, examined the country 20 miles toward the Rosebud, but found no practical route. They picked up ten head of Indian stock and returned otherwise unsuccessful.

THE BOATS.

The Florence Meyer started for the Big Horn on the 12th, and the Fanchon, Arkansas, Dugan and Tidal Wave are on the river. On the 13th, the Meyer, when within one day of the mouth of Big Horn, burst her boiler, killing no-one, losing nothing, but the men and freight must go overland to the Little Horn.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Lieut. W. H. Low, 20th Infantry, is here on duty with Captain Maguire, Chief Engineer of the Department, to survey the new reservation and arrange for the improvement of Wolf Rapids. As the river is so high some delay must occur with the latter work.

LIEUT. HAMILTON.

2d Cavalry, has been made artillery officer on Gen. Miles' staff, and will command the artillery detachment. ALPHA.

LATER.

RAID ON CANTONMENT—BOZEMAN MAIL THREATENED.

CANTONMENT, June 10, 1877. On the 17th p. m., 30 to 40 Indians made a dash on north side of Yellowstone opposite Cantonment—were repulsed by the guard, which killed two ponies, but getting off with two horses of the Bozeman mail, retreated down the Yellowstone and swam to this side. On 18th, they ran into a detachment of 25 men of 2d Cavalry, commanded by Sergt. Prentice, Co. G, on return from Powder River, who ran them down, capturing the stock and nine Indian ponies and wounding one hostile. A Corporal (name not

given) was wounded. It is since reported that two of the band were killed. We fear mail interruptions will soon occur. CAVALRY.

LIEUT. DOANE.

Big Horn City, June 7c. Doane is yet here awaiting supplies for his Crow command. Being out of flour, sugar, etc., it has grown impatient, but not mutinous. Doane has them well in hand, and their great buffalo catch convinces them that he is "good medicine."

WHEN CROW MEETS SIOUX.

When the ten Sioux scouts of Buel's command reached Fort Pease they met 5 of Doane's Crows. At first they avoided each other, but finally a Crow shook hands, and a general shake followed, the Crow chief, Two Belly, alone refusing to join. When last seen, both parties were sitting around the Crow fire, smoking; but no attempt was made to pass the pipe around. We have rumors of renewal of Sioux offer to combine with the Sioux against the whites. CITIZEN.

NEZ PERCE OUTBREAK.

We resume the telegraphic statement of this alarming outbreak—having given the first portion in last week's COURIER: General Howard is now at Lewiston, but is powerless, owing to the inadequate military force. Troops have been ordered from a number of posts in the Department, and will soon be on the way to the scene. Gen. McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has been telegraphed to and speedily assistance demanded. Further and sanguinary details are expected here. Gov. Chadwick has also been applied to for arms, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—At the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific in this city, arrangements are being rapidly effected for the concentration of troops at the scene of the Indian outbreak in Idaho. Miller's company from Fort Stevens and Miles' from Fort Vancouver, are now at Cello, en route to Lewiston. Rodney's company is ordered from Fort Canby; Capt. Burton's company, at Fort Townsend, is under orders; three companies of artillery, just arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka, are also ordered to the scene of hostilities. Four companies of artillery in the Department of California are placed under orders of Gen. Howard. Of these companies, that of Capt. Sumner, now at the Presidio, will go via Redding; company I, from Camp Halleck, will go via Winnemucca; company A, 1st Cavalry, at Fort Bidwell, and company G, 1st Cavalry, at Fort McDermitt, will proceed to General Howard's headquarters direct. In military circles, the outbreak is considered serious. The Indians are brave and warlike and well supplied with arms. The total strength at the disposal of Gen. Howard, when all the troops placed under his orders are concentrated, will only reach about 800; while the strength of the Indians is estimated by some to be close on two thousand, though probably a more reliable estimate reduces the number of warriors to about half that number, or at the most, 1,500. A press dispatch from Portland says that nothing has been received from the scene of trouble up to 9 o'clock p. m. Gen. Howard, who is now at Fort Lapwai, has sent telegraphic instructions to Adjutant-General Wood to forward from the different posts in this Department all the available troops with all possible speed. The steamer California, from Sitka, will arrive here tomorrow at midnight, having on board one hundred troops. These will take boat on Thursday morning for Lewiston, and from there proceed with all dispatch to the scene of the difficulty. A courier left the Dalles early this morning for Fort Harney, one hundred and fifty miles distant, bearing orders from Gen. Howard to the officer in command of the post to proceed at once to Lapwai. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, etc., will be sent from the arsenal at Vancouver tomorrow morning, destined for Lapwai. The total military force will not aggregate four hundred troops, which is totally inadequate to cope with the Indians. The combined forces of chiefs, Joseph and White Bird, will not exceed two hundred warriors, but there are a number of discontented tribes, who, it is gravely feared, will be drawn into active hostilities. Those who are acquainted with the vast region of country lying west and north of the Bitter Root mountains, affirm that from fifteen hundred to two thousand warriors can be brought into the field in a short time, embracing non-treaty Nez Percés, and the Oeur d'Alene, Spokane, Flatheads, and other scattered bands. It is generally thought that the uprising was precipitated, and that there was a preconcerted or well matured plan of action on the part of the Indians. The scene of war is located in Idaho Territory, 60 miles from Lewiston, on what is known as Camas prairie. The distance from Lewiston to Wallula, by river, is one hundred and sixty miles, which is the nearest point where the telegraph can be reached. The distance from Portland to the scene is over 400 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The following is a Portland press dispatch: A dispatch has just been received from Walla Walla to the effect that a young man had reached there from Montana, where he had been with a band of cattle. He reports having been detained for several days by Indians in the Oeur d'Alene mountains, but he effected his escape. He reports the mountains full of Indians who are working down this way. The excitement increases, and a number of volunteers start for the upper country this evening. Two companies of cavalry left about noon to-day for Fort Lapwai. The excitement runs high. The people on the other side of Snake river are without assistance, and they are fleeing for places of safety.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—General Sherman has received from General McDowell, at San Francisco, the following dispatch from General Howard: Fort Lapwai, Washington Ter'y, June 10th, 1877.

The Indians began by murdering a white man. They have begun war upon the people near Mount Idaho, and Captain Perry started with two companies for them. Other troops are being brought forward as fast as possible. Give me authority for 25 Indian scouts. I think we shall make short work of it. (Signed) HOWARD.

General McDowell adds: I had already informed Howard of your decision—that the division has all the Indian scouts that can be allowed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A Portland

press dispatch says the following special was just received by the Oregonian: MOUNT IDAHO, June 16—8 p. m.—Sad news via Florence from Salmon river. The killed so far as known are Dick Dehine, Henry Elfew, Robert Bland, Henry Strowbridge, Henry Mason, C. H. Brown, Jack Mannel, Samuel Benedict, James Baker, Pat Price, Victor Olds and Joseph Olds. Morally wounded, Wm. George. No women or children have been reported killed on Salmon River as yet. John Clamberlain and child were killed at the same time as Morton's wife and another child, and L. Day. Troops arrived here to-night. The Indians left this afternoon, attempting to cross Salmon river. They will probably go towards Willow valley and commit depredations. They have a large band of horses belonging to people here and will doubtless be pursued by the settlers. It is Joseph's band, with other renegades.

June 17—9 a. m.—The commanding officer of Fort Lapwai, Col. Perry, with his command and some volunteers, engaged the Indians at White Bird about daylight. They were fighting some three hours and were repulsed, with heavy loss in men and horses. Some of the men who have returned estimate the loss in killed and wounded at sixty men. Since writing the above, Captain Perry has come in safe, but we hear that Captain Theller and Captain Trimble are both missing and are supposed to be killed. The people here have a good fort and have no fear of the town.

June 18—Williams, who brought these letters to Lewiston, says he was a scout in the fight; that the engagement took place at the place at White Bird canyon instead of at the head; that upon the first fire of the Indians the soldiers broke ranks and retreated, and the officers could not rally them and make them face the fire. The Indians pursued them about sixteen miles, firing upon them constantly. He states that the Indians had better guns than the troops and their aim was deadly from the first attack. There were about 125 Indians in pursuit of the troops, all well mounted. After the fight the Indians held a grand war dance on the prairie. He said that he and Kinford, another scout, who brought dispatches from Col. Perry to the Post, were off the road about four miles north of Beard House were attacked by five Indians just as the moon was going down. They entrenched themselves behind some sheltering rocks. Dineford strengthened their position, and firing 75 shots with his Henry rifle. The Indians then withdrew and the scouts came on without further molestation.

We have before us General Howard's dispatch to Col. Wood, dated June 18th at 11 a. m., giving the number of Colonel Perry's command who had been killed. The number of killed and wounded is 27, including Captain Theller. A letter from Father Ostado, Catholic priest, reports the Indians on Hangman's creek, quiet at present, although many Nez Percés and Flatheads are there.

This morning the steamer Almoak arrived at Lewiston with 75 more soldiers, who proceeded to the garrison at Lapwai and are to leave this evening for the scene of action. Volunteers have come from Coluabus county and more are on the way here. The settlers in Paradise valley are stockaded and have sent to Lewis for arms and ammunition. The Genesee valley settlers are all here with their families. We feel that we are in no imminent danger here at present. What effect the recent victory of the Indians will have on those now friendly, remains to be seen.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following dispatches were received and sent by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Nez Percés Agency, Idaho: Non-treaty Indians commenced hostilities on the 14th inst. and up to date, 16th, twenty nine settlers are reported murdered and four Indians killed. General Howard is here in command. The hostiles, about 1,000 strong, are reported to have gone to the Salmon river country, and are making for Weyer Geysers, in Southern Idaho. The troops are in pursuit, about twelve hours behind. The reservation Indians are true to the Government. A company is formed under the head chief and is protecting the settlement of Karamah and employs. S. Sgt. Watkins, Inspector, and Montleth, Indian Agent.

Your several dispatches are received, and I trust the first report of the disaster to two companies under Captain Perry will prove incorrect; and that the combination among the disaffected Indians is not as extensive as at first reported. Still we must meet the danger and overcome it, be it what it may. General Howard is on the spot, and can soon ascertain the exact truth. You can first support him by all the troops available, and call for reinforcements only after you have used all subject to your command. The aggregate number of Indian scouts possible for your division is one hundred and eighty. Surely you can let Howard have even one hundred by ordering.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A Walla Walla press dispatch says: Dr. Dorr received a letter dated Lewiston the 20th, which says the Indians have killed every man on Salmon river, but let the women and children live.

A company of Cavalry and Jim Lawler, an Indian, and forty of his men came to Lewiston to day, with all the employes and all the whites of Kamiah. The reservation at Lapwai is abandoned and all have come to Lewiston. They had just returned from a scout to Grand Ronde river, and saw a party of about fifty warriors on the south side of Snake river. They appeared to be making their way to Wallawa. The Indians have got the best of the soldiers up to this time. They have killed about thirty and driven them back from White Bird to Mount Idaho. The killed and wounded up to this time number about fifty. The troops from Walla Walla cannot get to Camas prairie. It will take 600 soldiers to whip Joseph's band. Winnemucca and his band are camped near Cow Creek, in Idaho. They are armed, and claim to be peaceable, but the Governor telegraphed to Silver City instructions for Winnemucca to return, and he refused to do so, saying that he would fight first. About 25 or 30 Indians from the Malheur reservation passed Malheur village on Monday with a band of horses, going in the direction of the Weiser country. It is reported that the Indians at Canon City said the Government had better take Agent Rinehart away, or he might get killed. There has been considerable dissatisfaction existing among the Indians in regard to Rinehart.

Chicago, June 20.—Gen. Sheridan does not look for any general rising among those Indians who have not been considered by the soldiers as fighting Indians. He believes that they will not attempt to make terms, and will not give the military any further trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—By the ar-

ival of a press dispatch from Boise City last night, previous reports of the Indian outbreak are confirmed. A telegram received at army headquarters says that Perry's loss in the engagement of the 17th was Lieut. Theller, of the 21st Infantry, and 33 men. Theller was placed wounded on his horse, but was afterwards killed. The people of Florence report that he would have effectually blocked the Indians to wards the Tibble, Salmon and Weiser. Numerous volunteer companies are being organized in the various settlements, but none of these are able to move until provided with arms from the ordnance stores here.

[Dispatches of 23d state, that the Weiser Valley settlers have left their farms and were constructing a fort near Jeffrey's. Many Indians are roaming through the mountains; the people are almost unarmed; a party had gone to the relief of the Slate creek people; 1,500 Bannack, Shoshone and Yellowstone Indians are camped on Great Camas prairie where they were being interviewed by State officers; the Willow creek bands had been urged to rebel by the Nez Percés hostiles, but declared their friendliness; Major Jim assured the Governor of Bannack and Shoshone fealty to the whites, and declared that the whites are driving them to desperation, while Agents Fuller and Donaldson rob them. sell their annuities, etc. He objects to Fort Hall, declares the Camas prairie treaty was a swindle on their part, etc. Arms were being sent to the three Territories and troops were arriving. We are obliged to condense this latter telegram, being pressed for space.—ED. COURIER.]

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