THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

THURSDAY, : JULY 19, 1877.

J. V. BOGERT. : Associate Editor.

The News.

—Ogden had a $20,000 fire on the 4th.

—Starvation threatens Constantinople.

—A Jew's hote will be built near New York.

—Rumored, that Gen. Crook will supercede Howard.

—The loss of sheep by dogs and disease was $8,000,000 last year.

—But ten or twelve hundred troops are now stationed at the South.

—A recent change in the Missouri channel endangers the Omaha levee.

—On the 15th, the sale of U. S. four per cents. had aggregated $43,000,000.

—$17,700 have been apportioned as Montana's share of land survey appropriations.

—Prof. Hayden will be accompanied to Colorado by an English scientific commission.

—Gen. G. W. Le Duc, of Minnesota, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture.

—Capt. Maguire of the Engineer corps, with 15 men, left for the Yellowstone on the 29th ult.

—An enormous lode of gold, silver and lead has been discovered near Milan, New Hampshire.

The Dakotaian says a mail route from Deadwood to Bozeman is the next thing on the docket.

—The gale of the 29th did damage to Yellowstone steamers near Powder river, the Osceola losing part of her cargo.

—The St. Louis savings banks experienced a "run" on the 14th—the Butchers' & Drovers' Bank suspending that day.

—The government has secured casts of the heads of the Indians confined at St. Augustine, Florida, for the Smithsonian.

—The New Orleans Grand Jury have indicted Wells, Anderson, Kennedy and Casanave for falsifying the election returns.

—On the 9th a tornado destroyed Pewaukie, Ills.—but three houses escaped, and six persons were killed and many wounded.

—The Countess Lambertina, natural daughter of the late Cardinal Antonelli, is contesting his will, in which she was not remembered.

—The Red Cloud made the trip from Bismarck to Benton in 18 hours less time than the shortest previous trip of any Missouri steamer.

—Telegrams of the 15th inst., assert the re-occupation of Tirnova by the Turks and the entrance upon Russian soil near Tiflis of Ismail Pacha.

—An emigration bureau will be established in Machine Hall, Philadelphia, which will be devoted to the display of State and Territorial productions, free of charge.

—July 13, five and one-half millions of the four per cents were subscribed for at the beginning of business. The total amount taken in America will probably reach thirty millions.

—The President has commissioned E. H. C. Hooper, of Maine, Agent for the Indians of Sissiton Agency, Dakota, and John S. Mallory, jr., of Oregon, Agent for the Indians of Colorado River Agency, Arizona.

—Equador has again been the scene of volcanic eruptions and floods. Cotapaxi is supposed to have had an eruption, desolating the valleys of Chilo, Tumbaco and Hacienda. Bridges, cattle, crops and buildings were destroyed.

—General Ord has captured the horses stolen by Lipan Indians from Texas settlers. The Indians retreated to the mountains, fighting as they went. The troops crossed into Mexico and have probably ended such raids from there.

—The Asiatic reverses and Danubian slowness of the Russians are attributed to their poor commissariat. The campaign threatens to be prolonged beyond the present season. The attempt to relieve the garrison of Bayazed was a failure. Important Turkish movements are in progress.

—Rumored, that an understanding has been arrived at by which Turkey will be distributed as follows: Russia—Armenia (and the Independence of the Danube Principalities); England—Egypt and Cyprus; Greece—Crete; Germany—the Baltic Provinces of Russia (adding Austria's 8,000,000 of Germans).

—On the 13th a passenger train on the St. Louis & Cairo railroad jumped the track on an 18-foot trestle near Murphysboro. The whole train except the locomotive was thrown from the track. Almost every passenger was injured and several will probably die. W. Jones, mail agent; Potter, conductor, and Smith, brakeman, were seriously hurt.

—A strong delegation of colored men has waited upon the Executive Committee of the Cuban League and given formal expression to the sympathy of the colored residents of New York city with struggling Cuba. Petitions will be sent to President Hayes and Congress urging upon the Government such immediate steps as will tend most speedily to wipe out forever the foul blot of slavery.

—A construction of the Desert Land Act having been asked of Commissioner Williamson, he replied unofficially: "I cannot go farther than to say that the whole of the land pre-empted must be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, but the raising of grass would meet this requirement. Any more liberal construction of the Desert Land Act might embarrass my successor or the future policy of the Land Department—and that it cannot be filed under for stock-raising purposes.

—The New York Herald's Washington special says there are rumors current again of the disintegration of the Cabinet. Key wishes to resign to relieve the President from the radical Republican charges of taking into his cabinet an ex-rebel and a Democrat, and that McCrary, in view of the recent expression of opinion of his constituents, is bound to tender his resignation. It is further said Sherman is under a strong pressure from the Radicals to leave the Cabinet, and hence the suspicion that he has gone cruising to Maine to see Blaine and talk the thing over.

NOT SO.

The Benton Record, after scolding its Territorial contemporaries for copying from it without credit (an offense it cannot lay at the door of the COURIER) says: "The COURIER informs us the United States soldiers are about to follow Sitting Bull across the boundary."

As we have not said anything of the kind, we should like to hear some excuse for the statement. We did publish a dispatch from a well-informed correspondent, whose reliability the Record would not dare question, to the effect that such a movement had been considered. Our story WAS TRUE, but the version of the Record is not.

As to the location of the chief, etc., we have not LOCATED him outside of British territory—but have published the various rumors concerning him and the situation of his camp. Isn't the Record a little too fast with its charges of "ignorance" and "absurdity," which it seeks to plaster over every paper but itself?

THE IDAHO WAR.

Since our issue of last week, press dispatches assert the killing of 17 Indians in the Looking Glass affair. While moving from Salmon river Howard discovered 16 caches of supplies, clothing, etc., and captured a large band of horses and cattle. A courier express from Col. Perry, who was en route for Howard with a pack train and an escort of thirty men, says he "was attacked on the 4th, and ten soldiers and two citizens were killed. Captain Whipple, in command at Cottonwood, came to the rescue and repulsed the Indians. It is a bold stroke of Joseph and his band, and its report by signal to the Indians north and east will stir them to offensive acts."

The next morning Whipple, with his men, started to meet Col. Perry, who was expected with a supply train from Lapwai, and kept out skirmish lines along the route. He met Col. Perry near Board House and escorted him to our camp on Cottonwood creek. Baird and two men arrived from Mount Idaho soon after, and about 5 p. m. the rifle pits were manned and two Gatling guns placed in position. The Indians made several attempts to storm the rifle pits, but were kept at a distance. On the morning of the 5th, two couriers from Howard were chased into camp by the Indians. Soon after the Indians moved their camp, with about 1,600 head of stock, across the prairie in the direction of Cottonwood. No move was made to intercept them. Soon after Captain Randall and 16 volunteers from Mount Idaho appeared. The Indians intercepted them at the junction of the Elk City trail with the stage road. At this crisis, being seen from Perry's position on the hill at the rifle pits, the Colonel was urged to go with his troops to their rescue, to which he replied that it was no use; they were gone, and he would not order a rescue. The volunteers say that Captain Randall, seeing his position, ordered them to charge and break the lines of the Indians, dash over toward the creek bottom, dismount, and return and hold their position partly under cover of a small hill until the force at Cottonwood could reach them. The command was no sooner given than Capt. Randall and his sixteen men made a charge, broke through the Indian line, reached the position named, dismounted and returned the fire. In the charge Capt. Randall was mortally wounded, Benjamin Evans killed, and three others wounded. They fought there for nearly an hour, and kept the Indians at bay. In about half an hour after, when it was known that the Indians had them in a tight place, Col. Perry gave orders for fifty men to go to their relief. It was quickly obeyed, and about one hour after the charge they were relieved. No pursuit of the Indians was ordered, but a retreat was made, and no pursuit had been made up to the time of Morrill's leaving on the night of the 6th. The volunteers say they know they killed several Indians, as they saw the others packing them off. The same night McConville, with a volunteer force, arrived at Cottonwood from Howard's command. On the 6th inst. a detachment of seventy-five men under McConville was sent as an escort to a wagon carrying the killed and wounded to Mount Idaho.

Morrill says that Randall, after he was mortally wounded and had got into his position, sat and fired a good many shots at the Indians, the last one not more than five minutes before he fell back dead. Not one of these seventeen faltered in the least or showed the white feather, though hard pressed by 100 Indians; nor did one one of them seek to run for Cottonwood after they had broken the Indian line, but strictly obeyed the order to hold their ground. When Baird and Morrill left, the Indians were in full possession of Camas Prairie, except Mount Idaho, Grangeville, and the camp at Cottonwood. From Lapwai it is reported that the Indians crossed Clearwater yesterday at 11 a. m., near Kamia, with their stock. The settlers are being plundered and robbed on Crow creek and on the Colville and Walla Walla road. From 40 to 60 volunteers have gone from Walla Walla to the scene of the difficulty. These hostiles are supposed to be Yakimas."

Troops have been ordered to the scene of hostilities from various Southern and Western stations; General McDowell has been authorized to call for 200 to 500 volunteers in Idaho and Washington, and on the 13th the Cabinet considered the affairs of the Indian war principally. It is regarded necessary to take every proper method to end forever hostile demonstrations of the Indian tribes. This latest outbreak is considered as serious as any of late years. The Government will use every resource to give a final stroke to the Indian troubles.

General Howard on the 11th struck Joseph's camp, 300 strong, on the Clearwater—the battle raging 7 hours, and after severe fighting, aided by artillery, the hostiles broke and ran. Gen. Howard reports the Indian loss as 13 killed and a large number wounded. His own loss he reports as follows: 13 killed, including Captain Bancroft and Lieutenant Williams. A squaw, however, says, seven Indians were killed and many wounded, while another report says Bancroft and Williams, severely wounded, will recover. Joseph had 300 picked warriors, and was posted in an almost inaccessible defile, and was escaping to the Snake River country, while Howard was concentrating at Mount Idaho.

OUR INDIAN DIFFICULTY.

Excitement and apprehension still exist upon the West Side, and on the 14th the Governor telegraphed for authority to raise 500 volunteers for the emergency. He has also called in all the surplus guns and ammunition, and is arming the West Side as fully as the supply will admit. Butte and other towns are organizing militia companies, and the Helena organization has been called upon to stand in readiness to respond to the call of the Governor. A militia company is stationed at Corvallis, and old Fort Owen has been placed in defensive condition. The New North-West gives the following statement of "the location, numbers and armament of the several companies of militia in Missoula county last Friday, since which time 40 more guns have issued:

CO.	LOCATED AT	MEN ENROLLED	GUNS ISSUED.
A	Missoula	64	50
B	Stevensville	38	30
C	West Side	32	20
D	Corvallis	35	20
E	Skalkaho	37	20
F	Frenchtown	24	20
	Totals	240	160

Besides the 75 or 80 U. S. Infantry near Missoula, they have a reserve supply of arms available in an emergency, so that the county can now turn at least 300 good rifles loose on any hostiles, and they will be carried by men who will use them efficiently." It adds, however, that "apprehension of any independent rising in Missoula county has been dissipated, although it is accepted as a fact by well informed people that, in case the Nez Perces come over, some of the young and disaffected Indians of our tribes will join them—to their sorrow. It will be a very rough trail for Joseph's band to go to the buffalo country if they run across a few hundred of the boys. The probabilities are, however, that they will try the Coeur d'Alene and Flathead Lake route. We think the principal task our people will have on hand will be to take of their stock. Looking Glass is just short one thousand ponies. This is the old trail of his band, and if they try to get out of the country, they, or their mounted friends, will endeavor to make good their losses from Montana herds."

On the 6th Capt. Rawn of the Missoula Post and Agent Ronan held an interview with the Agency Indians, the latter reporting as follows to the Governor: Representatives of the Flatheads, Kootenais and Pen d'Oreilles were present, and asserted their loyalty and readiness to assist the whites against the hostiles threatening he Montana settlements. They refused, however, to act as scouts unless assured of pay, which could not be guaranteed, when they agreed to give warning of any danger.

Charlos also being interviewed asserted his loyalty, adding, "My father's name was Victor. He was the head chief of this nation. He made the treaty with Governor Stephens, eighteen years ago. It was my father's boast that the blood of a white man never reddened the hand of a single Indian of the Flathead tribe. My father died with that boast on his lips. I am my father's son, and will leave that same boast to my children."

He promised to assist in the settlements, but said he could not send his young men against the Nez Perces, to whom they were under obligations for assistance against the Blackfeet. He asserts that the killing of Red Owl, the Nez Perce chief, and his band by the troops at Clearwater, was the result of Joseph's treachery, but that, "as Red Owl was known in Montana, he sent messengers to the different camps to tell the truth concerning the death of Red Owl, and to say that the whites deplored the treachery and the snare they were led into by Joseph's renegade."

Eagle-of-the-Light, formerly chief of Joseph's band of non-treaty Nez Perces, was also seen—he was going up the Lo Lo pass to bring back the Nez Perce camp, which left Missoula some three weeks ago with the intention of going over to the Nez Perce country. They were met by a runner, who informed them of the uprising of Joseph's people against the whites, and they went into camp, and sent word to their friends here of the trouble, and asked advice. Eagle-of-the-Light advised peace, and the return of the tribe to Missoula, there to camp in the vicinity of the military post until peace was made, and for that purpose he was going out with fresh horses to assist them in.

Agent Ronan concludes as follows: The only danger I apprehend at present is from the Indians on the Snake and Columbia rivers as far north as Colville, who may possibly be influenced to join the hostiles, and in that case, if they come through this country, it seems to me that the chiefs, no matter what their influence may be in their tribes, will be wholly unable to restrain their young men, as there are restless and adventurous spirits among the Indians, as well as whites, who would only be too glad of an opportunity for plunder and rapine.

ANOTHER GEM.

The Bozeman Times and Virago of last week contains the following "flower," which was born to blush unseen in the desert of vacuity called its editorial page. As it knocks the "spots" from the dictionary and completely distances the Blackguard Book and is a good example of the Virago's idea of "journalism," we re-produce it—and here it is:

"The AVANT COURIER of last week said the editor of the Bozeman Times was 'envious.'

"When we become inflated by vanity; so pusillanimous as to toady to those whom we believe to be our superiors, and arrogant and austere to those we believe to be our inferiors; when we boot-lick like a sycophant and shiver like a coward; when we rate our worth and importance at vastly higher figures than our merits warrant; when we write filthy, stale and worthless trash and publish it as literature; when we show partiality, meanness, dishonesty, inconsistency and falsehood in the narration of facts to gratify personal malice, or for any other reason—we will be envious of J. V. Bogert; but not before!"

If that is n't elegant and forcible enough to do credit to an insane asylum, we do n't know why.

—The Orangemen's celebration has again caused bloodshed—this time at Montreal. Several were killed and wounded, and the procession was abandoned on account of the threats of the Roman Catholics.

SITTING BULL.

Washington dispatches of 14th inst. give the following:

Major Walsh, of the Canada Mounted Police, visited Sitting Bull near the headwaters of Frenchman's creek. Sitting Bull said he desired to remain with the Canadians during the summer and that he would do nothing against law. He came there because he was tired of fighting, and if he could not make a living in Canada, he would return to the United States. Spotted Eagle, Rain-in-the-face, Medicine Bear and a number of other Chiefs of the hostile Sioux present, together with about 200 lodges of Indians, were told they would be allowed ammunition for hunting purposes, and should any of their people cross to the American side and commit any depredations the Chiefs would be held responsible and punished. The Canadian Indians are opposed to having these hostile Sioux on their side of the boundary line, as they are at war with them.

In the event of the United States Government demanding the hostiles, the mounted police, only 300 men, would be insufficient to drive them out of the country. The hostile Indians have a good supply of arms, horses and ponies, but little or no ammunition, and no Indian can obtain ammunition from the traders in the British territory without an order from the commander, which is not given except for a quantity sufficient to supply the immediate need of hunting in case an Indian is actually suffering for the want of food.

The Canadian authorities look upon the U. S. horses, mules and arms on their possessions as spoils of war.

It is believed that there must be some 400 or 500 lodges of hostile Sioux now north of the boundary line, numbering at least 1,500 fighting men. They intend moving south of the Yellowstone.

A HERD OF WILD HORSES.

[Cheyenne Leader.]

Late arrivals in Deadwood report that they saw, between the Missouri and the Hills, on the headwaters of Grand river, a herd of genuine wild horses. The valley chosen by these horses for their home is one of the finest between the Missouri and the Hills. It extends a great distance along the course of Grand river, and is about twenty miles broad. The soil is rich loam, and is covered by a luxuriant growth of the finest grass, and is well watered. These horses, numbering about a dozen, have been there for several months. They are fat, and their coats are as glossy as though coming from some well-kept stable. They are led by a monarch, an animal of extraordinary beauty, power and intelligence. They seem animated with a keen curiosity, as they frequently approach the road within a distance of a few hundred yards, and, standing on some elevated spot, watch the passing teams, snuffing the air and capering proudly about. They have in one or two instances followed the wagons for several miles, always keeping, however, a respectful distance between them. Numerous attempts have been made to capture them. The swiftest and hardiest riders are selected for chase; but the good black leader and his followers have so far shown them all the way, although, in several instances, the chase has been many miles long. In one case the others loitered behind the proud old leader, when, with an intelligence seeming far beyond the capacity of a mere brute, he himself took the rear, and forced them forward, as they swept swiftly up the valley and away into the Iron Mountain country. Where these animals come from nobody is, of course, aware. They are large, and apparently American horses. An organized expedition is fitting out for their capture. The attempt will be to drive them by relays of horses, keeping them so constantly going that they can obtain no food and they become manageable, when they will be taken with the lariat.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bozeman,
AT BOZEMAN,

In the Terrritory of Montana, at the Close of Business June 22d, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$36,647 56
Overdrafts	484 30
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
U.S Bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	300 50
Due from approved reserve ag'ts	2,677 31
Due from other National Banks	70,477 20
Real estate, furniture, & fixtures	5,350 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,104 11
Premiums paid	14,000 00
Checks and other cash items	88 20
Bills of other Banks	2,989 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	117 78
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	987 90
Legal-tender notes	15,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
TOTAL	$254,073 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	6,000 00
Undivided profits	6 636 33
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$40,038 59
Demand certificates of deposit	9,596 26
Time certificates of deposit	45,041 01
Certified checks	9,800 00
United States deposits	22,009 50
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	19,952 17
TOTAL	$254,073 86

Territory of Montana, County of Gallatin, } SS.

I, JAMES G. DOW, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES G. DOW, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1877.

A. D. McPHERSON, Probate Judge.

CORRECT—Attest:
W. W. ALDERSON
W. H. MARTIN } Directors.
J. S. MENDENHALL

Bennett's "Magic Cure" for rheumatism, neuralgia or chronic pains in any part of the body, is unquestionably the best remedy ever used for complaints of this character. We simply ask you to try it and be convinced. Sold at the Drug Houses in Bozeman. 6-1y.

THE LEADING
NOTION HOUSE
—OF—
J. BASINSKI,
Main Street,
BOZEMAN, M. T.,

Invites attention of the public in general to the fact that he is just in receipt of

The Finest Stock of GOODS

Ever shipped to this market, comprising in part of

{ Candies, } { Nuts, }
{ Cigars and Tobacco. }
{ Stationery }
{ Musical Instruments in Great Variety }
{ Italian Strings }
{ Instrument Trimmings }

SMOKERS' ARTICLES

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes,
Cutlery, Pistols, Bird Cages, Field Glasses,
WILLOW-WARE,
CHILDREN'S WAGONS,
HOBBY HORSES, (latest improved)

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

{ Hats, Caps. } { Trunks, Valises, }
For ladies and gentlemen,

On all of which he defies competition, and respectfully solicits inspection of stock and low prices.

JULIUS BASINSKI.

—(o)+(o)—

FOR CASH ONLY!

From now until the 1st of January next I shall close out, without reserve, my entire stock of Clothing only

Strictly at Cost!

The Stock comprises

Fall and Winter

Over-Coats,

Elegant Cassimere Suits from $12.00 *to* $20.00
Cassimere Pants $3.00 *to* $5.00
" *Vests* $1,75 *to* 2.50

Having decided to go entirely out of the clothing trade by the 1st of January next, I shall close out my extensive stock of clothing strictly at cost. Come, buy, and be convinced of the

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

you can purchase of

JULIUS BASINSKI.

[6 32tf]

J. H. TAYLOR

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of

Stationery,

at reduced prices, School and Miscellaneous Books, Prang's American Chromos, Picture Frames and Fixtures, Picture and Cornice Mouldings, Parlor Brackets, Wall Pockets, Towel Racks, &c., Candies and Nuts, Tobaccos and Cigars, Fancy Goods,

Notions, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE to ORDER.

Subscriptions received for all newspapers and periodicals.

At the Post-Office,
MAIN STREET.
Bozeman, M. T., Jan. 1, 1877.

A. Lamme, } J. S. Mendenhall.
J. L. Harlowe.

A. LAMME & CO.,

Dealers in

General

Merchandise,

Have just received a large and wellselected stock of

Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES,
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Boots & Shoes

Cutlery, and all kinds of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AGRICULTURAL 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 as complete an 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.

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 & Sperling, Agents.
22 3m

$10 TO $25 A DAY! MADE by Agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address "SPECIAL AGENCY," Kendall Building, Chicago. 21 4t.

LESTER S. WILLSON,

[SUCCESSOR TO RICH & WILLSON,]

Dealer in General

MERCHANDISE

and Freighter,

Corner Main and Bozeman Streets,

Bozeman - - Montana

AGENT FOR

P. B. Clark's Express and Stage Lines;
The Diamond R Forwarding Line;
Coan & Ten Broeck's Carriages and Buggies (the only reliable carriage for the mountains); and for
T. C. Power & Co.'s Agricultural Implements.

A FULL AND

COMPLETE STOCK

Always on hand, and sales made at the

Lowest Living Margins.

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES,

Tobaccos and Cigars,

Boots and Shoes;

CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HARDWARE,

Harness & Saddlery

The Largest and Best Selected Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS

Ever brought to this market,

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' TRIMMINGS AND FURNISHING GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Terms cash, or such exchange as can be readily converted into cash. [6 35tf

Lester S. Willson,

SPEITH & KRUG,

BREWERS,

BOZEMAN, M. T.,

Keep constantly on hand a bountiful supply of

ANo 1 Lager Beer

For sale in

Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

The trade supplied on reasonable terms.

We would especially call the attention of families and others to the unrivalled facilities at our

GRIST MILL

For furnishing all kinds of

Feed, Mash, &c.

at prices to suit the times.

FRED. J. KEISEL & CO.,

Forwarding

AND

Commission

MERCHANTS,

FOR MONTANA & IDAHO.

Mark Goods:

Care F. J. K. & Co.,

Corinne, Utah

Highest Price paid for Hides, Wool and Tallow.

STRASBURGER & SPERLING

Strasburger & Sperling,

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

Allof which will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices.

Cash Paid for all kinds of Hides and Furs. All kind of Produce Taken in Exchange.

Agents for Singer and Howe Sewing Machines.

Bozeman, M. T., February 8, 1877.

WALTER COOPER,

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

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALER IN—

Sharp's, Winchester, and Remington

RIFLES,

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS
COLT'S AND SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS, MEAD'S PAT. EXPLOSIVE BULLETS,

POCKET AND BELT CUTLERY, FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE.

Loose and Fixed Ammunition of Every Description, Giant Powder, Block Blasting Powder and Fuse.

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES!

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

Cash Paid For

Hides, Robes and Furs.

6131f WALTER COOPER.