

THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1877. J. V. BOGERT, Associate Editor.

The News.

Hayti is again in state of revolution. The India famine is spreading alarmingly. New England print works are shutting down because of low prices. The Richmond Conservative Convention complimented Hayes' policy. Rumored that Turkey seeks peace upon the basis of Andrasz's reform note. On the 7th 10,000 Turkish cavalry defeated two Russian Battalions on the Ardahan. Mexico has granted a franchise to the owners of the S. P. R. R. for a road from San Francisco to Fort Yuma. In accordance with the wishes of Gen. Hancock it was agreed at a Cabinet meeting that a large part of the army should be kept east of the Mississippi river. A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that Austria has concluded the financial arrangement necessary for partial mobilization. The total borrowed is 100,000,000 marks. The Empress of Austria and Germany had met near Jelen, and the conference was very important. Emperor Wilhelm urged strict neutrality on the part of both Austria and Germany. The sale of arms and ammunition to Indians will be prohibited by U. S. law, the President having signed an order to that effect, which as well revokes all licenses to trade in either. Secretary Schurz denies the story that he was paid 1500 for delivery of the same speech three times during the campaign. What of it, if he were? It was legitimate work and could be legitimately paid for. John Q. Thompson, an Indiana newspaper man, brings suit for divorce against his wife, who has been employed in the Treasury Department, charging with other things adultery with General N. P. Banks and others. The Maine Republican Convention declared Packard and Chamberlain entitled to their offices—generally upheld the President (Blaine opposing)—declared that the colored race is disfranchised South; that the Democratic army action is revolutionary and disgraceful; that a coin currency is essential; that railroad grants must stop, and in favor of reform and non-sectarian education. The Russians have lost 300 killed at Lovatz, and the Turks were repulsed near Pleona, on the 6th, where the Russians now have 70,000 men. At Constantinople regulations concerning a forced loan of six hundred million piastres, and the formation of a civil guard for the capital, have been published. All the Ottoman's subjects, without distinction, must participate in the loan. Men from 20 to 40 years of age will be enrolled in the civil guard.

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

The fulsome editor of the Bozeman Times in last week's issue, under the caption of "MONTANA CONFERENCE—THE INDIAN QUESTION," gives what purports to be the proceedings of the first session of the Montana Conference of the M. E. Church, more especially on the Indian question—which for vindictiveness, misrepresentation and direct personal insult, we seldom saw surpassed in an article of its length. There is hardly the semblance of truth in the entire article, while most of the statements it contains are unqualifiedly and absolutely false. The article was not only entirely uncalculated to be warranted by the facts—but it was unwarranted in its intent to be discourteous and insulting to several, if not all, of the distinguished Christian gentlemen composing the first Conference of the M. E. Church in Montana. The "Times" editor appears to have a peculiar mania for abusing and insulting visitors and strangers, apparently forgetting that it is thereby not only doing an irreparable injury to the town, but also insulting the good sense, the refined tastes and generous courtesy of the community that he vainly aspires to represent. There certainly can be no reasonable excuse for such evident misrepresentation and gross distortion of facts, for the "Times" editor had abundant opportunities to inform himself; for, had he thought proper, he could have been a personal witness to the entire proceedings which he so blindly and vindictively attempts to report(?) and criticize. This is not the first time he has attempted to vilify strangers and thus throw insult in the face of every decent person in the community; and we regret to see that the severe rebukes repeatedly administered to him in the past have thus far failed to produce the desired and much-needed reformation. We trust the "Times," for once, will make the amende honorable and not give us occasion to refer to this matter again.

NAVIGATION ON THE YELLOWSTONE.

[Bismarck Tribune.] We had the pleasure of meeting Gen. B. C. Card, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, on his return from Fort Custer, the new Post on the Big Horn, and from his statements it is his opinion that the Yellowstone is hereafter to be the route for transporting military supplies to Forts Baker and Ellis in Montana, as well as the outlet from Bozeman and the Gallatin Valley. The distance from Fort Custer to Bozeman is less than two hundred and fifty miles, over a good route, with easy grades, and well supplied with wood and pure water, and a good road can no doubt be found which will shorten it to a distance not to exceed two hundred miles. While the distance from Bozeman to Fort Benton, the nearest point of shipment on the Missouri, is about two hundred and seventy miles, it is to be hoped that the citizens of the Gallatin Valley will take hold of this matter and make a thorough exploration from Bozeman to the mouth of the Big Horn, in time to have one or more light draft boats suited to the river ready for the trade the coming year, in case that portion of the river is found suitable for steamboating.

GENERAL MILES AND THE CROWS.

Telegraph Needed.

The following to the Governor was sent to him through Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Fort Ellis: Headquarters Yellowstone Command, Cantonment at Tongue River, August 5, 1877.

To Gov. B. F. Potts: Press dispatches manifest uneasiness regarding the disposition of the Indians in Middle and Eastern Montana, especially the Mountain Crow. For nearly three months they have been with Lieut. Doane, of the 3d Cavalry. Their main camp is on the Musselshell river. The head chiefs have just left this Post, and 100 of their warriors are scouting with the command on the Little Missouri. They maintain the same loyalty that they have manifested for many years. Lieut. Doane will proceed to the Musselshell, Carroll and Judith Basin with a small command of Cavalry and a large force of Crow Indians. Should the Nez Percés escape from Idaho and move in that direction, he will be in a position to intercept them, and any authentic report of their movements can be sent him, or to this place. Sitting Bull and his followers took refuge in the British possessions in February and their future is a question between the two governments. No settlers have been killed in this part of Montana for several months. The delay in communications shows the imperative necessity of telegraphic communication through this section.

N. A. MILES, Col. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Comd'g.

[COURIER EXTRAS.]

The Big Hole Fight.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

The following were issued as Extras from the COURIER office on Saturday, Sunday and Monday: Big Hole, August 9, 1877. Had a hard fight with the Nez Percés, killing a number, and losing a number of officers and men. We need a doctor, and everything;—send us such relief as you can. We had a hard fight and took the village, but were finally driven back with heavy loss. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley are killed. Gen. Gibbon and Lieut. Coolidge, English and Woodruff wounded, English seriously, others slightly. The troops are entrenched and Indians leaving. We are here near mouth of Big Hole Pass with a large number of wounded, in want of everything—food, clothing, medicines and medical attendance. Send us assistance at once. JOHN GIBBON, Commanding. When messenger left, Gen. Gibbon said: "I want an escort sufficient to protect the wagons which are going in to relieve us. Send the wagons as light as possible. The Indians have cut me off from my supplies." Advice received give the following: Seventeen regulars killed—besides Capt. Logan and Lt. Bradley—and 37 wounded, besides the officers mentioned in our previous "Extra," to which list must be added Capt. Williams. Five citizens killed and four wounded. Indians at last accounts were moving toward Bannack, and Capt. Norwood has been ordered to move that way with his company. He was near Virginia City yesterday. Gen. Howard is due on the 11th and moving against the retreating hostiles. Gibbon had 170 men. His attack was a complete surprise, many Indians being killed in their tepees, and he thinks as many hostiles as whites were killed and wounded. LATER. Monday 13th.—5 a. m. The fight occurred about 60 miles from Bannack. Captain Norwood moved on the 11th. Gen. Howard joined Gibbon on the 11th. We shall soon publish additional particulars. The Madisonian publishes the following additional details: The fight occurred on the Big Hole river. DEER LODGE, Aug. 11. Gibbon's command, consisting of 192 men—viz: 17 officers, 133 regulars, and 52 volunteers—crossed over from Ross' Hole on Wednesday. Starting about 11 o'clock on the same night, the command, with the exception of a few left to guard the transportation, marched a few miles above, close to the Indian camp, which was made on the Big Hole, about three miles below where the Bitter Root and Bannack trail crosses. At daybreak this morning the fight was opened by the volunteers firing upon and charging was then made on the camp, and hard fighting occurred for the next two hours, during which time large numbers of men and Indians were killed. The soldiers then charged upon the lodges, and were repulsed in the attack. The Indians then attempted to cut them off from a high wooded point, but the soldiers charged and drove the Indian advance from it, held it, and at once fortified it. The fighting continued all day, and was still progressing fitfully when the courier left at 11 o'clock. The fighting was desperate on both sides, the full force of Indians being in the fight. Bradley was the first man killed. The messenger came to French Gulch, nearly sixty miles, on foot, and another messenger was sent to Howard, and should have reached there to-day. The howitzer was left six miles behind, and was ordered to be moved up at daylight. During the fight they heard it discharged twice, and then it was silenced. A band of Indians afterwards appeared with almost the entire band of horses, and captured all the horses of the command, the guns, supplies, and reserves of ammunition. Gen. Gibbon, when the courier left had a hundred effective men. A large force will go from Deer Lodge to Gibbon's relief. Gen. Howard was between Stevensville and Corvallis with his cavalry and some artillery on the 8th. Infantry was one march behind. His cavalry has probably joined Gibbon by this time. We have advised that Howard's Infantry is nearly worn out.

GIBBON'S GREAT BATTLE.

A GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Gallantry of the Seventh.

[Independent.]

Gibbon's command came up on the Indians' camp on the 7th. On the 8th Lieut. Bradley and his party managed to get close enough to the camp to observe the Indians, and in the middle of the night this force passed within a mile or so of the Indian camp, where Gen. Gibbon and the main body joined them. A short while after, one of the Lieutenants crawled down and reconnoitered the Indians' position. The central camp was located across a bend on the north fork of the Big Hole river. The lodges numbered 89; the stream was thickly fringed with willows, and the lodges pitched upon the south side; Gibbon came up on the north side; his force marched upon a high bar, 100 yards from the Indian camp, where they remained until daybreak. Just as daylight had fairly appeared a single Indian, on horseback, started to bring in the herd of ponies, numbering 700 or 800. He did not suspect the presence of the whites, but rode so close to Bradley's command that the Lieutenant saw they would be discovered and it was no time to take chances, so they opened fire on the Indian, killing him and his horse. After firing they charged for the Indian camp. Arriving at the willows that lined the stream, an Indian rose up and fired at Lieut. Bradley, killing him instantly. The Indian was immediately riddled with bullets. Before arriving at the willows Gibbon cautioned Bradley to be careful about entering the brush, and his men had called out to him, "Hold on, Lieut. don't go in there!" but the fearless soldier led on. The soldiers charged across the stream and into the camp before the Indians had time to escape from their lodges. The attack was a complete success, but these shots had aroused the Indians, who were sleeping upon their arms and watchful. Still, the suddenness of the attack surprised them. They rushed into the wild confusion, the men with guns, boys with knives and squaws with pistols, all fighting desperately. They were well armed and had plenty of ammunition. Arriving at the lodges, a desperate hand to hand fight was carried on for an hour and a half. The Indians fell back into the bushes and on high points commanding the camp, and kept up a galling fire upon the soldiers who were endeavoring to burn the lodges. The canvas lodges were burned, but those made of skins could not be fired, and the grass and brush were too green to take fire. A further occupation of the camp was useless, and under the direction of Gibbon they moved to a wooded point about half a mile off, near the canon from which the troops had come down. The Indians, seeing the movement, endeavored to intercept the command, but the cool headed General ordered them to fight their way through. His horse was killed, and he was shot through the calf of the leg while getting into position. All the men got under cover as far as they were able, and then a bushwhacking fight began. The Indians took to their usual tactics, and the sharpshooters were lively and fierce. Gibbon expected his howitzer to join him here, but the light commenced sooner than was expected, and it was moved too far down the mountain side. The Indians discovered the little squad of six men in charge of the gun and attacked them. The soldiers gave them the benefit of the howitzer's contents and loaded again. After the second shot was fired, the Sergeant threw the gun from the trunnions and died beside his dismounted piece. The other Sergeant was wounded, but with his four men succeeded in escaping to the command. White Bird was plainly heard and seen endeavoring to animate his warriors and make them charge upon the command, but in vain. He could not bring them to it. Gibbon's command to his men was not to expose themselves and to save their ammunition. The sharpshooting was excellent. Whenever an Indian exposed himself he got it, and they retorted in skillful style. The Indians circled all around Gibbon's position, and posted their sharpshooters in the woods above him, and at every available point to pick off his men. They would raise their fierce war cry and advance upon the fortified whites until within range of their rifles, when they would halt. Gen. Gibbon, seeing a band of Indians going in the direction of his supply train, feared that it might be captured, but Kirkendall, who had charge of it, fortified and made such a formidable show with his little squad that the band of Indians who went back on the trail dared not attack him, and they were too much occupied with Gibbon to spare a larger number. The fight kept up until dark, the Indians in the meantime moving their lodges and gathering up their wounded and such of their dead as were not covered by Gibbon's rifles, and when the night came on the scene, leaving a few stragglers to keep up the rear, they retreated in a southwesterly direction. General Gibbon used his rifle like the rest, and men and officers fought shoulder to shoulder, giving each other warning of Indians aiming at them and shooting Indians who were aiming at their comrades. Soldiers and citizens were mixed together. Sergeant Wilson does not remember to have heard any command save that of the brave, cool-headed Gen. Gibbon, "which was: 'Boys, don't waste your ammunition.' The Indians used every device to draw the soldiers' fire and use their ammunition. A half-breed boy in Gibbon's camp heard a chief call to his men to charge, that the white man's ammunition was almost gone. As an incident of the fight a man raised an Indian blanket high in the air, when a dozen bullets struck the ground and brush around him. He quietly remarked: "Boys, d—d if this is a good place to fly a kite." They were a brave band with a gallant leader that charged and defeated the Indians at Big Hole Pass. They were only a handful of men, and were outnumbered at least two to one, but Gibbon had been ordered to strike, and it was a fierce and telling blow he struck the Indians—such a blow as they never before received. General Gibbon had marched his infantry over two hundred miles from Fort Shaw and left everything behind. He now sent out for aid for the wounded. General Howard was notified and rapidly pushed

forward with his scouts and reached Gibbon on Saturday. The Warm Spring Indians with Howard, on arriving in sight of the field, set up a howl and began to scalp the dead Nez Percés. The Nez Percés did not scalp or mutilate the dead who fell in the charge on the camp. At the time the messenger left, the bodies of forty-two Nez Percés had been found on about half the field fought over. Many fell in the stream and floated off. Others were carried away and hidden. Many must be wounded, and in the crippled condition of the camp it is likely that Howard, who is in hot pursuit, will overtake and strike them again. Gibbon had 26 killed and 42 wounded. All glory to his heroic little command and the citizen volunteers. Gen. Gibbon makes the following report: Big Hole Pass, August 11.—My loss in the battle of the 9th was 7 officers and 63 men killed and wounded. I am satisfied the Indians suffered much more, for the surprise was complete, and many were killed in the tepees or while running out of them. Forty dead Indians were counted on about one-half of the battle field. Howard has just arrived, and I believe he can catch them again as soon as his command arrives. When I get the services of a doctor I propose to move to Deer Lodge and take most of our wounded from there to Shaw. They are all doing well, but I fear Lieut. English is mortally wounded. GIBBON, Comd'g.

New North-West: The fight opened at daylight on the 9th, the Indians having a force of over 800 warriors. The camp consisted of 89 lodges. The number of soldiers and citizens killed, 26; wounded, 30. The Indians captured the gun before it reached the command—dismounting it, and carrying off every piece of it they could. The supplies were not captured as reported, but the Indians succeeded in getting between 2,500 and 3,000 rounds of ammunition. The Indians have about 3,000 head of horses. They broke camp on the morning of the 11th, and were about 15 miles from Gibbon's command at that time. Sergeant Wilson says there were at least 75 Indians killed. Howard's Cavalry was to arrive at Gibbon's camp on the evening of the 12th, 300 strong, and the command would start at once in pursuit of the hostiles. Capt. Norwood's (Sherman's escort) company will be near French Gulch to-night, and the Butte Battalion will be on Big Hole. Sergeant Wilson reports meeting the Deer Lodge company near French Gulch this morning.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

The Crows.—The Cheyennes.—The Nez Percés.—The Piégans, &c.—Sitting Bull.—The Sioux.—The Canada Question.—Danger Ahead.

From our correspondence we obtain data as follows regarding the Montana situation: CROW AGENCY, Aug. 9, 1877. It is reported here that the River Crows are on Milk river, having either left Lt. Doane or gone there on scout duty under his orders. About 60 lodges of Mountain Crows are now here. It is the opinion of the interpreter and others, whose opinion is entitled to respect, that should the Nez Percés enter the Yellowstone country, it is more than likely they will excite a part of the Crows to hostility, or at least aggravate the notorious discontent of the disaffected warriors. A. J. HUNTER, MILES CITY, Aug. 2, 1877. Lieut. Doane returns with the Crows not selected for the Little Missouri campaign. From the Musselshell the camp may send in for their annuities, and they go upon an extended scout over the country. [See our command news.—EDITOR COURIER.] The Crow and Cheyenne scouts had a long pow-wow here, but nothing occurred to give an idea of any love between them [we reported this last week.—ED. COURIER], and I have no present fear of any combination. H. J. HOPPY. FORT BENTON, Aug. 10, 1877. It is not improbable trouble may arise this season with the Piégans, Gros Ventres, etc. Failure in annuities, illegal game cutting down of reservation, dissatisfaction over distasteful appointment of interpreter, etc., cause much growling; and in case of local Nez Percé or Crow trouble, we fear a combination of all the tribes. BENTONITE. The Manitoba Free Press and the U. S. Consul at Winnipeg say: "Near Sitting Bull's encampment a war party of 27 Sioux robbed the traders of three kegs of powder and one bag of bullets. Besides Sitting Bull's band, there is an equal number of Sioux refugees from the Minnesota massacre of '62-3, over whom Sitting Bull seems to exercise much influence." Eastern telegrams of the 8th and 9th have the following: "The correspondence between the State Department on behalf of the War and Interior Departments and the British authorities regarding the return of Sitting Bull and his followers, has not resulted in anything satisfactory. The British authorities want to guard him, but decline the proposition made to transfer them to a point further east. The Minister of the Interior Department of the Dominion of Canada is here, conferring with the President and Cabinet concerning the return of Sitting Bull and his people from the British possessions to the United States. This subject will be further considered in the Cabinet meeting to-morrow." The N. Y. Herald of the 31st, ult., says: Great anxiety was felt at the Indian Bureau to-day, arising from further indications of growing trouble with the Indians in the Northwest. Commissioner Smith, in talking over the attitude of the Sioux, said he had great solicitude concerning the developments which were hourly multiplying, with a tendency to much more serious complications than had ever before occurred in the management of the Indian question. "If," said he, "the Sioux shall exhibit, as I apprehend, a reluctance to going over to the location selected for them by the government on the Missouri river and in their dissatisfaction some hundreds of them will leave the reservation, as is likely, a junction can be effected with Sitting Bull or Joseph, when we shall have to provide with 5,000 troops at least, if not

double that number, before those who take the warpath can be subdued. The almost military strategy of the turbulent Indians seems to take the direction of a contemplated co-operation between the force under Joseph with that of Sitting Bull, to be augmented with an immense contingent from the fifteen thousand Sioux at the Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and adjacent agencies. Joseph is thought to be making his way through the mountains toward Sitting Bull by way of the Lo-Lo Pass, which is said to be the only course open to effect a junction. It can be driven back and prevented from doing this, much future danger on the frontier will be avoided, but if not he will be reinforced by sufficient numbers to keep the Northwest in terror for some time. General Sheridan, who seems determined to apply a rigorous course in dealing with the Sioux, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the choice of a new location for them on the Missouri river, and is inclined to prefer it to that on Whitefish Creek, but adds that there is danger from the sum of the white settlers adjacent. He also asks that the consideration of General Crook's proposed programme for the visiting Sioux chiefs be postponed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at present. The Government now proposes to send a commission to Sitting Bull, to arrange for his return to our territory, and Gen. Crook will probably be sent to him.

GEN. HOWARD TO GOV. POTTS.

The shameful abuse and unjust criticism showered upon Gen. Howard by notably two papers of the Territory is referred to in the following letter. Capt. Robbins, U. S. Deputy Marshal of Idaho, reports that he found two barricades on the Lo Lo trail where the Indians could have annihilated Howard's force if he had followed them up promptly: Headquarters Dept. of the Columbia, In THE FIELD, Bitter Root Valley, Montana, August 9th, 1877—9 p. m. TO GOVERNOR POTTS: Have to-day reached this point with my cavalry and some artillery. The foot troops are one day's march in the rear. Reports from Gen. Gibbon place him about fifty miles ahead and near the Indians. I hear that you have three hundred volunteers in their front. I am pushing as fast as I can to a junction with Gen. Gibbon. I have, all told, upwards of 500 enlisted men. I notice by the local papers that I am set down as entreaching on Snake river; that the battle in which the Indians were beaten with a large number of killed and wounded, and their camps captured and the Indians pursued for upwards of forty miles and driven out of Idaho, is discredited, and the columns of the papers are filled with personal abuse. The effect of this treatment is to create distrust on the part of your people, with whom I want the heartiest co-operation. You know me as a soldier, and I need not say that I have not rested in the pursuit of these hostile Indians; that I have taken the offensive at all times and never the defensive; that they have run from me again and again, but at last by a forced march I struck them and beat them so that as fast as Indians can go they left the section of country where I was operating. I have provided against a possible return to Idaho by a small reserve under Major Greene, and sent a co-operating column under Colonel Frank Wheaton by the old Mul'lan road, so as to prevent the least reinforcement from that quarter, and come to you with my main force. Surely, I should not be treated to insult and contumely for which there is not a shadow of reason. It makes the officers of my command indignant in the extreme, after having marched some of them six and others eight hundred miles, and having been pushed almost to the extreme of human endurance, and with a success, to have the grossest falsehoods sent from localities near the scene of operations broadcast throughout the land. The anxieties of loved ones at home as a great enough already without having them aggravated by stories of inefficiency and slowness that are known to us so palpably false as hardly to need contradiction. I write to you thus freely with the hope that you will do what you can to remove from the public mind the false impression created by the statements now so widely in circulation. Yours truly, O. O. HOWARD, Brig. Gen. Commanding Dept. Columbia.

Proposals for Flour.

OFFICE CHIEF U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, ST. PAUL, MINN., July 26, 1877. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock, M., Tuesday, August 28, 1877, for furnishing Flour, U. S. A., No. 3, with Fresh Ground XXX Flour. No sprouted and damaged wheat to be used in making this flour. Quality must equal the best produced by the Union Mills of Gallatin county. At Fort Shaw, M. T., 173,000 pounds. At Fort Ellis, M. T., 225,000 " At Camp Baker, M. T., 30,000 " At New Post at Missoula, M. T., 15,000 " The flour to be delivered at the Post in good strong sacks or barrels, on or before November 10, 1877. Each package must be marked before delivery with the name of contractor and date of manufacture. The flour to be rigidly inspected by the A. C. S. of the Post, and tested by baking before acceptance. The brand of the flour must be stated. Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible parties certified to as good and sufficient by a U. S. District Attorney, Judge or Clerk of a Court of Record, or an officer of the army, designated for the purpose, and by application to the A. C. S. at any of the above named posts. Proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished for the purpose. Proposals should be made separately for each post, and the envelopes should be endorsed "Proposals for flour at ——" and addressed to Col. John Gibbon, 7th Infantry, U. S. Army, Helena, Montana, and will be opened by him or by such other officer as may be designated for the purpose, at the office of the Army Paymaster, at Helena, on the day and at the hour above named. Proposals will also be received and opened by the A. C. S. at the posts above named for the Flour required at the Post. Payment for the Flour depends upon a bidders must state in their proposals that they bid with this understanding. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. The right is reserved to diminish or increase the quantities specified by giving notice of such change, on or before October 1, 1877. CHARLES McCLELLAN, Captain and C. S.

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Keep constantly on hand a bountiful supply of

ANo 1 Lager Beer

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

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Merchandise,

Have just received a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods,

Clothing, Boots & Shoes

Cutlery, and all kinds of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

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In fact, everything used by

The Farmer, Miner and Mechanic,

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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

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

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[Brick Block, Bozeman, M. T.]

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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.

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