THE AVANT COURIER

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

THURSDAY, : : : NOV. 1, 1877.

MATT. W. ALDERSON, : Editor.

The News.

—No more trade dollars are to be coined.

—Yellow fever is reported at Port Royal, S. C.

—Gen. Miles is a nephew of Gen. Sherman.

—Gen. O. O. Howard has arrived in Chicago.

—New York City has had a few flakes of snow.

—The late election in France was held on Sunday.

—Seven thousand colliers are on a strike in England.

—Sam Tilden has arrived home from his European tour.

—Gen. Grant and family were in Paris on the 25th inst.

—Public debt decreased nearly four millions during september.

—Stamp sales in the Denver post office average $10,000 monthly.

—Seven hundred thousand persons have died from famine in India.

—The recent election held in France resulted in a victory for the Republicans.

Dr. J. C. Ayer remains in an asylum in Athol, Massachusetts, an incurable maniac.

—The movement looking to Grant's renomination to the Presidency in 1880 still continues.

—Tilden's friends say he will surely be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1880.

—The widow of Wild Bill was married at Cheyenne to George Carson on the 27th of September.

—Colonel Forney sold the Philadelphia Press for $150,000 for the paper, and $30,000 for the book accounts.

—One hundred and ninety-one Southern Apacies surrendered at Fort Wingate, Texas, and fifty more were expected in.

—A suit has been commenced against Pullman, the palace car manager for an infringement on a patent railroad car brake.

—Prominent senators and representatives in the Republican party are requesting the President to modify his civil service order.

—Col. "Bob," Ingersoll regards cooking as one of the fine arts, and thinks that frying beefsteak should be made a penitentiary offence.

—Clintonville, New York, is ravaged by small-pox. All the highways blockaded, and travelers are prohibited from entering the town.

—Lucy Stone and Dr. Bliss had "a slight altercation" at one of the polls in Denver on election day, and the Doctor got the worst of it. Served him right.

—A woolen factory at Waterford, Mass., was burned on the night of the 22d. Loss, $100,000. Two hundred and fifty persons were employed in the factory.

—Secretary Thompson has introduced the telephone into practical usage at the Navy Department, having his office connected by one with the navy yard.

—The Republicans of Pennsylvania have unanimously settled on Simon Cameron as the man for the English mission. The Cabinet has all gay Wide awake, using the engine of his ferry boat to do the pumping.

—Senator Spencer will work hard to carry the Black Hills Territorial scheme through Congress, and hopes, if successful, to be the Delegate from the new Territory.

—A clergyman was arrested in his pulpit in Houston, Ga., on a charge of murder. He had whipped his little daughter to death and hidden the body in the woods.

—For losses inflicted by the Spanish on American citizens in Cuba, the Madrid government has just paid over to the representatives of the United States the sum of $570,000.

—The steamer Rankin, sunk on the Yellowstone, was raised, but her hull was so badly damaged that she sank again. She will be dismantled and her machinery taken to Bismarck.

—The late ex-President Thiers was a deist, and died true to his principles. On receiving notice of his death, the Pope said, "good riddance." Wonder what people will say when the Pope passes away.

—There are nearly 500 stamp mills now in operation in the Black Hills, and there is ore now out to employ 1,500 night and day. It costs $1.50 or $1.75 to crush a ton of ore, and $6 and $7 is cheerfully paid to the few custom mills.

—Francis Roth, who was killed in Miles' fight on Snake creek, has a wife at Fort Lincoln. Sergeant M. Martin, of the killed, leaves a widow at Fort Rice. The wives of Capt. E. S. Godfrey and Captain Miles Moylan, of the wounded list, are also at Fort Rice.

—Among the estimates for appropriations for river improvements are the following: For improving the Missouri river at St. Joseph, $80,000; improving the Missouri river at Nebraska city, $85,000; improving the Missouri river above Yellowstone river, $30,000.

—One steamer is now loaded at New Haven, Connecticut, for Constantinople. She has on board 2,150 tons of ammunition valued at $2,000,000. Another one will be loaded and dispatched before the first of November, having a similar cargo aboard. These would be rich prizes for Russians to capture.

—H. E. Sargent, formerly general superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad, a gentleman of experience and ability, has been offered the position of general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, and has gone to New York to accept, and to arrange for pushing the road to an early completion.

—The Indians of Red Cloud agency are to be transferred to White River, in Dakota, about 40 miles from the Missouri river. The Indians at Spotted Tail agency go to the Ponca reservation, and the Arappahoes move to the vicinity of the Shoshone reservation. Camps Robinson and Sheridan will be abandoned this fall.

—A great conflagration occurred in Portland, N. B., on the 20th inst. The town council is taking measures to relieve the sufferers. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, a previous attempt being made to burn the building in which the flames were discovered. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Two hundred and thirty wooden houses were burned, and there was only one brick house in the district. Two thousand people were burned out, 700 of whom were sufferers by the great fire on the 20th of June last.

MILLS AND HIS ENEMIES.

It has always been the misfortune of honest men to be misrepresented, misunderstood and persecuted. Even Napoleon was unable to appreciate the motives of a man who was actuated by the noble dictates of Conscientiousness, and when such men would scorn his offers of money or position he considered them "essentially mad without knowing it." It is the misfortune of this age that whenever a man is raised to a public position, he is called a thief and scoundrel. We do not wonder that a great many who, before accepting an office, were known as honest men, afterward fall from grace, for it takes a man of strong character to stand up against the combined opinions of his fellowmen, and he is very apt to say he might as well have the spoils of office and the name, as the name and none of the spoils. But in the case of Mills, we have a notable exception to this rule. Here is a man who had lived such a life that none of the vile mud-slingers of the Territory dared raise the cry of thief. Men of both parties knew that he was a man of integrity and honor, as well as of superior intellectual abilities. Then what do they do? They have to abuse him some way, so they raise the cry of "big-head!" This of itself is nothing against a man, providing his brain is of a good quality; but the meaning they intend to convey is that he is vain and puffed up. As to his being vain and carried away with his office, any person who is at all familiar with the man knows it to be false. True, he may appreciate the good opinion of his fellowman, as well organized men should, but *he is not a man to stoop to obtain it.* He is too independent and conscientious for that. The main reason for these accusations being brought against him is, that he has restricted himself too much to spend his time loafing around saloons, playing "Pedro" or "chess" and drinking beer with those he knew to be his inferiors. His enemies, therefore, abuse him on the same principle as the curs barked at the Newfoundland dog that had saved a child from drowning. Having done nothing of merit themselves, when they see a man who is honored and respected by the people, they immediately set up a howl.

The fact of the matter is, that if "Mills, Potts & Co." had paid the assessments against them for the good (?) of their party, they would not now be pursued and abused by *one* of the papers of the Territory. The former Secretary gave all the patronage of his office to the *Herald*, and when we learn that the new Secretary withholds his patronage from this high-toned institution we see why they abuse him—why they have continued to abuse him from the time he was appointed to the present week. We suppose the *Herald* lays the flattering unction to its soul that it has opposed "Mills, Potts & Co." for purely disinterested motives and for the good of the party to which they belong, but the papers now on file in Washington, signed by nearly all the prominent men of the party, give the lie to such a conclusion.

The greater part of this abuse was brought out, by Capt. Mills asking where the Territorial laws were, that the public printer had promised to deliver to the Territory several months previous. Not being able to offer any excuse for the long delay, the *Herald* man places in his paper an article full of vile personal abuse. The *Times* man eagerly grasps it, and with its assistance, writes an article even more vile, and sends it on to his paper.

Another reason for this abuse is the fact that Mills has had the courage to expose the lack of principle, many shortcomings and villainies of his revilers.

The last issue of the *Times* contained an article abusive of Capt. Mills and his This is only another instance of the old villain judging others by himself; because he is under a written contract, carefully drawn up by one of the best lawyers of the Territory, which binds him to open and shut his mouth only at the dictates of the owner of the *Times* outfit, he must judge others to be *hanchmen* like himself.

The *Times* crawls out of its villainies by forgetting what they said. We don't need to refer back to the time they ran the *Gazette*. A friend in Helena wrote us, under date of October 12th:

"One prominent business man just informed me that 'old man Wilkinson' had extorted $5.00 from his partner, for subscription to his paper, when at the same time the old dishonest pauper was owing the firm in the neighborhood of $100.00."

We will guarantee that Capt. Mills was never guilty of such a piece of villany, and these are not half as bad as some of the acts of Mills' accusers.

We know Mills is not incapable for the position he occupies, and we believe that whenever he does not serve the people honestly and faithfully, he is ready to step down and out, for some man who will. The people willingly place confidence in him and are disgusted with the abuse of him, knowing that it arises from purely selfish purposes.

The *Herald*, in an article full of advice to an editor formerly connected with this paper, said: "A newspaper ought to be able to maintain an impersonal character." See Helena Daily *Herald*, May 22, 1877.

How well the *Herald* follows its own advice, almost every issue of the paper shows.

Whatever may be said against Captain Mills, it cannot be said that he ever lied so enormously as to say that the constituency served by his paper was "not unfrequently swelled to 25,000," or that he ever collected money for his party and then placed it "where it will do the most good—in his own pocket" (?) or turned traitor to his friends and abused them without the least particle of an excuse.

Men of such experience in editorial work as are on the *Herald*, *Times* and *Missoulian* should have learned ere this that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

To all the revilers of Capt. Mills we tender the sound advice to "first cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The list of estimates for improvements to the Missouri river aggregates $195,000, and of this sum it is proposed to use only $30,000 on the upper river. We do not know the character of the improvements proposed at St. Joseph and Nebraska City, for which $165,000 is asked of Congress, but it is our opinion that if any public money is to be expended for rendering navigation less difficult on the Missouri it should be used where it will be of some benefit to commerce. Steamboating on the Missouri is now almost wholly confined to that portion of the river between Yankton and Fort Benton, and there, if anywhere, should improvements be made. The trouble is that all this vast region of water traffic is unrepresented by a single vote in Congress, and under the modern system in vogue in that body of giving influence only in exchange for influence, the really useful portion of the river is left in its native, unimproved condition, while its lower waters abandoned long ago in favor of more speedy and more certain railroad transportation, are given the meagre appropriations of Congress.—*Daily Press and Dakotian.*

Unsuccessful.

The Sitting Bull Commission.

[From the Benton *Record* Extra.]

The Terry Commission arrived at Fort Walsh on the evening of the 16th. The Indians were badly scared, and Major Walsh had all he could do to keep them at the Fort until morning. During the night they were very uneasy, and seemed firmly convinced that a trap had been laid for them. The illness of one of the Indians was said to be caused by the bad medicine of the Yankees.

The council met at three o'clock in the quarters of Major Walsh. United States officers present: Gen. Terry, Gen. Lawrence, Colonel Smith and Major Freeman. Canadian officers present: Col. McLeod, Major Walsh, Captain Crosier, Captain Hree, Captain Allen, Dr. Kittson, Captain Frechette, and Dr. Nevitt. The Bear's Head, an Uncapapa chief, first came in, shook hands with Gens. Terry and Lawrence and then sat down. Sitting Bull and Spotted Eagle came in next. They did not shake hands, and objected to any one being present at the council except the officers and members of the press. Flying Bird, Whirlwind Bear, Medicine That Turns Around, Iron Dog, The Man who Scatters the Bears, The Crow, and Little Knife, chief of half the Uncapapas, were introduced one after the other. None of them shook hands with the Commissioners, and all seemed very angry. They sat down in a circle, and Gen. Terry addressed them as follows:

GEN. TERRY'S SPEECH.

"We are sent here as commissioners of the United States, at the request of the Canadian Government, to meet you—[Interrupted by Sitting Bull, who objected to a table in front of the speaker. The table was removed.] The President has instructed us to say to you that he desires to make a lasting peace with you and your people, and that all the people of the United States may live in harmony. He wishes it for your sakes, as well as that of the whites; and if you will return to your country and leave your hostile life, a full pardon will be given you for any wrong you may have done in the past. You, or any man among you shall be forgiven, and permitted to enjoy all the liberties of any other Indians at the different agencies. We will now tell you what the President means by saying he wih give you a full pardon. Of all the bands of Indians, yours among them, who were at war about a year ago, yours is the only one that has not come in to the agency. Of those bands that have come in, not one has been punished, and every man, woman and child has been furnished food and clothing. It is true these Indians have been required to give up their arms and ammunition, which were all sold and the money applied for their benefit. We have already sent 650 cows to one of the agencies, for the use of the Indians. This has been done to get you to give up your wild life, and to help you to support yourself. The President will not consent to have you return unless you consent to give up your arms and horses, but he invites you to come to your, and his, country, give up your arms when you cross the line, thence go to any agency he may assign you, and there give up your horses, (except as you need for use in civil life) which will be sold, and the money applied to buying cows, which will support you after the game has left the country. You will also receive clothes the same as other Indians. We have come many hundred miles to bring this message. Too much blood has already been shed. It is time war should cease. You cannot re- [illegible] ted States. Think well of these things, and when you have fully made up your minds we are ready to hear your reply."

The Indians were asked if they wanted to retire and hold a council among themselves, but they said their minds were already made up and they were ready to reply.

SITTING BULL'S SPEECH.

For forty-six years you have kept us and treated us bad. What have we done? Your people are the whole cause of the trouble, we could go no place but to this country. Here is where I learned to shoot, and that is the reason I came here. What did you come here for? I did not give you the country, but you followed me and I had to leave. You took my country from me. I was born and raised with the Red River half-breeds, and wanted to come back. (Sitting Bull here shook hands with Col. McCleod and said he would live with him). You may think I am a fool, but you are a bigger fool than I am. This house is a medicine house. You come and tell us lies in it. We don't like it. Don't say two words more, but go back where you came from. I shake hands with these people (shakes hands with Col. McLeod) so say no more. You gave that part of of the country once and then took it back. I want you to go home and take it easy as you go.

THE REE'S SPEECH (SAUTEAX).

Look at me. Seven years in the country. For the last sixty-four years you have treated us bad. I don't like you. You tell lies. I will keep peace with these people as long as I live. I shake hands with them. You come over and tell us lies. Go home, and take it easy as you go.

SPEECH BY A YANKTON WHO WAS IN THE MINNESOTA MASSACRE.

I don't wear the same clothes that you do. You come to tell us lies. You have treated us bad for sixty-four years, and have been fighting us all the time. There were seven different tribes of us. You promised to take care of us when we were over there, but you did not do it. We like these people and intend to live with them. I don't intend to kill any one.—[Shook hands with Gens. Terry and Lawrence.]

A SPEECH BY A SQUAW.

You will not give me time to raise children; so I came over here to raise children and live in peace.

[To allow a squaw to speak in council is one of the worst insults an Indian can offer.]

CROW'S SPEECH.

After kissing all of the English officers, he said: What do you mean by coming over here and talking this way to us. We were driven out of your country and came to this one. I am afraid of God, and don't want to do anything bad. For sixty-four years you have treated us bad. These people give us plenty to eat. You can go back and go easy. I came to this country and my grandmother knows it and is glad. I came to live in peace and raise children.

After the Crow had spoken, he sat down and said they were done. Gen. Terry then stated that the Commissioners had nothing further to say. The Indians then left, after shaking hands with the English officers.

—A desperate battle was fought between the Turks and Russians on the 25th inst. The Russians won, capturing many prominent Turkish officers, about three thousand foot soldiers, and an entire regiment of cavalry. The same day in several small engagements the Turks were victorious, the Russians losing about 1200 in killed and wounded, to the Turkish loss of 160 killed and 60 wounded.

THE MISSOURI TO BE NAVIGATED ABOVE THE FALLS.

Contract Let For the Boat—The River Navigable From the Falls to Gallatin City.

[Independent.]

An *Independent* reporter interviewed Mr. James A. Dunlevy, a civil engineer, who recently completed a survey of the Missouri river from Gallatin City to the Great Falls, and the following facts were elicited:

Mr. Dunlevy, who is in the employ of a Pittsburgh company, of whom Captain James Reese, formerly engaged in quartz mining and milling on Indian creek, Jefferson county, is a member and the leading spirit in the enterprise. The river was found to have a good stage of water at all points. Slight obstructions were found at four or five points, but these do not materially retard its navigation. In no case are the rapids worse than those of Dauphin, and none are so long. At no place was there less than three feet of water found, and the average was five feet. The portage around the falls was found to be nine and three-quarter miles, but a half mile in distance can be saved by a bridge not exceeding seventy-five feet in length and twenty feet in height. The road can be constructed at small expense. Mr. D. having made his report to the company, he is advised that it was so satisfactory that a contract was at once let for the construction of a steamer to run above the Falls. It will have a carrying capacity of one hundred and twenty-five tons, and draw about twelve inches of water without a cargo. It will be shipped in sections and put together above the Falls. It is expected that it will reach Benton as soon as navigation opens. Two light-draught boats will ply in connection with it from the Falls to Bismarck. When the line gets fairly into operation, it is the intention of the company to keep one at Benton during the winter and one at Bismarck, that advantage may be taken of the opening of navigation to move both up and down freights. The company has abundant wealth to carry out the project, and we have no reason to doubt that they intend to. If carried out successfully it will be of incalculable benefit to central and southern Montana.

THE N. P. R. R. A PAYING INSTITUTION.

[Minneapolis Tribune.]

The report of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad at the recent meeting in New York is very favorably commented on by our eastern exchanges. The fact that during the last four years of financial depression, while scores of roads running through the populous States have gone into bankruptcy, the Northern Pacific, three-fourths of which lies in a very sparsely settled country, has been constantly a paying institution, is something hard for our eastern friends to understand. The simple reason is that the affairs of the company have been honestly and efficiently managed—a fact which the bondholders fittingly recognized by the re-election of the old management. It is to be hoped that Congress will, this winter, promptly vote the extension of time for the completion of the road asked by the stockholders. When it was decreed that the road should be finished at a certain date, it was not foreseen that there might intervene four years of financial depression so general as to interfere seriously with all such ventures.

THE NEZ PERCES.

Joseph's generalship in the long flight of fifteen hundred miles, and the manly and unflinching bravery of his warriors, have [illegible] they have proved as good soldiers as the regulars, while their un-Indianlike humanity towards those who fell into their hands has greatly strengthened their title to the best treatment that civilized warriors allow the vanquished. If the Government but half appreciates the genuineness of the grievance which drove them into revolt, we may confidently look for a leniency which will do honor both to Indian heroism and to American justice.—*The Nation.*

—A public reception was given ex-Minister Washburne at his home, Galena, Ills., on the 16th inst. The Galena *Gazette* gives the speeches of Hon. R. H. McClellan, Hon. E. B. Washburne and others. The speech of Washburne was very long, and occupied five columns of the *Gazette*. It is full of interesting facts and historical data, and shows that the ex-Minister still retains a remarkable memory.

Latest Telegrams.

A Ten Million Dollar Suit.

NEW YORK, October 24.—A struck jury has been ordered in the suit of the State against ex-Comptroller R. B. Connolly for $10,000,000.

Arrested for Stealing Diamonds.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Fourth officer Meyer of the steamship Koeln has been arrested on a charge of stealing from the storeroom of the vessel a package of diamonds valued at $11,000.

Savings Bank Solvent.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The run on the Union Dime Savings Bank continues. Improved arrangements enable 125 depositors to be paid each hour. The bank examiners say the institution is entirely solvent.

Another Bank Suspension.

ST. LOUIS, October 24.—The Bunker Hill Bank, at Bunker Hill, Ill., closed on Monday last. The liabilities to depositors are said to be $60,000. Charges of misapplication of funds is the alleged cause of the suspension.

Tearing up the Track.

PITTSBURG, October 23.—Trouble has occurred at a point near here, where the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad tracks are being laid across the tracks of the Lawrence and Newcastle road. Workingmen have torn up the track twice and trouble is expected to-night.

The Condition of the Turks.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Letters from Constantinople declare that the Turks are suffering for want of ammunition, being without lead or bullets, or money with which to buy it abroad. This extreme poverty, which was expected to manifest itself months ago, is now very apparent.

A Stiff Bank.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The *World's* Montreal special says: The manager of the Bank of Montreal at Picton, Ont., has been suspended, owing, it is alleged, to his having been engaged in speculation with parties to whom he had made large advances. It is stated the bank will lose about $100,000 through his operations. The directors declared a half yearly dividend of 6 per cent to-day, and the stock appreciated 2 per cent notwithstanding the losses at Picton were known on exchange.

Hotel Robbers.

CHICAGO, October 25.—Last Tuesday night a bold and successful robbery was perpetrated by a woman and a male accomplice in the Palmer House, whereby some $5,000 worth of diamonds were taken from a Mr. Shay and others of this city. The matter was kept quiet by the police, and to-day detectives Scoll and Hinsman, of Chicago, arrested James Barry at Kankakee and brought him to this city. All the stolen goods, with many others, were recovered with him, and it is understood he confesses the robbery. The woman has not been captured.

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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);
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

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Tobaccos and Cigars,

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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

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Have just received a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy

Groceries,

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CLOTHING,

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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.

BEATTY Piano!

GRAND QUARE AND UPRIGHT.

Endorsed by the highest musical authorities throughout the world as THE BEST.
From D. S. Bodine, Stockton, N. J., after receiving a $300 Piano, says:
"Not only myself and family, but every one who has seen it, is satisfied in regard to its superior quality."
From B. H. Cormosy, Esq., Chambersburg, Pa.: "The Beatty Piano came to hand one week ago, in good order. It has thus far given entire satisfaction."
H. Holtzburger, Tyrone, Pa., says: "The Piano came to hand in good order and proves satisfactory, both in tone and finish."
Agents wanted, male or female. Send for Catalogue. Address,

Daniel F. Beatty,
Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

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[Successor to Finch & McMillen,]

Can still be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

CARRIAGE WORK

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Blacksmithing.

All work guaranteed. Prices as low as good work can be obtained at any other place. Give him a call at his old stand on Main street.
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Horace Annis, W. J. Davies,
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A. O. Brawner, Walter Cooper,
W. W. Alderson.

Announce to the public that the company is now organized upon a fair and permanent basis. All laws and regulations concerning stock companies have been complied with; certificates of stock, stock books, &c., have been procured; a smelter (water power) with appropriate and good machinery, is now upon the ground, nearly ready for operations.

THE MINES,

which are located on Clark's Fork, are shown by developments to be the best and richest in the country.

A road to the mines will be opened in a short time from the Crow Agency, a distance of only forty miles, which will enable us to make connection with the Yellowstone boats, putting the products of our mines at least one hundred miles nearer market (wagon transportation) than any other mines in the Territory. The Company now offer for sale.

1000 SHARES
OF $25 EACH

At the nominal sum of $10 each, for working purposes, the Company believing that this is the best way to secure a working capital, rather than making assessments which, as a general thing, become burdensome. This is a rare opportunity for

Safe and Permanent Investment

And parties aiming to do so are invited to make a full and thorough examination of this property and of the condition and standing of the Company.

The attention of mining men and operators is respectfully solicited.

Only 1,000 Shares to be Sold!

Apply to or address either of the trustees or the undersigned at Bozeman, Montana.
J. D. McCAMAN Sec'y.
Bozeman, January 31, 1877.

STRASBURGER & SPERLING

Strasburger & Sperling!

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

All of 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.

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

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[Brick Block, Bozeman, Montana.]

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Sharp's Winchester, and Remington

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Breech Loading Shot Guns, Colt's and Smith & Wesson Revolvers, Mead's Patent Explosive Bullets, Pocket and Belt Cutlery, Fishing and Shooting Tackle; Loose and Fixed Ammunition of every description, Giant Powder, Block Blasting Powder & Fuse.

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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.

Cash Paid for Hides, Robes, and Furs.

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