THE AVANT COURIER

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

MATT. W. ALDERSON. : Editor.

THURSDAY. : : : NOV. 29, 1877.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

By the Governor—A Proclamation.

Another year speeds into the eternal past. It has been to Montana one of prosperity. Toil has had recompense, and plenty fills the land. Neither pestilence, nor want, nor calamity have shadowed our hearth, and although dangers menaced and the evil day seemed nigh when our valleys would be the scene of desolation, the Father, who does all things well, wonderfully protected our homes and people, and gave our enemies into destruction. It is entirely fitting that we who remain the living witnesses of God's goodness to us as a people should again assemble, give him as the Great Ruler who has so shelter ed us, and invoke his continued care and guidance. In conformity to the day designated by the President of the United States, I do therefore recommend that

THURSDAY, THE 29th DAY OF NOV., 1877,

be observed by the people of Montana as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and rest; and that, laying aside their ordinary labors and pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship and make grateful acknowledgement to Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Helena, the Capitol, this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

B. F. POTTS, Governor.

The News.

—The population of France is 36,905,708.

—No Turkey for the Czar's Thanksgiving.

—The Legislature of Wyoming is in session.

—The carpet weavers of Philadelphia are on a strike.

—Miss Alice Blaine is recovering from her wound.

—Fare to Cheyenne from Denver has dropped to $5.

—Ogden is to have water works and a street railway.

—There are 1,835,288 single women in the United States.

—Sixteen days of snow in the San Juan country during October.

—Corydon Weed, a Bloomington banker has failed for $1,800,000.

—Deadwood city, at the recent election, polled upwards of 1,600 votes.

—The direct cable lately parted, but the broken ends were picked up and united.

—Victoria Woodhull is a failure in England as a lecturer, and intends to try the stage.

—Three feet of snow in some places between the Union Pacific railroad and Deadwood.

—The Central National Bank of Chicago has closed its doors, and will go into liquidation.

—The first through train from Denver to Cheyenne has passed over the Colorado Central.

—Extensive rains in Virginia have swept railroad bridges away and destroyed other property.

—Senator Morton leaves a wife and three sons. His property will not amount to over $25,000.

Gen. Custer.

—Marshal Wrangle, late commander-in-chief of the Prussian and Austrian armies, has recently died.

—The weather in Colorado and Wyoming has been remarkable this fall for severity of snow storms.

—The army numbered 22,340 on the 1st of November, according to the report of the adjutant general.

—The resumption repeal bill has passed the House by a majority of thirteen. Its fate in the Senate is uncertain.

—Six thousand, six hundred and twelve votes were cast for woman's suffrage at the late election in Colorado.

—Harper has refused an offer of $60,000 for Ten Broeck. He is the owner of fifty horses that are worth from $500 up.

—It is proposed to erect a monument over the remains of Christopher Columbus, lately discovered at San Domingo.

—"If ever I cease to love," says the venerable ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois. He lately went to Connecticut and married his cousin.

—In the contest for the office of Sheriff of the Black Hills, between Seth Bullock and John Manning, both old Montanians, the latter was victorious.

—CINCINNATI, November 13.—W. Kinney & Co., bankers of Portsmouth, Ohio, made an assignment this morning. Their assets and liabilities are as yet unknown.

—The iron screw propeller Huron, with 135 passengers, was wrecked on the 24th on the coast of North Carolina. Only 30 persons were saved—all the rest perished.

—Judge Kidder has introduced a bill in the House to extend the jurisdiction of U. S. Courts over Indian reservations in the limits of States and organized Territories.

—A large brick mill was burned at Fall River (Mass.) on the 17th inst. It contained 36,000 spindles and employed 450 hands. The loss on the mill and cloth is about $450,000.

—James Brown, of the firm of Brown Bros. & Co., New York City, died recently in that place. He was an able financier, and one of the most worthy men of the metropolis.

—The annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, which was to have been held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th and 13th of December, has been postponed until next Summer.

—The late owner of the Long Island Railroad has failed for $3,500,000; assets, $7,500,000, mostly in stock of the Long Island Railway. What the assets will realize is very uncertain.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company planted 300,000 trees, chiefly eucalyptus, along the line of their road last season, and they have ordered 700,000 more, which will be set out the coming season.

OTTAWA, November 10.—There is no foundation for the reports that the Canadian government has granted a reserve of land to Sitting Bull and his band at the Red Deer river, or any where else.

—A woman with three young children, who lived unhappily with her husband, caused her house near Sparta, Wisconsin, to be set on fire, which resulted in the destruction of herself and her little ones.

—We see by the N. Y. *Herald* of the 15th inst. that Deboigne M. Bennett, editor and publisher of the *Truth Seeker*, an infidel publication, was taken before the U. S. Commissioner Shields on the 12th inst., on the information of Anthony Comstock, charged with sending obscene and blasphemous publications through the mails. The particular publication referred to was, "An Open Letter Addressed to Emanuel J. Christ," having an obscene inquiry in reference to the Virgin Mary.

—It is now proposed in Congress to make the Presidential election come off one month sooner than is now provided by law; that is, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in October instead of in November.

—The Denver *Times* facetiously remarks: "A couple of well-known Wyoming horse thieves, named Jones and Lowe, were captured a few days ago, but the conditions under which Jones was captured were such that it became necessary to bury him.

—The Russians carried Kars by storm on the 18 inst.: 50,000 Turks were killed and 10,000 taken prisoners. 300 cannons were also taken. Plevna is in a state of siege, and will in all probability be taken by the Russians ere long.

—The House, by majorities of four to ten has concurred in all the amendments to the army appropriation bill but one. The Senate amendment to the bill substituting 25,000 for 20,000 in the clause prohibiting the recruiting of the army beyond that number was concurred in by the House.

—The "Fannie Tatum," a Missouri river steamboat was recently sold in St. Louis for $6,050. The Tatum is about four years old, and originally cost $40,000. She is 212 feet long by 36 1-2 feet beam and 4 1-2 feet depth of hold. She has three boilers and cylinders 15 inches in diameter by 5 feet stroke.

—The quartz machinery erected by the English government on Frazer river, British Columbia, is proving to be a grand success, and dozens of mills will be erected next season. That region promises to be as remarkable for its rich quartz as it was in the olden times for its rich placer deposits.

—Secretary Sherman says he wants no aid from Congress to bring about specie payments a year hence, but if let alone will resume at the specified time without causing further depression. He thinks it would be much more seriously damaging to the interests of the country to turn back after having gone so far.

—DEADWOOD, November 23.—The soldiers having surrounded the Keets mine under the direction of Sheriff Bullock, closed all openings, except the main shaft, and the process of smoking out the miners with sulphur was resorted to, and successfully carried out. The last of them came up at ten o'clock last night, and are all now under arrest.

—A sensation was created in Berlin on the 19th inst. by the arrest of a Pole who it was asserted, intended to assassinate Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. In a few hours, however, it was discovered that the supposed assassin was no other than a notorious forger, who had escaped from Western Prussia to Berlin to avoid arrest for his crime.

—Gen. Sherman's official salary, it is stated, amounts to about $18,000 a year, inclusive of the usual commutation for supplies. He lives at present at the Ebbitt House, in Washington. He is said to enjoy Washington gayeties greatly, and to feel aggrieved when there is not—to use his own words—"some sort of a fandango" every evening.

—Jerry Lorillard offers to match Parole against Ten Broeck, or any horse in the country, for from $10,000 to $20,000, or for a race of two or three miles, in Jerome Park, or at Louisville. Mr. Harper says he will not make a match, or bet a dollar on any horse he owns, but has agreed to let Price H. McGrath and other turfmen in Kentucky have control of Ten Broeck to match him against Parole, or any other horse in the country, for a race on the Louisville course next spring. McGrath and others are very confident that Ten Broeck can beat Parole.

—The miners who went to the Black Hills before the treaty was ratified were not trespassers. A Deadwood dispatch of November 7th says that Judge Bennett, of the district court, rendered an opinion that the Indian treaty of 1868 was invalid, owing to non-ratification by both Houses of Congress, and that consequently there has been no reservation of this portion of the Territory to the exclusion of settlers, and that nothing existed to prevent immigration prior to February 28th last, and that claims located before that time are as secure in title as though located subsequently. The opinion is of vital importance there, and settles many disputes over mining rights.

—It is understood that the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies offer, first, to reconvey to the government about six million acres of lands, which they propose shall be credited at the rate of $1.25 per acre; secondly, to pay semi-annually into the Treasury $1,000,000 each per annum; also such amounts added to the foregoing and to the earnings for the Government transportation as will create a sinking fund sufficient with the accumulation of compound interest to liquidate the total amounts advanced or to be advanced by the Government for interest on bonds, by the year 1895, or about five years subsequent to the average date of maturity of the bonds. The committee expect to make a report upon the subject at an early date.

THE NATIONAL PARK.

We condense the following from the report of Col. P. W. Norris, Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

After many suggestions as to the necessity of preserving the animals and natural specimens in the Park, he says:

"A pressing necessity, is the construction of a wagon road, from the Mammoth Hot Springs, via the canyon, falls, and cascades of the east fork of the Gardiner river, Tower Falls, Mt. Washburne, Cascades, Yellowstone Falls and Lake; and both Fire Hole Basins, to where the Nez Perces recently entered the Park, upon the road from Henry's Lake.

"This, in a distance of something less than 100 miles, would connect nearly all the main points of interest within the Park."

The building of this, and other roads recommended, would not necessarily be very expensive. No long, but several short, and some tolerably elevated, bridges would have to be built; also some long causeways across miry places, especially in the upper Fire Hole valley. In building the road much earth, but little rock, excavation would be necessary, and timber and rock for filling and grading are abundant and easy of access.

"The necessity is evident for an appropriation, to survey the boundaries, and continue explorations of the Park; construction of these roads and bridle paths, and salary to insure a superintendent of energy and practical knowledge, and entrusted with discretionary power to, under proper restrictions, manage these varied and important interests of the Nation in the Park.

"Whether this National heritage of the unique, the beautiful and the marvelous, somewhat aided by art and judicious management, is to thus become and ever remain the chosen resort of the student, the scientist and the weary and worn pilgrims, for health and pleasure, of our own and other lands, or be given up, as heretofore, to the ruthless vandalism of all corners—depends upon the tendering or withholding of the fostering hand of the guardians of our Nation's wealth and wed, without delay."

THE WOOD TROUBLES.

In response to the application for relief sent to Delegate Maginnis, the following telegrams were received by parties in Helena:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1877.

To Messrs. Auerbach and others:

Have been before the Department on the wood seizures all day. Hope for favorable answer to-morrow.

MARTIN MAGINNIS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1877.

To Messrs. Auerbach & Ashby:

The Attorney-General has ordered the wood released on your bond. I will push to have the cases dismissed.

MARTIN MAGINNIS.

U. S. District Attorney R. S. Anderson received instructions from the Att'y-Gen'l in substance as follows:

"The seizure of wood cut on the lands of the United States, immediately necessary for the wants of the community, may be relinquished upon the stipulations being given to the satisfaction of the court, that a fair value shall be paid therefor, if the adjudication shall be in favor of the United States.

This, for the present, obviates the suffering that would necessarily ensue had this release been refused, but the law still exists and until it is amended, wood is liable to seizure and the owners put to considerable expense and annoyance, to say the least. The act was passed in 1831 and was designed to protect ship timber in some of the Southern States. Under this act, however, parties have been prosecuted in several of the Southern States and in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and other Territories. Millions of feet of logs have been seized in Minnesota, and out of twenty-nine civil suits instituted, nineteen have terminated in favor of the Government and the progress of the others indicate that they will come to the same termination. Under the law, as it now stands and the precedents established by the courts, there is no doubt but what we would stand no prospect of success in a suit. The only relief is for Congress to pass a law on the subject, which shall grant us the use of timber from the public lands, subject to certain restrictions, or allow certain tracts of it to be taken up as was proposed by Mr. Claggett while delegate. The bill introduced by him permitted the preemption of 120 acres of arable and 40 acres of timber land, but it failed to become a law.

To comply with the law as it now stands would be an absolute impossibility, as people must have fuel, or freeze, and it is hardly likely they would do the latter, be their love for the parental Government ever so strong.

The following are the latest instructions in regard to the matter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1877.

To R. S. Anderson, U. S. Dist. Attorney, Helena, Montana:

Seize wood cut upon public lands of parties holding it for sale. Settle with parties for wood seized at a fair market value where now situate.

CHAS. S. DEVENS,
Attorney General.

We understand that some of the parties near Bozeman have discontinued cutting timber since hearing of the wood seizures at Helena. We see no necessity for this, as we must have wood, and under the last instructions of the Attorney General, if the wood is seized, a release can be obtained with very little annoyance or trouble. The wood seized in Helena has been released under bonds.

the seizures have been made:

"If any person or persons shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, assist or be employed in cutting, or shall wantonly destroy, or cause or procure to be wantonly destroyed, or aid, assist or be employed in wantonly destroying any live oak or red cedar tree or trees, or other timber, standing, growing, or being on any lands of the United States, which in pursuance of any law passed, or hereafter to be passed, shall have been reserved or purchased for the use of the United States, for supplying or furnishing therefrom timber for the navy of the United States; * * * * or if any person or persons shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, assist or be employed in cutting any live oak or red cedar tree or trees, or other timber on, or shall remove, or cause, or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing any live oak or red cedar tree or trees or other timber from any other lands of the United States, * * * every such person or persons so offending, on conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall, for every such offence, pay a fine of not less than triple the value of the tree or trees so cut, destroyed or removed, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months."

—The object of the Government in making the seizures in Montana, as we are reliably informed, is not to prohibit the people from securing such timber from the public lands as may be necessary for domestic purposes, but to protect the young, growing timber, which wood speculators invariably cut, and to prevent the removal of such timber from Government lands. No person removing dead or fallen timber from public lands for his own use need have any fears of prosecution from the Government, but parties cutting live timber on public lands to any extent, whether to fill a contract at a Government post or for private speculation, will be prosecuted.

IMPORTANT ORDER TO HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE COLUMBIA,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
November 8, 1877.

Special Orders, No. 165.

3.—*Whereas*, it is officially reported that many officers, whose temporary functions in connection with the late expedition against hostile Nez Perce Indians terminate with the expedition itself, are in receipt of vouchers, certificates, and other papers, formal and informal, relating to the expenditures incurred during the Indian campaign; to the end that there may be a recognized center for the reception, care and preservation of all such floating and straggling papers: *It is ordered*, that a book of claims be opened and kept in the offices of the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary of Subsistence at these Headquarters, in which all vouchers, certificates, &c., pertaining to these respective Staff Departments, shall be entered with a synoptical history of each case so far as known, or as information concerning it can be obtained, and the papers themselves be systematically arranged and disposed of, distinct from the ordinary files of these offices.

It is requested that all persons having papers of the character described, in their possession, forward them to the offices above indicated for the purpose of their proper disposal and more speedy adjustment.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Asst. Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:
M. C. WILKINSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

NAVIGATION OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Col. P. W. Norris, in his report to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, says so important to the development and enjoyment of the National Park "is the opening of the Yellowstone river route, that I add a brief statement of what I deem practical facts, in relation thereto."

Speaking of the successful navigation of Missouri and the comparative merit of the Yellowstone, Col. Norris says: "From a personal knowledge of these streams, many years ago—explorations, most of them in 1870 and in 1875, boating the whole of the Yellowstone one way, part of it the other, and the balance upon horseback, this season, the views of old trappers, and bull boat voyagers, and of recent steamboat and military officers, basis for accurate conclusions, certainly equalled by few, if any, and excelled by no man living—I thus view their relative and actual merits for navigation. As compared with the Missouri above their junction, I deem the Yellowstone less crooked, and muddy, with a somewhat narrower channel, and much firmer banks, a more uniformly rapid current, but neither falls or long and heavy rapids, as has the Missouri below the mountains, usually carrying nearly as much water, and often, though not always (from higher snowy mountains); boating stage, later in the season, bluff and bar impediments to navigation, more rocky and changeless, and, hence, soon better known, avoided, or permanently improved.

With moderate appropriations, for removal of huge boulders in the Wolf, Buffalo and a few other rapids, and with the convenient rock and timber, obstructing a few side chutes, powerful light draft steamboats, like the Josephine or Far West, can with safety and profit run nearly or quite all of the season to the mouth of the Big Horn.

Boats like the Rosebud could ascend to at least Baker's Battle Ground, and with further improvements of the channel, and, perhaps a smaller, yet serviceable, class of boats to the mouth of Stillwater; if not, indeed, to Benson's Landing, at the very gate of the mountains, within sixty miles of the Mammoth Hot Springs, in the Park. This landing is but 22 miles by the open Bozeman Pass and excellent road from Fort Ellis, at the head of the fertile Gallatin valley, extending to the Three Forks of the Missouri, and central point of the valuable mines and valleys of Montana. Hence, even liberal appropriations for improvement of the Yellowstone would be annually repaid to the Government in the cost of transportation alone, to an entire chain of forts, beside, speedily assuring a border of prosperous settlements (save upon the Crow reservation, and, ere long, that also,) and permanently solving the Indian question, through the very heart of their most beautiful and valuable game regions.

The permanent opening of this great natural route from the north and east, and the assured extension of the Utah and Northern road into at least the Snake river valley from the south will develop rivalry in excursion tickets from all the important cities of the nation, inviting teeming throngs of tourists to the bracing air, the healing bathing pools, and matchless beauties of the "Wonderland."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Honors to the Late Senator Morton.—Statue of Gen'l Lee.—Interesting Facts about two Washington Artists, Clark Mills and Miss Vinnie Ream.—The "Greek Slave."—Congress attending Horse Races and Menageries.—Two Mournful Bachelors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1877.

To the Editor of the Avant Courier:

The promptness with which our city this morning returns to its usual cheery and busy appearance, after four or five days of bell tolling, dirges and half-mast flags, ordered on account of Senator Morton's death and burial, is significant of the speedy manner in which his memory will pass away. Perhaps I should have said the name of his memory, for the good he has done and the strong influence he has had in the right directions, will live as long as the country remains a Republic. He was a bold and brave man in just the right place and one whose place it will be hard to fill. Delegations of Senators and Representatives went to Indiana to attend the funeral of the great Statesman, and have not yet returned. Among other testimonials of sympathy for his family and regard for the Senator, sent from the Capitol, was a beautiful floral tribute in the form of a large heart, composed wholly of small white flowers, in the center of which was a smaller heart of purple violets. His desk in the Senate chamber has been loaded with white flowers for more than a week. The only thing done by the Senate since the announcement of his death by telegraph, was the appointment of Senators to attend his funeral.

Richmond, Virginia, is about placing in her Capitol Square an equestrian statue of Gen. Lee, and among the dozen or more competitors for the sculpturing of the figure are two Washington artists, Clark Mills and Miss Vinnie Ream. I passed by the old house of the former a few days ago. It is situated in a very rural district between here and Beadensburg, perhaps 3 miles out of the city, and the lawn in front of the low-roofed house is ornamented by one of the now celebrated sculptor's first attempts in statuary—a rearing horse on a high pedestal. The buildings are dilapidated, and the horse is weather-worn—the whole place well-nigh in ruins. Vinnie Ream is world-renowned. She is the first sculptress who ever undertook a colossal statue, and the first who has attempted an equestrian figure, which facts show her to be bold and determined enough to warrant success in any art. She has been famous so long, and I had heard and read of her for so many years, that I was greatly surprised, on meeting her, to see a lady evidently yet in her twenties, and with a fresh girlish face at that. Her figure is very petite, her cheeks are red, her eyes black and merry, her dark hair falls in natural curls, the short hair in front and on the temples rings itself up unaided, and when at her work she always wears a large calico apron with sleeves—like a little girl's "tire." As I have described her, you would think her handsome—yet she is scarcely that, but very winsome.

While upon the subject of sculptors and statuary let me take occasion to contradict or correct a statement I have recently seen in print to the effect that Mr. Stoughton—our minister to Russia—has in his house in New York city the *original* "Greek Slave" of the celebrated Hiram Powers. The original statue is the nation's property and is in the National Art Gallery in this city. It stands in a small octagonal gallery built expressly for it and is the pride of the building. There are five copies of this and doubtless Minister Stoughton has one. He is said to be a most genial family man, his home is considered one of the happiest and most domestic in the metropolis.

Three weeks of the 45th Congress has passed and the work for which the session was called is still undone. The army and navy are without pay, but Congressmen are not. The Senate adjourned for the Baltimore horse races, and both Houses were well represented at the circus and menagerie while Barnum was here.

Heister Clymer (Democrat) and A. Herr Smith (Republican) are bachelor Representatives, both in the autumn of life and both (naturally?) are of a sad and mournful cast of countenance. Some one has called them a pair that ought to pair off with the gentlest of womankind. Although they are both able Congressmen, they appear to have yet to learn that the Treasury Department has furnished wives to foreign ministers, Senators, and Cabinet officials and Secretary Sherman would rather make vacancies by this novel mode than trust to the uncertainties of other appropriations.

ADAMS.

THE LOCUST MOVING WESTWARD.

We clip the following from an Eastern exchange:

Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., secretary of the United States Entomological commission, returned early in October from an extended journey in the western Territories and the Pacific coast, which was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the western limits of the migrations of the Rocky mountain locust, and to determine whether it was this locust or a similar species which, for two centuries past, has periodically made ravages in certain localities in Oregon and California. His trip has been successful in settling both these points. It was found that the Rocky mountain locust had this summer migrated from the region about Boise City, in southwestern Idaho, into northern Nevada by way of Bruneau valley, where they were abundant and destructive in July. During the first week in August they invaded Nevada, proving very annoying in the Owyhee valley, near Cornucopia, Nev. They ate up the crops, even filling wells, such was their abundance. They had never been seen or heard of by the settlers previous to this summer. In Oregon the Rocky mountain locust migrated from Montana or Idaho into the Burnt river country about the 10th of July, destroying the crops of several ranches, and it is feared by the farmers that another year they will reach the vicinity of Walla Walla, where a good deal of wheat is now raised. This is the first year that they have been seen so far west, though from the nature of the country there seems no reason why swarms of locusts should not extend as far west as the Dalles of the Columbia, or the eastern tank of the Cascade mountains. It appears as a matter of fact that the locust ravages as far west as the 120th meridian, and extends from latitude 55 degrees to 37 degrees along this meridian. It was found that a grasshopper closely resembling the Rocky mountain locust, but smaller and with shorter wings, abounds on the Pacific coast, on both sides of Sierra Nevada, and extends northward into Oregon and Washington Territory. It is believed by the commission that this is the locust which has in former years, in certain localities, devastated wheat-fields in Oregon and California. Many facts were collected regarding the cricket which has devastated Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory. In one locality in Nevada, in 1876, $3,000 worth of wheat was devoured by these insects. The commission has made a general survey of the locust region during the past season, and accumulated a large mass of information regarding the habits of the locust and the best means of preventing its ravages, which will be presented to Congress early in the winter. The commission and their assistants have been everywhere aided and encouraged by farmers and others directly concerned in agriculture, and it is hoped that the results of the work thus far accomplished will be of lasting value to the agriculture of the

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

A. LAMME & CO.

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Have just received a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy

Groceries,

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All of which will be sold for cash as low as the lowest.

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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.

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[Successors to Finch & McMillen,]

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CARRIAGE WORK

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All work guaranteed. Prices as low as good work can be obtained at any other place. Give them a call at the old stand on Main St.
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The Choicest Meats Always on Hand.

Don't forget to call at my market, one door East of T. Brandt's. [43tf]

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[Brick Block, Bozeman, Montana.,]

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—DEALER IN—

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

13tf WALTER COOPER.

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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.

Agents for Singer and Howe Sewing Machines.

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

THE EASTERN MONTANA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

TRUSTEES.

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L. S. Willson, W. J. Davis,
Walter Cooper Horace Annis.
John W. Granniss. Geo. W. Wakefield.
Wm. 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 20, 1877.

THE

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