

The Avant Courier.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

MATT. W. ALDERSON, Editor. THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1878.

The News.

Bismarck recently organized a brass band. The English War Office invites tenders for 150,000 Henry rifles. It is now stated, on good authority, that Lord Derby has not resigned. Thos. W. Ferry was chosen President pro tem of the Senate, on the 25th ult. Another gang of incendiary Molly Maguires has been discovered in Pennsylvania. Meriden, Conn., and Lower Canada, recently suffered immense damage by floods. A paper mill in Pittsburg burned on the 1st inst. Loss, \$100,000; insured for \$47,000. The military reservation at Walla Walla is to be enclosed with a patent fence, costing \$300 per mile. Chicago had a \$132,000 fire on the 29th ult., and on the same day had another one, the loss of which is estimated at \$130,000. The President Wheeler is visiting relatives in Pittsburg, absenting himself from the Senate because of recent suffering from neuralgia. The command of the British forces, in case of war with Russia, is announced to be Lord Napier. Major-General Woolsey will be his chief-of-staff. New York, Feb. 25.—The World's Washington special says: The early retirement of Secretary Thompson is probably because of ill-health. The State geologist of Georgia asserts that his gold region is richer than that of California, and says that the yield must very soon become enormous. It is said that the Senate will not pass the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and if it did, the President wouldn't sign it. Several shooting affairs have taken place in the Black Hills lately. They were mostly private quarrels, which were not justified by one of the parties being killed. The United States Treasurer hopes to pay the salaries of the members of Congress in silver next month. They will each receive about 25 pounds of silver if he does. Blaine, in the Senate on the 28th ult., spoke quite severely against the Secretary of the Interior for his action in seizing timber in Montana and elsewhere without due notice. Brigham Young's twenty-five widows and forty-five children are dissatisfied with the distribution of the Prophet's property, and threaten to bring a law suit about the matter. Won't it be fun for the lawyers if they do. Preachers are at a discount. Bishop Foster, in a recent speech in Boston, said that there are two thousand men at the present time, throughout the land, seeking pulpits. WASHINGTON, February 25.—The Treasury Department tonight out of the billion fund, on Monday last, enough silver to \$3,341 to run all the mints for thirty days. The "Merchant's Bank of Bismarck" has been founded at Bismarck. Henry St. Paul bankers are at its head. It is an institution that has long been needed in that town. Dr. Lindemann, director of the Mint in Washington, D. C., wants specimens of Montana minerals to place on exhibition. Specimens delivered at the U. S. Assay office, in Helena, will be forwarded. The President vetoed the silver bill because he does not believe that a vote of Congress can make ninety-two cents equal one hundred. "Nine will tell whether he or the friends of the silver bill are right." The steambot General Terry, which is advertised to be the first boat to start up the Missouri this year, has been launched at Pittsburg, and is now receiving her machinery. She has a cargo of 220 tons of Benton freight already engaged. WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day, by a majority vote, decided to recommend the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill in the precise terms reported by the subcommittee last week. The Committee on Pacific Railroads have reported favorably on the bill to extend for ten years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. An amendment has also been made, authorizing the company to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 for each mile of road, with the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders. On the first of this month, Lieut. Willard Young, Francis Klett, and party of soldiers were to leave the Ogden National Observatory, for a survey of Great Salt Lake and all its islands. They make the month of Water river their initial point, and will accurately map the shores of the main land and islands. They will make soundings of all the navigable channels, bays and inlets, and make a chart of these, which will also show all rocks, shoals, and other dangerous places. A full report will be sent to the Chief of the U. S. Engineers corps of Washington. An apparatus will be fixed at Short Branch, which will accurately record the rise and fall of the water of the lake, by a double-graduated scale within and without a box, which has attached two standard for this purpose. New Presidential Scheme. WASHINGTON, February 25.—The bill introduced by Southern, proposing the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, provides that the executive power shall be vested and hereafter administered by three Presidents, constituting a supreme executive council of three, to be elected by qualified electors from each and all of the States, and each to be taken from one of the three several prominent sections of the United States—known as the Western States, one as Eastern and Middle States, and one as Southern States—and no two of whom shall be citizens of the same section or district of country. The term of office shall be six years, and so that no President having served the full term shall be eligible for a second term, and at the first election under this article, the President from the Western District shall be elected for a fractional term of two years; and one from the Southern District, for a fractional term of four years; and one from the Eastern and Middle Districts, for a full term of six years. And after the first election one President shall be elected from one of the three several districts every two years, instead of the Vice President as now provided for. The Senate shall every four years elect a President of the Senate who is not a member of that body, and who, as presiding officer, shall have and exercise all authority heretofore conferred on the Vice President. The bill further provides that each one of the Presidents shall receive as a compensation not exceeding \$33,000 per year.

HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

Valuable Suggestions by Charles Anderson.

As we have no session of the Legislature this winter, we may with profit entertain our minds in regard to home improvements, for even if matters of general interest are ably represented by our eminent men, it seems that the minds of most of our leaders are more inclined to matters of self-interest—looking out for the greenback. But very little has ever been done for the benefit of the tax payers and the general interest of the country. Our last Legislature devoted so much attention to and was so much carried by the narrow gauge railroad proposition, that they had but little time to devote to the real interests of Montana. Since the defeat of the narrow gauge bill not a single word has ever been said by our leaders, through the columns of our newspapers, for the benefit of our young and valuable country. Why? BECAUSE THERE IS NO MONEY IN IT.

When our next Legislature meets, in all probability there will be several schemes brought before it which, while being for the benefit of a few private individuals, will be detrimental to the Territory at large, and these schemes will so occupy the attention of a majority of our representatives that the efforts of those who have the good of our Territory at heart will be almost if not positively paralyzed.

While comparatively idle and unexecuted, would it not be well to advance our ideas, through the columns of newspapers, in regard to encouraging home industries and supplying the wants of our new country. It is of course well understood by all the people of even average education and experience that it is an impossibility for our representatives to suit every one. It should be the desire of all to seek and work for the true interests of Montana, but we do not all see these matters in the same light. Some of us believe in speculation, in taking chances and running our country more in debt, than by so doing we would obtain a credit for liberality that would inspire outsiders with a better opinion of Montana and induce such an emigration as would be of great benefit to us; others believe that notwithstanding our neglect of matters of home interests and improvement and of the protection of our natural resources, the settlers of Montana can today show a healthier state of condition than can those of any other country. These men doubt very much that their conditions would be better by the indorsement of bonds which are generally recommended by those who pay but little attention to the real needs of our country, and who, though entrusted by the suffrage of the people from the organization of our Territory with our affairs, have nothing on record that would tend to inspire the confidence of their constituents; but on the contrary, always seem to be using their influence and working for the benefit of a few private individuals instead of the welfare of the country in general. This second class believe that availing indebtedness is the way to inspire outsiders with a better opinion of and confidence in Montana. Who is to return? Who is to return? I confess that I don't know, but it is a well known fact that all new countries suffer by getting in debt too soon. There is always a contagious fear among the emigrant class of county and Territorial debts. Knowing by their experience in other countries that real estate is alone responsible for the debts contracted for by the majority of the people, we frequently see families settle up their business, sell their property for what they can get, and change countries to avoid high taxes. We cannot entirely exempt from such an affliction Montana, and we should avoid making our situation any worse, and endeavor to inspire more confidence in our people, for by so doing we are sure to produce a better effect on outsiders.

It is always disagreeable to acknowledge wrongs, even when fairly convinced of having committed them. Perhaps it will sound smoother to call them our mistakes. We were mistaken when in early days our county warrants were wasted for 25 cents on the dollar, and the satisfaction of a few sharpers, to pay enormous county expenses and for long sessions of court, the necessity for which never existed. We were all getting along well then; times were good, money was plenty and there was no necessity for our running in debt. We got in debt very easily. We find out that we can't get out as easy as we then figured on. Many persons then represented to the tax payers, "Oh, we will never feel the effect of this debt; Montana is a rich country, full of gold and silver. We will soon be very wealthy." The emigration has not yet come, on the contrary, we have lost population, the precious metal of Montana went with them. Our taxes are growing heavier every year. The people every Fall have to foot up the Treasurer's books with United States currency for every dollar of county warrants wasted for a worth less consideration, years ago, to the profit of speculators that picked them up and who have now realized an enormous profit from their speculation. The Territorial debt can be considered in the same light. Taking into consideration the amount of bonds Montana had out when the last railroad bill—not the narrow gauge proposition, mind you, but the Northern Pacific, looked at as a necessity to the country—came before the people, the majority were afraid to indorse it. In the light of past experience, they were afraid of the consequences. In reality, when the final decision was left to the people, they did away with the idea of indorsement in Montana. A great many calculations have been made, and hesitate to support speculative measures, especially when they think the foundation poor. They get suspicious of carpet-baggers when they see them working for the "welfare of the country." They then listen to the voice of prudence, and endeavor to better their conditions by making home improvements instead of giving their hard-earned money to those who take no interest in our country. It will cost us but very little to make our homes more valuable, and thus benefit our Territory. Let us keep on improving our schools; they are the main object of families staying in our country. Let us establish in different localities in Montana some public business places, as home markets or business fairs, where people can, at their own expense, meet each other and transact business of any extent with more facility. Instead of buying and selling having to hunt for other all over the Territory, we would have the advantage of competition in prices and in quality. We could then transact a great deal more business with the same amount of money we now use with the advantage of its not having to pass through so many hands as at present which leaves the producer's profit very small. Such a system of doing business would encourage every industry and help the most needed. It would put a stop to merchants selling the prices on our products, and our superior articles would be sold on their merits instead of inferior articles being made the base of prices as at present.

There are many other home improvements that need developing, and honest industry has the best protection that people should think about, and that is the protection of home interests, and competition in the same are the main bases of progress. CHARLES ANDERSON.

CUSTER COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

[New North-West.] We reprint from the AVANT COURIER a letter from Joseph W. Allen, Esq., in relation to the representation of Custer county at next session of the Legislature in which he raises the question of the Seventh Session having attached Big Horn (now Custer) county to Gallatin county for "Legislative and judicial purposes," and whether that association for that purpose is yet repealed. We took the view that it was by virtue of the apportionment act of the Tenth Session establishing Gallatin as a separate Legislative District, and not associating it with Custer as was done by the Seventh Session. The apportionment act of the Eighth Session says specifically: "The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned to the several counties as follows: * * * To the county of Gallatin, two members; and for Council members, two to the county of Gallatin, one member." Section three of the act repeals the former apportionment act, viz: the act of the Eighth Session. The act of the Eighth Session has given Gallatin one Council member, and two House members; also, a joint member with Jefferson, and has repealed "all acts and parts of acts in conflict" therewith. It seems to us that associating one county with another for Legislative purposes entitles them equally to vote for Legislative candidates from that district. It would also appear that afterwards establishing one of these counties as an independent district entitled to a certain and expressed representation in the Legislative Assembly and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this apportionment would necessarily abolish the privilege of the other county to have a voice in the selection of members of the Legislature from it. The subsequent action of the Tenth Session in repealing the apportionment act of the Eighth Session would not restore the Seventh session enactment if it had been repealed.

While section 11, chapter 20 of the Codified Statutes would still in force remedy to some extent the evil existing so far as the distinct representation of Custer county is concerned, while the electors and representatives of other districts would interpose no objection, it would doubtless be objectionable to Gallatin and we think it not within the statute. If it could be adjusted in that way we would cheerfully concur. But it was in the belief that Custer county had no representation, and that none was provided for her by law, that we wrote the former article after close study of the facts. We do not yet see any reason to change our view of the situation, but at the same time freely admit that we may be altogether wrong in that view. It is a question on which we would be pleased to see expression from one learned in the law.

TELEGRAMS.

Capital Punishment in town. Des Moines, March 1.—The Senate this morning, after a vote of 41 to 4 against the repeal of capital punishment, voting ayes 28; nays, 19.

Nomination of Marshal Wheeler Rejected. WASHINGTON, February 26.—The Senate in executive session rejected the nomination of Wm. F. Wheeler, Helena, Montana, for reappointment as United States Marshal for that Territory.

Austrian Preparations for War. VIENNA, February 25.—The Austrian railways have received preliminary orders to prepare for the conveyance of troops, and officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

Law Libraries for Wyoming and Dakota. WASHINGTON, February 25.—The President signed the act making an appropriation for the purchase of law libraries for the use of courts and U. S. offices in the Territories of Wyoming and Dakota.

Troops to be Raised in Canada in Case of War. LONDON, March 2.—Lieut-General Macdougall, Chief of the Intelligence Department of the war office, will in May take command of the forces in Canada. It is understood that in the event of war Gen'l Macdougall will have authority to raise 10,000 Canadians for service in Europe.

Forbidden to Enter Constantinople. LONDON, February 26.—A dispatch from Persia says: Russian officers and soldiers are forbidden, under penalty of death, to enter Constantinople without special permission from the Russian headquarters. Barracks just outside Constantinople are being prepared for the Russian sick who can find no shelter.

A BILL.

For the Relief of Citizens of Montana Who Served in the War with the Nez Perces.

The following bill was introduced in the House on January 14th by Delegate Maginnis:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each volunteer who joined the forces of the United States, in the Territory of Montana, during the war with the Nez Percé Indians, shall be paid one dollar per day during the term of such service from the time that he left his home until he returned thereunto, including all the time spent in hospital or under treatment by such as received wounds or other injuries in such service.

SECTION 2. That all persons who were wounded or disabled in such service, and the heirs of all who were killed in such service, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws, in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been duly mustered into the regular volunteer forces of the United States.

SECTION 3. That all horses and arms lost in such service shall be paid for at their actual value, to be duly ascertained by the commanding officer of the District of Montana; Provided, That no payment shall be made for such losses except upon the statement of the commanding officer of the United States troops, or such other officer of the Regular Army as might be in contact with the volunteers at the time of such loss, and such other proofs as may be required by the commanding officer, and the United States Quartermaster for the District of Montana, to establish the fact that such losses were made in the service of the United States.

MILK RIVER POST.

The following is the bill introduced in the House by Delegate Maginnis for the establishment of a military post on Milk River, Montana:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of building a military post or garrison near the northern boundary of the Territory of Montana, in the vicinity of the point where the Milk river crosses said boundary from the Dominion of Canada, or at such other point in that region as may be, in the judgment of the President, adapted for the protection of the citizens of Montana from the hostile incursions of the Sioux and other Indian tribes congregated in that region.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House. WASHINGTON, February 25.—Speaker, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Montana News.

[Herald.] The Black Hills Pioneer places \$50,000 to the credit of W. H. Clegg in a sale of quartz feet, recently consummated. The reported purchaser is our Jolly Traveler, M. C. Thum.

The United States Assay Office melted and assayed during the month of February, 1878, \$56,633 (A) Gold, 3,175 90

Total, \$60,808 80 The estimated shipments of treasure from the Territory for the same period are: Gold, \$30,000,000 Silver, 30,000,000 Total, \$60,000,000

During the month but little placer mining was done, and the gold sent out was mostly from quartz working. Much washing promises to appear much earlier this year than usual, and considerable gold dust will be taken from the ground during March. The silver product for the ensuing month will probably exceed \$100,000.

[Independent.] Gov. Potts, having been appealed to to grant a further respite in the case of Mr. Andrews, now in the Jefferson county jail, under sentence of death, and also a petition to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, decided adversely on both applications. [Madisonian.] Revival services have been held nightly at Grace M. E. Church during the last two weeks, and good congregations have been in attendance. What do you think of Montana's fidelity now? Since New Year's, the thermometer at the Signal Service station in this city has only reached zero once, and then only for a short time. [Missoulian.] The papers have just been received, constituting the Missouri post office a third-class office, with a salary of \$1,000, and a clerk allowed. W. H. H. Dickison has been appointed Postmaster by the President.

Fort Custer Letter.

Summers of War—War Movements—Accidents—Returns of the Commandants—Returns of the Commandants—Old Soldiers—Held on Gamblers—Local and Other News.

FORT CUSTER, M. T. February 24, 1878. Editor of the Avant Courier: Early in the present month, starting rumors reached this Post with regard to Mr. Sittling Bull's hostile movements; at the same time the troops received orders to hold themselves in readiness for a campaign, and on the 20th inst. a courier arrived at 2 p. m., from Tongue River, dashing up to headquarters with all speed, and from whence orders were at once issued for Company's C, D, K, and M, 2nd Cavalry and Company's B, the Corps, and part of C, H and F, 2nd Infantry, to prepare for a campaign; the expedition to leave the Post at 8 a. m. on the 23rd inst., with thirty days rations, on the Big Bend, on the headwaters of the Musseshell River, at Fort Peck, the Infantry to be mounted. On the morning of the 23rd the troops were ready at 8 a. m. The command numbered about 320 men, and were delayed in starting until near 11 o'clock, in consequence of the wagon master of the train being discharged and the teamsters striking on that account. It was therefore necessary to replace them by soldier teamsters. The troops in leaving the Post passed in review in front of the officers quarters, the 2nd Cavalry Band playing something like "The Girl I Left Behind Me" as they passed.

The Brigade managed to get across the Big Horn River one mile above the post by 4 o'clock, and taking up the march proceeded about one mile and camped for the night close to a camp of friendly Indians (Crows.) Everything was going on smoothly with the exception that the poor "Dough Boys" had considerable difficulty in keeping their seats during the day. Several wagons upset in Bull's canyon, before crossing the river, and one man of H Co, 2nd Infantry broke his arm in falling from his horse. About 1 o'clock a. m. this morning couriers arrived in the camp from Tongue River with dispatches to Gen. Buell, which caused the Command to return to the Post and it would not be surprising were another dispatch received for a similar scout only, it is to be hoped, on a larger scale. There is no effect without a cause. I should consider this agitation attributable to Mr. Banning's "Terry-Bull" stroke for a good many in authority should be wiser. There are wagons and pack-trains, under escort left here, after the return of the command to-day, with forage for Tongue River, Lieut. Read, 11th Infantry Field A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M. Fort Custer Command, in charge and will return in about two weeks for more supplies.

From what I can learn the officers here and men are much disappointed in the order being countermanded and losing the opportunity to assist in avenging the Custer massacre. More anon.

February 20th, 1878. On the 20th ult. Paymaster Major Arthur, U. S. A., paid the troops of the Command at this Post, six months pay. The Post was not as lively afterwards as might be expected, a large amount in deposits being made by the men, so that accounts for the milk in the account. I should judge Major Arthur paid away about \$70,000 on this occasion. The Paymaster remains here and will pay the boys on or about March 1st, for January and the current month.

The contract mails run tri-weekly from Baker's Battle Ground, and arrive pretty regularly. Mr. Burp, the Post Trader, is now Postmaster.

A detachment of 21 men of the 6th and 11th Infantry are here as escort to the Paymaster. They expect to leave for Tongue River on the 2d prox. Authority has been received at the several posts to re-enlist all old soldiers who have been discharged. This is a move in the right direction. Lieut. Harry Tiffany, 11th Infantry, is recruiting officer of his regiment at this Post. We have delightful weather and I think three or four days will see the breaking up of the ice on the river. I see the Big Horn Mountains covered with snow, but none on the ground around us. Lt. Hoppin, 2d Cavalry Troop Marshal, for the Post made a raid on some citizen gamblers, at a place near by called "Sandwich," early in this month, warning them in a gentlemanly way, that gambling was prohibited on this Reservation. I hope they will take the friendly notice and be guided accordingly, or they may find themselves in the vocative, for after next pay day, General Buell, 11th Infantry, commanding the Post will be sure to sift them out.

I hear many rumors regarding Sittling Bull's movements, but disregard them all. I think about the middle of May he will be on this side of the line with a large force. It is said he has 5,000 warriors. I do not think the number much over-estimated. It is to be hoped that General Sheridan will have troops enough in the Department at this time. When the last expedition left this Post (23rd Infantry) there were not sufficient men left behind to furnish proper guard, and to perform necessary garrison duty. I sincerely trust the rank and file of the army may be soon increased to at least 30,000 men. I think it must come to that eventually, (if not more), and when trained for immediate action, will not be wanted for frontier life as they should be, for at least six months at some depot in the States before being sent for duty to the field. I see Mr. Banning's Bill now before Congress, raises the pay of non-commissioned officers. As the matter stands at present a private can be on extra duty receiving extra pay, and if a carpenter, he can sometimes make more money than a first Sergeant receives for his services, for the same period, which are arduous and responsible. Where is the inducement to become a non-commissioned officer now?

The 2nd Cavalry Band give free concerts occasionally for the benefit of enlisted men, and play some excellent selections. It is pleasant to notice that many officers and the ladies patronize these concerts.

It is rumored that the last expedition was countermanded by order of General Sherman. It does not give the reason.

We have an amateur photographer here, a soldier, who charges one dollar for a single picture. Will no one take the hint and be satisfied with smaller profits and quick returns?

Yours Truly, HAWKSHAW.

The British Army. LONDON, February 27.—Major-General Sir Garnet Wolsey contributes to the Nineteenth Century article entitled, "England as a Military Power." The following are his conclusions: At no previous period has England been so strong in a military sense as now. Were we declared to-morrow, 400,000 drilled men would fall into line if required, supported by 372 field guns, manned and worked promptly, made up as follows: Steepling guns, 40,000; militia, 85,000; volunteers, 100,000; second-line army reserves, 10,000; total, 415,000. In this calcu-

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The public debt statement for February shows a decrease in the debt for the month, of \$2,250,247, and the following balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$2,000,765; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders for circulation of certificates of deposit, \$28,313,318.156, including coin, \$13,318,156, deposit coin, \$15,000,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$348,618,023.

Indian Scars—Scouts Killed by Hostiles.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Herald's Bismarck special says that reports from Baker's Battle Ground, and arriving pretty regularly, Mr. Burp, the Post Trader, is now Postmaster.

War Preparations.

LONDON, February 27.—The government has ordered 50,000 sand bags at Dundee, to be ready in three weeks.

A Paris correspondent says he has been informed on reliable authority that Russia is resolved to fight rather than abate her intentions.

Orders have been received at the government works at Bull Point for increased output of cartridges and small arms and ammunition.

Excuse and Apology for their Act.

PANAMA, February 16.—The Star and Herald says: Messrs. Conteras and Rodas, two of the party who took possession of the American schooner Subsean, at Fort Simon, state that their action was not in any manner intended as an act of piracy. They were pursued by a superior force, and it was a matter of life and death under the circumstances. They offered to the captain of the schooner money to take them away, which he refused, and they then took possession of the vessel by a show of force, but did no violence to person or property, and meant no insult to the United States.

Silver Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Cabinet met to-day and discussed the necessary action to be taken to carry out the provisions of the silver bill. Secretary Sherman is to put into to work promptly and industriously, and Secretary Evans will at once open a correspondence with the governments of countries composing the so-called Latin Union, and such other European nations as the President may deem advisable, inviting them to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing the value of bimetallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals.

Passage of the Silver Bill Over the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—At four o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote on the passage of the Silver Bill notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was passed by a two-thirds vote—yay, 40; nays, 19.

The Silver Bill passed the House notwithstanding the veto by a vote of 153 to 73. The announcement was greeted with general applause.

CHICAGO, February 28.—The Journal's Washington special says: In the House, after the veto came, Stephens moved the previous question on its passage, which was sustained, Cox remarking that the message was a change of mind by a fraud-baited bill to be taken down and demand that his words be taken down. Much excitement ensued, and the Speaker said that Cox had spoken out of order and that his words would not appear in the Record.

Crushed and Killed in a Railroad Accident.

RICHMOND, February 25.—In a railroad accident last night, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, W. C. Mainwaring, of Baltimore, was killed, Frederick Faulkner, of Richmond, had a leg broken below the knee, G. Donnelly, of West Virginia, both legs crushed and amputated, and John W. Akeridge, of Fredericksburg, injuries not known. No other persons were seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the sleeping coaches becoming detached on a down grade.

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ASSOCIATED BANK, PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF HELENA.

First National Bank OF HELENA. Designated Depository of the United States.

S. T. HAUSER, President. C. COOPER, Vice President. E. W. KNIGHT, Cashier. F. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, Assistant Cashier.

Authorized Capital, \$100,000. Paid up Capital, \$50,000. Permanent surplus fund, \$50,000.

We transact a general Banking business and pay at the highest rates.

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers.

City Meat Market.

ALEX. PROFFITT, Proprietor.

Wholesale & Retail.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS. BRICK BLOCK, MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, MONTANA.