

The Avant Courier.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

MATT. W. ALDERSON, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

The News.

Potatoes sell for four cents a pound in Boise city. Boston's new post office has already cost over \$4,000,000. Osman Pasha having been released, has returned to Constantinople. Jumping town lots in Butte was the favorite pastime there not long since. When a Gallatin county miner is told to choose his weapon, he takes his pick. The salmon have commenced running up the Columbia river fully one month earlier than usual. A man named Murphy recently tried to kill four men at Walla Walla, but only got away with one of them. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and family start for Germany April 11th, and will remain abroad one or two years. Mark Twain has got \$100,000 out of Raymond for the Colonel Sells' play already, and it is good for as much more. The contracts for carrying government freight on the upper Missouri this season have been let to Commodore Coulson. Judge Page, of the tenth judicial district of Minnesota, has been impeached by the lower house, for official general conduct. The indebtedness of Jefferson county, March 1st, 1878, was \$54,167.76, being an increase of \$127.64 over the indebtedness of last year. The government disburses about \$14,000,000 every year to residents of the District of Columbia, and \$3,000,000 more are disbursed by visitors. The New York Herald and San Francisco Chronicle each have resident reporters in Helena to keep them supplied with important news from Montana. The New York Tribune says the design of the new silver dollar is poor, that it is badly cut, and that it looks cheap, "as becomes a 90 cent dollar." A bill has passed the House, fixing the pay of United States Marshals at \$3,000 per annum, chief deputy at \$2,500, and other deputies, \$5 per day. The Free Thinkers of Chicago propose to build a vast temple to free thought, in which discourses are to be delivered by Bob Ingersoll and others. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is living a secluded life in an interior town in France, and declines to return to America lest she may again be placed in an insane asylum. The Christian Union insists that if the legend, "In God we trust," is to be stamped on the new silver dollars, the petition, "Forgive us our debt," ought to be added thereto. There is a bill before Congress to pay some of the heirs of those who were murdered at Mountain Meadows the sum of \$30,000, that being the value of the property destroyed belonging to two families. Nearly \$1,000,000 is the amount appropriated by the Legislature of Minnesota to run that State for 1878. \$130,000 is appropriated to purchase seed grain for relief of grasshopper sufferers of the season of 1877. The Connecticut Woman Suffrage of the Connecticut Legislature have nearly unanimously agreed to report a bill giving taxpaying women the right to vote at town, city, borough, and school district meetings. A man named Raigent recently left the upper Ottawa shanties and started to walk home. He was out seven days without food, and on reaching a farm house, gorged himself to such an extent that he died shortly afterward. A very singular suit has just been decided in an Ohio court. A man promised to marry a young lady, but instead of doing so he died. She brought suit against his estate for \$25,000 damage, and the court awarded her \$3,000. Governor Nichols has convened the Louisiana Legislature in extra session for fifteen days, specifying the matters for consideration, including the revenue and appropriation bills. This extra session will cost the State about \$75,000 in expenses. A new town has been founded at the mouth of Powder river, thirty miles below Fort Keogh, on the Yellowstone. It is in anticipation of the great hereafter, and we don't doubt the ability of the boys interested to make it a grand success. Biograph Tribune. A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives which makes the creation of a human body a misdemeanor, and provides for a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, with imprisonment, and makes it the duty of constables, sheriffs and other officers to enforce the law under penalty of prosecution. The latest sensation in Helena has been created by an Irishman named Patrick O'Reilly, who claims to be an agent of Edward O'Brien & Mackey, of Nevada, having closed a bargain with Nate Vestal for the Penobscot mine. The price agreed on is \$900,000 cash down. The telegraph line being down, Mr. O'Reilly has been unable so far to receive an answer from his employers. The heaviest storm ever known in West Virginia occurred on the 13th of March. Hill stones as large as hens' eggs fell for nearly an hour in Jefferson county, breaking windows, crushing roofs of houses, killing cattle, hogs and sheep in large numbers. The hail was followed by a heavy rain which washed out many fields of grain, destroyed roads, bridges and fences. It is rumored that the loss in stock alone was \$75,000. Mr. Randle, one of the most notorious criminals ever on trial, and who was recently hung at Galesburg, Ill., for his crimes, was defended by an attorney named Bradshaw, who, in his peroration for the defense, made use of the following hyperbole: "If you are to be governed by prejudice, it would be better for my client to be in an ocean of blood, in a boat of stone, with oars of iron and sails of lead, and heli for the nearest port, and then expect to land on Canada's happy shore, as respect justice from such a jury. The property of Mr. Jerry Tullis, the Cincinnati millionaire, who died from actual want on Saturday morning, consisted of something over 100 houses and lots in Cincinnati, 1,300 acres of land in Hamilton county, two comfortable farms in Butler county, a farm of 600 acres in Kentucky, a farm in Indiana and Illinois of about 300 acres each, a tract of 16,000 acres in Iowa, for which he was offered a short time ago \$15 per acre (\$240,000), and numerous other tracts, besides bonds and other valuable property of various kinds. His relatives consist of two widowed sisters, a nephew, and seventeen cousins. It is stated that he made a will several years ago.

TROOPS ORDERED FROM FORT ELLIS.

Military orders and movements appear to be as inscrutable as the ways of Providence, and they are evidently altogether as irresistible. We acknowledge our utter ignorance of military matters, consequently we have but little to say on the subject, but it is the recent order detailing the small cavalry force, now at Fort Ellis, for duty at Lemhi Agency, Idaho, for the coming season, is not an outrage (perhaps that is too harsh an expression), then we freely acknowledge that we have no just conception of right and justice, or the general fitness of things.

From the earliest settlement of the Territory, Gallatin valley and the upper Yellowstone have been not only the most exposed portions of Montana, but really the constant battle ground of the Territory for the past fourteen years. Last year, it is true, there appeared to be an unaccountable exception to this general rule, the hostile Sioux confining their operations principally to the lower country, and the Nez Percés in their unprecedented march, by a fortuitous combination of events, passing through the National Park. Thus, the most thickly settled and fairest portion of Eastern Montana barely escaped, as by "the skin of its teeth," what would have been one of the most disastrous Indian raids of the Great West.

Fort Ellis, with its small garrison—always inadequate—has afforded us the only protection we have had, and it is our only guarantee of safety, or feeling of security, to-day. Situated as it is, in the very gateway between the Indian country and the flourishing settlements of Eastern Montana, the troops are in position and ever ready to operate in either direction, and while their location is evidently one of the best possible for protection and succor to those who need it most, fostering and encouraging, as it has, the now flourishing settlements of the upper Yellowstone valley, it is also the most advantageous to the Government in the matter of economy as to forage, subsistence, etc. It must appear evident also to those best acquainted with the situation, that we have no better guarantee of the continued good behavior of the Crows than we have of the faithful of Banakas and Sheep Eaters, while in case of disaffection or hostilities on the part of the Crows, we should have ten times the ground for serious apprehension, and necessary warlike preparations.

However, the military authorities appear to view the matter in a very different light—if they view it in the light at all, and, as we intimated at the outset, it is ours calmly to submit.

IMPROVING STOCK IN MONTANA.

In reproducing the following comments of the Husbandman, on the letters of Mr. Ancey, recently published in the Courier, we can but say, that generally they meet with our approval. We notice that the Independent also takes about the same view of the question as the Husbandman. The principal stock owners in the Territory are not so numerous, nor are their interests at present, so diversified or antagonistic, but that they can get together, perfect organizations, make all necessary rules and regulations and enforce them without formidable opposition. The owners of small herds would probably take less interest in the matter for a time than others, while they would, probably, be the first to interpose objections to anything and everything proposed by the stock association, yet there can be little doubt, but those would ultimately acquiesce in the decision and action of the majority, especially when it became evident that such action was clearly for the general welfare of all concerned.

We trust that such associations, as are suggested in the article below, will be formed in every county of the Territory the present season, and that they will do so such local laws as will thoroughly repress the evils so justly complained of in Mr. Ancey's articles.

We publish here an extract from an article by Charles Ancey, of Gallatin county, on the subject of improving stock. We coincide with him, with reference to the improving of the quality of our stock, that they may command the highest prices in the Eastern markets. Every intelligent stock-grower in Montana desires this. No one has labored more earnestly to place the merits of the best breeds before our farmers and stock-growers to induce their general adoption than we have, and no one would take more pride in seeing this end accomplished. But we have grave doubts as to whether the means suggested by Mr. Ancey's article can be enforced, or whether such would be just and equitable if they were. His argument with regard to horses is without force. Stallions are not allowed to run at large, because they are dangerous, particularly to ladies and children who may be riding over the country on horseback. But the thoroughbred stallion has no more privileges on the range than the scrub, and we doubt if a law in reference to bulls that gave the thoroughbred and high grade the privilege over lower grades could be enforced. We believe that the ends can and should be arrived at, but not through arbitrary legislation. The grazing lands of Montana belong to the Government, and we doubt the efficiency of any law that would create a privileged class. In the valleys of lower and upper Smith river, Musselshell, and we believe Beaverhead, the stock-growers have arranged by mutual consent to turn out only bulls of certain grade, and consequently have no trouble. On lower country the wealthy breeders trade their grade calves even up to those who have small herds, taking in return a common calf rather than see an interior bull turned out. But there are but few cases where the owner of the small would not be willingly pay the difference or give two to one. In previous articles on this subject we have recommended the organization of stock-growers' associations, and still believe it to be the only means of accomplishing this much to be desired end. In a well arranged association of this kind the matter may be discussed fairly and proper conclusions arrived at that will be satisfactory and engaged no neighborhood difficulties. If these organizations existed in every valley, and their local laws in regard to this subject were working harmoniously, it might then be to talk of legislation, and such influence could, by a united effort, accomplish almost anything in the matter it might desire. These we think are the final steps. To attempt such a measure without knowing its workings, without any unit of opinions as to the point of grade to be established, and one which would have the appearance of placing a large class of stock-owners at the mercy of a few breeders, would we think, certainly fail.

Young Gen. Miles is said to have been puffed up by his victory over Chief Joseph last year, but he considers himself a bigger man than old Terry, who commands the department of Dakota, and the two do not get along very well together. One proposition is to make a new department of the Yellowstone for the young soldier, and let him take charge of Sitting Bull, when that warrior comes back from Canada as he is expected to do in the near future. We guess Gen. Miles knows what he is about, and he doesn't need to be a bigger man than Gen. Terry to fill his position with honor to himself and others.

Senator Padlock, of Nebraska, has introduced into the Senate an amendment to the river and harbor bill, providing for the continuation of surveys and improvements of the channel of the Missouri river, opposite several Nebraska points—to complete the improvement of the upper opposite Nebraska City, at a cost of \$75,000, and continuing the surveys opposite Plattsmouth, and to connect with that already existing at Omaha and Council Bluffs, to cost \$3,500; and for continuation of surveys at and above Brownville, to connect with that already made at Nebraska City, to cost \$3,500. The amendment was referred to the committee on commerce.

A contract has been let by Government for re-interring the bodies of the soldiers killed at the battle of the Bear Paw. The bodies were never buried under ground, but collected together and covered with loose earth, and are now left exposed by the action of the weather. The remains are those of enlisted men only. The bodies of the two officers were taken to Tongue river by Miles' command. The contractors are to receive \$400 for the work.

Gen. Miles says Eastern Montana the highest tribute in his power, and we are confident he does not overrate its value. E. H. Clendenen is moving in the matter of getting the White Sulphur Springs and

EASTERN MONTANA.

Gen. Miles' Report as to its Character.—Need of a Telegraph Line.

The occupation of the Yellowstone valley has divided the Indian country in twain, and, second to the subjugation of the Indians, the object of military occupation has been attained in obtaining accurate and valuable information regarding the character of the country and opening the way to settlement. Although the Indians, when hostile, naturally seek the most broken country for their retreat, and one, in following them, would form an unfavorable impression of such districts of Montana, yet the percentage of "bad lands" is by no means great in comparison to the vast area of rich grazing, agricultural and mineral lands in this Territory. The natural grasses of Montana will give more strength to horses and mules than that found in any Territory between this and the Rio Grande; and, judging from the condition of the game which abounds, and the excellence of the beef which has been furnished the command during the past twelve months, I am satisfied this country will soon become one of the best stock-growing regions on the continent. I think that the reports of the medical officers will show this climate as healthful as any that troops ever served in, and the natives of this section, I think, are as vigorous and hardy a race as can be found on the globe.

The occupation of this district has given protection to four hundred miles of steamboat navigation of the Yellowstone river, and thrown open to settlement, beside the Yellowstone, the rich valleys of the Big Horn, Rosebud, Tongue, Powder and Little Missouri rivers.

The telegraph is a military necessity, and I would earnestly recommend that these posts be connected by military telegraph with as little delay as practicable. Rapid and direct mail communication is needed with the termini of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and the construction of that great national enterprise should, in my opinion, be encouraged by every legitimate means. The military advantages to be derived from its extension, though very great, would be incomparable with the political and commercial interests developed by opening this avenue of free communication between the Eastern States and the settlements of Montana and the Pacific slope.

Relative to the Purchase of Silver Bullion.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C., March 6, 1878. Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to receive at all times offers in writing or by telegraph, for not less than 10,000 ounces, deliverable at the mints of the United States at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson.

All offers will be directed to the Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C., and will state quantity, price per ounce 1,000 fine, and when delivery will be made if offer is accepted. The value of silver purchased will be determined by mint assay, and, until further notice, payment will be made in gold or silver coin of full legal tender. When bullion is offered and purchased, which is of a character requiring parting or refining, the seller will pay the usual mint charges.

H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint.

Mail Contractors' Claims.

The purchase by the Government of the Confederate archives has proved a first rate investment, having already saved millions of dollars that would probably have been paid upon bogus claims, had it not been for their evidence. In the late debate on post-office claims—or rather, the claims of contractors carrying the mails in the South when the rebellion broke out—it was maintained by certain Southern members that these claims were just, and that the postmasters throughout the seceding States had been directed by the Confederate authorities to account to the Federal Government for all moneys on hand and due the United States. The Confederate archives, upon being appealed to, showed that according to an order issued by the Confederate Postmaster General, the Southern postmasters had paid all U. S. funds in their possession into the Confederate treasury, and also that the Confederate government had paid the mail contractors \$800,000 in satisfaction of the very claims upon account of which a demand was then being made upon the United States. This payment was made on the express condition that if the contractors should ever recover from the United States, they should reimburse the Confederate government for the \$800,000 advanced. These revelations have caused a very sudden quietus on one large class of bogus claims.

The Hostile Sioux.

Capt. Constant Williams of the Seventh Infantry arrived in Helena recently from the Assiniboin camp on Milk river, about fifty miles above Fort Belknap. According to the Independent, he reports that a party of hostile Sioux, numbering probably about 400, are across the line, and possibly have been all the winter, but up to the present time have only come across for the purpose of hunting. The main body have always been north of the line, and up to last accounts were still there, and if their professions are to be believed they will make no aggressive movements on this side of the line during the present season. The fugitive Nez Percés are with the Sioux, but are under their strict espionage and control, and are allowed to do nothing without their sanction. The Captain was at Belknap during the month of February, and during that period he sent out three scouts, who visited all the Sioux Indians in the vicinity and sounded them as to their feelings and future intentions, and their expressions have led the Captain to believe that their immediate intention is not one of war. But he regards the question as unsettled; they may come across the border in a body for the purpose of hunting, and if they should do so they will be prepared to defend themselves against any parties, but not to open hostilities themselves. The buffalo seems to be very scarce, and the Sioux on the other side of the line seek runners to the Saskatchewan to see what the prospects were for buffalo in that region. These runners have returned, and report that there are not buffalo enough in that section to support the Sioux, and they are now holding councils to decide their future course.

Senator Padlock, of Nebraska, has introduced into the Senate an amendment to the river and harbor bill, providing for the continuation of surveys and improvements of the channel of the Missouri river, opposite several Nebraska points—to complete the improvement of the upper opposite Nebraska City, at a cost of \$75,000, and continuing the surveys opposite Plattsmouth, and to connect with that already existing at Omaha and Council Bluffs, to cost \$3,500; and for continuation of surveys at and above Brownville, to connect with that already made at Nebraska City, to cost \$3,500. The amendment was referred to the committee on commerce.

Montana News.

[New North-West.]

Mr. Wm. Hammond who was in town Wednesday informs us the scarlet fever has entirely disappeared from Phillipsburg.

The extent of the scarlet fever appearing in the district and no new cases having, it is in contemplation now to re-open the Public School next Monday.

The farmers up the valley are busy plowing, and large areas are already prepared for crops. The indications are that much larger crops will be sown than ever before.

The building known as the "Lovengood School House," in the upper district of Deer Lodge Valley, was burned on last Monday night. The nearest resident saw it burn, and the roof fell in between 11 and 12 o'clock. As there had been no fire in the premises for a long time, it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

[Butte Miner.]

From Wm. Menerly, who has just arrived from Utah, where he spent the winter, we learn that emigration from that Territory to Montana will be very heavy during the coming season. Much sickness is just now prevailing among the little folks of Butte. During a call at the public hospital the other day we learned that in its immediate department 25 pupils were that day absent, out of an enrollment of 51; the cause of such absence being almost without exception the illness of the pupils themselves. The disorder with which they are affected is typhoid pneumonia, very similar to the scarlet fever lately so fatal at Missoula and elsewhere, although non-contagious in character. Many cases were very severe. Life being dispaired of in more than one instance, but thanks to skillful treatment no deaths have yet occurred, while the epidemic is now plainly on the decline.

[Daily Herald.]

Within half a square on Broadway three fire-proof buildings are in course of construction.

The members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Helena are confident that they will have a church edifice ready for holiday services before the closing weeks of the year.

Mr. Hugh F. Galen, the well-known mail contractor and stage proprietor, paid us a visit to-day—29th. His trip East was marked with beneficial results, inasmuch as he was the successful bidder for several Montana routes. He left his daughter, Miss Nellie, at the University of Notre Dame, where she will complete her studies. Robert C. Walker, U. S. Claim Agent, upon application to the Commissioner of pensions has received information that claims for pension for soldiers discharged for wounds received in the battle of the Big Hole will receive immediate and separate action.

[Herald, 28th ult.]

Mr. George Brocklin, a miner in the Runley mine, was yesterday blown up by the premature explosion of a blast. A doctor was hurriedly sent for, who is now doing what he can to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate man, who, our informant states, is dangerously injured.

Mr. D. H. Fogus, of San Francisco, and Mr. Morrison, of Butte, mining experts, arrived in Helena last evening, and proceeded out to the Bonanza district this morning. They are to examine the Belmont mine, branded in the sum of \$70,000 to San Francisco parties, and look into other good lead property of the district.

Millions of bootleggers for the District of Montana are now established at Helena, and will probably so remain.

[Madisonian, 30th ult.]

The District Court adjourns for the term to-day. A large amount of business was transacted during the session.

There are still a few cases of scarlet fever reported in the city, mostly of a mild type, and several cases of pneumonia; some quite severe.

The little son of Mr. Sweet had the misfortune to break his arm on Friday morning while playing at the Puller Hot Springs. John Langdon brought the little sufferer to Adobeton, where he met Dr. Smith, who set the broken limb.

Rev. Henry Shewes, formerly pastor of Grace M. E. Church, in this city, has succeeded, with Eastern aid, in establishing a first-class academy at Ogden, Utah. The following extract from its prospectus sets forth the principles which govern the institution: "This institution will be mild but strict in its government, the object being to lead its students to act from principle and to govern themselves rather than from obedience. While every endeavor will be made to implant in the minds of the pupils habits of industry and industry and to encourage such habits as will render the pupil happy and useful, everything sectarian will be studiously avoided. Diligence in study and thoroughness in recitations will be required."

[Independent.]

Yesterday afternoon—28th—Mr. John Harwood slipped upon a small rock, which rolled, giving his foot a sudden wrench, breaking the small bone of the leg.

Several Helena ladies paid a visit to the Penobscot mine yesterday, and seemed to enjoy the sight of the rich treasure as much as the men do.

Wm. Hickey has sold to Nate Vestal his undivided one-half interest in the Hickey mine and a one-third interest in the Blue Bird mine for fifteen thousand dollars. Both of these lodes are gold-bearing, situated in the bonanza district and within a mile of the famous Penobscot. The development on them is sufficient to inspire confidence in them as being valuable. Sickness in Mr. Hickey's family induced him to make the sale.

Kick Kessler has contracted to furnish H. M. Parthen & Co. with 240,000 bricks for their new building soon to be erected on the corner of Main and Broadway.

There is considerable building going on at the present time in this city, and an immense amount of preparation is being made for putting up buildings as soon as the weather becomes settled. Stone, brick and lumber are being hauled on the ground and foundations are being excavated, and in some instances the walls are up and ready for the superstructures. What is particularly noticeable is the absence of temporary structures. All the buildings will be first-class—many of them brick.

[Benton Record.]

A contract has been let by Government for re-interring the bodies of the soldiers killed at the battle of the Bear Paw. The bodies were never buried under ground, but collected together and covered with loose earth, and are now left exposed by the action of the weather. The remains are those of enlisted men only. The bodies of the two officers were taken to Tongue river by Miles' command. The contractors are to receive \$400 for the work.

[Husbandman.]

Gen. Miles says Eastern Montana the highest tribute in his power, and we are confident he does not overrate its value. E. H. Clendenen is moving in the matter of getting the White Sulphur Springs and

Martindale mail extended to Fort Keogh.

Should he succeed, and the line be established down the Musselshell valley to the Big Bend, and thence down the Porcupine, it will shorten the distance between Keogh and Helena at least 80 miles.

Dr. Linderman's Acts Being Investigated.

Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States mint, is now the subject of an investigation under the charge that he "so directs the operations of the National Mint and its branches, particularly the San Francisco branch, that individuals and private bankers make large gains and profits at the expense of holders and dealers in trade dollars, who hold and deal in good faith; that the Director of the mint has used knowledge acquired by him from the Treasury Department in his official capacity to enable individuals to speculate wrongfully in trade dollars; that the Director of the mint discloses the orders of the Treasury Department of the United States about to be made, and before they are publicly announced, for illicit purposes.

The Army Reorganization. WASHINGTON, March 23.—The committee of thirteen appointed by the last Democratic House cannot revise the army reorganization bill have completed their work and will report next week. The bill is essentially the same as that heretofore proposed by Representative Banning, and which he proposes to make a party measure.

Bids for Carrying Mail.

The following is a list of the bids received for carrying mail on the routes in Eastern Montana. We clip it from a late number of the Helena Independent: No. 36,102.—From Virginia City to Bozeman, six times a week—Griffith, \$13,250; Warren, \$11,900; Morris, \$9,910; Auerbach, \$8,500; Hally, \$7,700; Salisbury, \$7,000; Stoddard, \$5,730; Dolin, \$5,000; Wallace, \$1,700; Howell, \$1,500; McDivitt, \$1,300; Galen & Black, \$1,300. No. 36,104.—Pony to Gallatin City, twice a week—Kinsey, \$1,238; Arnold, \$1,180; Galen, \$1,100; Dettie, \$1,050; Atkin, \$1,000; Kempton, \$975 (bond detective and not signed by bidder); Randall, \$975; Salisbury, \$935; McAleer, \$850; Stoddard, \$820; Little, \$815. No. 36,105.—Pony to Boulder Valley, weekly—Ulery, \$1,068; Kinsey, \$1,060; Stoddard, \$1,070; Randall, \$960; Lake, \$950; Galen, \$850; Thompson, \$797; Salisbury, \$770; Nelson, \$600; Dorsey, \$568; Sweet, \$567 25; Little, \$545. No. 36,106.—Bozeman to Chico, weekly—Ulery, \$873; Davis, \$850; Stoddard, \$830; Allen, \$800; Kinsey, \$768; Arnold, \$750; Rose, \$745; Salisbury, \$700; Galen, \$700; Wilverton, \$690; Peck, \$642; Glasgow, \$600; Spurling, \$575; Switzer, \$570. No. 36,107.—From Bozeman to Tongue river, three times a week—Warren, \$24,400; Morris, \$23,500; Salisbury, \$21,000; Blakey, \$19,900; Kinsey, \$19,800; Stoddard, \$18,430; Wallace, \$18,000; McDivitt, \$17,775; Miner, \$17,485; Broadwater, \$17,000; Galen, \$17,000; Platt, \$16,500. No. 36,108.—From Bozeman to Gallatin, twice a week—Rainsack, \$2,000; Switzer, \$1,800; Galen, \$1,000; Davis, \$900; Randall, \$975; Wilverton, \$950; Switzer, \$898; Arnold, \$890; Kinsey, \$888; Stoddard, \$870; Salisbury, \$850. No. 36,111.—Helena to Bozeman, six times a week—Morton, \$17,700; Morris, \$16,500; Cathey, \$16,000; Auerbach, \$8,750—seven times a week, \$9,730; Broadwater, \$7,000; Salisbury, \$6,410; Wallace, \$4,700; Galen & Black, \$4,540.

Miles City Advertisements.

D. W. Ringer. P. W. McCormick & Co. D. F. McMillan.

Livery, Feed & Sale STABLES.

Our barn is large and commodious, stalls roomy and comfortable, and the hay used cut in season. Grain on hand at all times. Horses bought and sold. Saddle Horses, Buggies and Carriages for hire at reasonable rates. D. W. RINGER & CO. 7-11

BOZEMAN SALOON.

Our Saloon is located on Front street, next door to D. W. Ringer & Co's Livery Stable.

Miles City, Montana.

B. F. Cline & Co. Proprietors.

Our Saloon is located on Front street, next door to D. W. Ringer & Co's Livery Stable. Patrons are assured that none but the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars will be dispensed over the bar. Be sure and drop in at the Bozeman Saloon when you visit Miles. 7-11

Miles City BAKERY!

JOHN MANEJ Proprietor. BREAD, PIES, CAKES, OYSTERS, SARDINES, CANNED FRUITS, &c.

I use the best material, and customers can rely on obtaining good articles. Call and see me when you visit Miles. Saloon on Front street above Casey. JOHN MANEJ.

READ THIS.

With a view of Closing Out my entire stock of Merchandise,

I will after the First of Jan., 1878,

sell all kinds of Goods at Bottom Prices

And for CASH ONLY. I am bound to close out and quit the clothing and grocery business. Come and see my extra inducements and prices. T. BRUNETT. A. Lamme. J. L. Harlowe. J. S. Mendenhall.

A. LAMME & CO.,

Dealers in General Merchandise

Have just received a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Cutlery, and all kinds of Hardware, Queensware, Agricultural Implements, &c. In fact, everything used by The Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

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

Ladies' Goods.

We have a full line of ladies' goods, embracing as complete an assortment as can be found in this market, all of which is marked down at a very low price, for profit. Old customers will find us up to the times, and new ones are invited to call and examine goods and terms prices.

A WORD TO CASH BUYERS.

Ellis & Davis Are receiving the largest stock of goods ever brought to Bozeman. They assure the people of Gallatin county they will sell CHEAPER FOR CASH than any other house in Bozeman will or can. They do not quote prices, as that is useless. Call and examine the goods and consider it a low price, and you will decide that they MEAN BUSINESS.

ELLIS & DAVIS.

First National Bank OF BOZEMAN!

Designated Depository and Financial Agents of the United States. Paid in Capital.....\$50,000 U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation and Deposits.....\$100,000. GEO. W. FOX, PRESIDENT. NELSON STORY, VICE PRESIDENT. JAMES S. DOW, CASHIER.

DIRECTORS.

NELSON STORY, W. W. ALDERSON, W. H. MARTIN, T. BRUNETT, and Geo. W. FOX.

First National Bank OF HELENA.

Authorized Capital.....\$200,000 Paid up Capital.....100,000 Permanent surplus fund.....50,000 We transact a general banking business and buy at the highest rates.

First National Bank OF HELENA.

Designated Depository of the United States. S. T. HAUSER, President. D. C. COBBIN, Vice President. W. W. KNIGHT, Cashier. F. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, Assistant Cashier.

Miles City BAKERY!

JOHN MANEJ Proprietor. BREAD, PIES, CAKES, OYSTERS, SARDINES, CANNED FRUITS, &c.

I use the best material, and customers can rely on obtaining good articles. Call and see me when you visit Miles. Saloon on Front street above Casey. JOHN MANEJ.

GOLD DUST, COIN, Pictures

Taken for the Old, the Young, Rich, Poor, Handsome and Homely, At the Same Price, by Calfee & Catlin. COME IMMEDIATELY! Don't allow yourselves to be disappointed, by coming too late. We are selling our stock of Picture Frames, AT COST. CALFEE & CATLIN. Bozeman, September 17th, 1877. GIVE US A CALL.

City Meat Market

ALEX. PROFFITT, Prop'r. Wholesale & Retail DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS, BRICK BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Bozeman, Montana. WALTER COOPER [Brick Block, Bozeman, Montana.]

Wholesale and Retail

Sharp's Winchester, and Remington RIFLES.

Breach Loading Shot Guns, Colt's and Smith & Wesson Revolvers, Menck'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

Printed on New Press Notice. A well conducted