

The Avant Courier.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

MATT. W. ALDERSON, Editor. THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

The News.

Ogden, Utah, is to have a new daily paper.

The trains on the Utah and Northern Railroad now run across Bear River.

Felchese is to be taxed 10 cents a pound, what years ago was considered a very good price for it.

The powers are still quarreling over the Turkey-Eussia settlement, Russia not being willing to submit the entire treaty for ratification by the Congress.

A man who is down on an opposition candidate has turned to orthodoxy and says, "take away all the other ingredients from religion but give us hell."

Gov. Nichol's of Louisiana, lately signed the death warrants of three negro murderers. They will be hanged at Franklin, on Monday, the 22d of April.

Major B. C. Card, Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Texas.

The Central Pacific Railroad recently hired four hundred white men at one dollar a day—the cheapest rate ever known in California for railroad hands, except for Chinamen.

While in St. Paul last week, Captain Grant Marsh closed his contract with the Government for the transportation of supplies from Bismarck to Fort Lincoln.

Of the twenty-four smelters in Utah, only four are now running. The low price of lead and the lack of knowledge of the proper treatment of refractory ores are attributed as the cause.

Adams died at Sandwisch, N. H., a few days ago, leaving a fortune estimated from four to six millions. He bought what is known as the Adams printing press from the inventor for an old gun.

Senator Booth, at the conclusion of his speech in the Senate on the 3rd inst., was seized with an attack of vertigo, accompanied with sick headache, which compelled him to retire to his apartments.

A correspondent of the Scientific American wants to know "how human skin can be tanned." That's a new way to get out of it—pleading ignorance! Just as though he had forgotten his boyhood experience.

According to a statement published in a late number of the Independent, \$74,471 worth of silver bullion was received and expressed East between February 18th and April 3rd, 1878, by the First National Bank of Helena.

One day last week Thomas Conroy, while repairing some timber about 16 feet down the shaft of the Penobscot mine, of which he was foreman, fell to the bottom of the shaft, sustaining severe injuries from which he afterwards died.

The report of the First National Bank of Helena, lately published, shows the amount of deposits in the bank to be \$780,000. The total footing of capital, surplus, deposits and circulation amounts to more than one million dollars.

A hunter's lodge is soon to be formed by the sportsmen of Helena, near the summit of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, about 25 miles from Helena. A tract of land has been taken up and improvements of the property will soon be made.

New York, March 21.—It is stated that Mr. Mackay has furnished Tiffany & Co. with silver from his mine, out of which they are to manufacture a dinner service for his wife's residence in Paris. The service is to consist of one hundred and fifty pieces and will cost \$9,000.

The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have acceded to the terms of the bill extending the time for completing that road in the form fixed by the House Committee on Railroads, and the measure is ready for presentation in the House on the call of the committee.

General Grant owns land in Jefferson county, Missouri, and has paid no tax upon it for seven years. The Hillsboro Democrat contains a summons for him to appear before the Court and show cause why he should not pay the seven years' taxes on the land owned by him in said county.

John M. Peck, one of the Montana mill contractors, is getting an overhauling in Congress. He is charged with fraud in obtaining contracts, and the evidence against him is very damaging. Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas—a leading Republican—is also mixed up in the affair, as well as the Postmaster at Little Rock.

On the 24th of last month a British trading ship capsized in a small and snow storm on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. A survivor of the Eurydice disaster gives the number of those who perished as five. Five were picked up by a passing schooner, after being in the water over an hour, but all had died except two.

The Northern Pacific Railroad now runs daily trains through Bismarck to Chicago. No lay overs. Through time to Chicago from Bismarck is now 44 hours. Three magnificent new Pullman coaches have been procured by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and are run from Bismarck to Chicago without change.

The woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Iowa, which was defeated on the 19th and carried, was taken up on the 19th and carried. Another triumph for woman—another step towards an advanced civilization. The same legislative body, however, only a few days after took a step backward by re-establishing capital punishment.

The House Committee on Territories reported adversely upon the bill which cut portions of Montana and Wyoming off and attached them to the Black Hills for the purpose of organizing the new Territory to be called Lincoln. The scheme to divide Dakota north and south is the only one that is left, and as the majority of the people of Dakota are opposed to this scheme, it is likely to fail through.

An Irish lord, the Earl of Tetford, was killed by some of his tenants on the 2nd inst. He left his residence at Milfont at 8 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by his clerk, and was driving on an outside car to Ferry, to meet his solicitor, when he was waylaid and killed. It is supposed the assassins concealed themselves behind a low embankment between the road and plantation. Having first shot the Earl, they shot the clerk and driver, so that there might be no witnesses. His lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind, and on coming up found his master and the clerk lying dead on the road. Life was still in the driver. The assassins meanwhile escaped in a boat across Mulroy bay. The valet drove back to Milfont and alarmed the police, who on coming to the place found the driver still alive but unconscious. There is intense indignation among the people of Donegal county over the outrage, and measures are being taken to discover the perpetrators.

POST OFFICES AS SAVING BANKS.

There appears to be a reasonable probability that Congress will pass a postal savings bill during the present session.

The causes which led to the adoption of this wise and eminently beneficial system by the British Government, in 1861, have been operating during the past two or three years with greater force and more disastrous results in the United States.

The history of a large number of the so-called saving banks of the United States, if fairly written up, would go to show that they are and have been little less than swindling institutions, established for the sole purpose of insuring large salaries and luxurious livings for a large class of officers and underwriters, absorbing the hard earnings and savings of the laboring classes and in too many instances swindling exclusively the very classes for whose benefit the institutions were ostensibly established.

The most gorgeous and costly buildings in all the principal cities; the most magnificent salaries of the most frequent failures from the most glaring and barefaced swindling operations have become the leading and most prominent features in our present, so-called, saving banks.

The system as it has been carried on during the past few years at least, is utterly demoralizing to all parties in interest and calls loudly for some Congressional action that will provide a proper remedy for the existing evils so justly and universally complained of. Such a remedy, we think, the proposed postal office or Government savings bank will be. It is one of the few measures proposed by the General Government, looking directly toward the benefit, relief and protection of the laboring classes—the most important and deserving, but, perhaps, the least protected from swindling corporations and gigantic monopolies of any portion of the whole community.

We shall have occasion to refer to this subject again next week, and will then show how the system is operating in England and elsewhere.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE LANDS.

Important Information for the Residents of Every Township in Montana.

We are indebted to the Territorial Supt. of Public Instructions for a copy of the following circular letter sent to each County Supt. of Pub. Instructions in the Territory. It is a matter of vast importance to our school interests, and demands the attention of every citizen. It will be impossible for some of the towns in the Territory to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, but there are doubtless many towns in the Territory where land for either school or college purposes may be selected. Should the Legislature at its next session designate who shall have the authority to select lands in lieu of those having passed into other hands, suitable lands for college or school purposes may be selected in the vicinity of most of the towns of the Territory.

The information contained in the following letter is especially valuable to Eastern Montana, there being so many towns springing up here that can avail themselves of the privileges thus afforded them.

OFFICE TEL. SUP. PUB. INSTRU' (C. S.) HELENA, M. T., April 2, 78.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to call your attention to section 18 of an act entitled, Town Sites, found in the Compiled Statutes of Montana, page 551, and to inquire if any town in your county has availed itself of the privileges contained in said section 18, relating to setting apart 20 acres or less for college purposes; and if it has not been done and is still feasible, will you please call the attention of the proper authorities in the different townships to it at your earliest convenience, and aid them in securing the benefits of this act.

By referring to the laws enacted by the ninth session of the Montana Legislature, page 148, entitled, "An Act in relation to schools," you will find that the lands thus set apart for college purposes may afterwards, by compliance with the law as set forth in the said act in relation to schools, be diverted from the same and become the property of the school district for the benefit of the children of the township where such land is located. I therefore urge upon you as County Superintendent that you see that the provisions of the act securing to the school districts twenty acres in every town site located and surveyed are carried into effect.

Inquiry at the land office in this city I learn that several thousand acres given to the Territory for school purposes, as designated by section 14 of the Organic Act, have been patented and have thus passed into other hands, and although Congress has provided that other lands may be selected, there is no law designating the person who shall be authorized to select lands in lieu of those thus alienated, and so making the law inoperative.

The future welfare of our schools demand that we should avail ourselves of every provision of law donating property, or which will in any way hasten the time when we shall have a permanent endowment fund to aid in their support, and thus reduce the taxation now necessary for their very existence.

Believing this matter of vast importance to the educational interests in your county, I earnestly ask your prompt and faithful attention to the subject.

Very respectfully, Yours, C. WRIGHT, Supt. Pub. Instru'.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

Mr. T. A. Edison, of New Jersey, is the inventor of the phonograph and he is now manufacturing a large instrument, with a capacity of 48,000 words, or about six pages of a paper the size of the COURIER. The following is a brief description of the invention:

A rubber mouthpiece inclosed a thin diaphragm of ferrous metal, which was easily jarred by the voice, causing a steel needle underneath to vibrate in unison.

Around a grooved iron cylinder was wrapped a sheet of tin foil, the mouthpiece adjusted so that the needle point rested lightly upon the foil. The operator talks into the mouthpiece and turns the cylinder at the same time, and the needle travels in the grooves around the tin foil, making indentations in its surface at every vibration caused by the voice. When the entire surface has been traversed, the mouthpiece is readjusted to the starting point, and as the crank is turned, the needle springs from hole to hole in the tin foil, causing originally jarred by the voice. As this causes the opening and shutting of the valves of the diaphragm, everything that has been said in the mouthpiece is reproduced with startling accuracy. The explanation having been concluded, the operator said slowly and distinctly in the mouthpiece:

Now is the winter of our discontent Made glorious summer by this sun of York;

And all the clouds that lowered upon our house;

In deep bosom of the ocean buried!

Up, up, my Lord, thy white steeds thronging, Bound and boundless shoreward, hiss and hiss, And hurricanes hiss round your flying skirts, And the big battlements they round.

And the lineated snappers behind a low embankment between the road and plantation. Having first shot the Earl, they shot the clerk and driver, so that there might be no witnesses. His lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind, and on coming up found his master and the clerk lying dead on the road. Life was still in the driver. The assassins meanwhile escaped in a boat across Mulroy bay. The valet drove back to Milfont and alarmed the police, who on coming to the place found the driver still alive but unconscious. There is intense indignation among the people of Donegal county over the outrage, and measures are being taken to discover the perpetrators.

Written for the AVANT COURIER.—OUR STOCK INTERESTS.

Cattle-Raising and Sheep-Raising Compared.—The Latter the Most Profitable Pursuit.

I do not like the manner in which Mr. Ancey handled the sheep in his letters in recent issues of the COURIER. I do not think he gave them a "fair shake" at all; and being in the sheep business in a small way myself, cannot refrain from coming and saying a few words in their defence. I also wish to make a few remarks on the subject of ranges and the improvement of stock.

Like Mr. Ancey, I don't see how any one can afford to raise stock and not make every possible effort to improve it; and I wish every one in Montana was equally anxious as he is to see only the best kind of animals eating hunk grass on our hills. I consider the distressing pictures of pasturage drawn by Mr. Ancey as unwarranted by the real condition of our ranges. I think the facts of the case are that we expect too much of the range, and consequently are disappointed in our endeavors to improve our stock. My observations convince me that the Territory to which the sheep are sent is certainly not from the original stock which was brought here from the states in the years of 1864-65 and '66, particularly specimens of which may yet be seen in our herds. The experience of the past ten years ought to prove to us that the nearer we follow the mode of keeping stock in Texas, the nearer we shall come to raising Texas stock. All that is wanted is that the improved breeds of domestic animals to relate to their original status when they are neglected or abused, and all improvements in stock can be fully maintained only by a reasonable share of the same care and judgment by which the improvement was originally effected; that irregular feeding, an occasional scant supply, undue exposure to cold, or temperature uncomfortably high, is disastrous to any high degree of improvement." The tenth Duchess of Athol never attained her pitch of perfection picking stray bits of grass on a ledge of rocks, and standing for days and nights together humped up, nearly frozen under the cattle and sheep brush. Neither was she the proceeds of wholesale system of breeding of every little scrawny heifer on the range at eight or nine months of age, no matter what kind of a bull you might use, and until we accept the conditions, and follow out the details that have made the short-horn what it is, we have no reason to expect any success in maintaining it in its state of perfection, and when the day comes, and it will surely come, when Montana will conduct her stock-raising on such principles, she will carry hundreds of cattle where she now carries one, and will be crowded with prosperous and wealthy people.

That "cattle are worth more to the country than any other kind of stock" is only an assertion, and I suppose a denial would have equal right and balance it, but I wish to show, by actual working tests, that if you estimate the worth of the article by the amount of money it will return to you as a clear net profit on the investment, in comparing cattle with sheep, the former would not stand a ghost of a show. We will take Mr. Ancey's statement as a working basis; that is, buying a yearling steer at ten dollars and keeping him until he is four years old; that he will grow in value at the rate of four dollars a year; you have twenty dollars, provided he don't die just before you get ready to sell him. If he does, you don't have much of anything. In the chances of death, the sheep has every advantage, for "in no other domestic animal is the hazard of loss by death so small." "If decently managed, a good sheep can never die in debt to a man; if it dies at birth, it has consumed nothing; if it dies the first winter, its wool will pay for its consumption up to that period; if it lives to be shorn once, it brings its owner in debt to it, and if the ordinary and natural course of wool production and breeding goes on, that indebtedness will increase uniformly and accelerate rapidly, until the day of its death. If four horses or the steer die at three or four years of age, or the cow before breeding, the loss is almost a total one." Your ten dollars invested in four common ewes, would in the same time give you thirty-eight head of sheep and thirty-four dollars in money. If any one doubts it, he can prove it in a small pasture on almost any farm in Gallatin county in three years. I will also refer to the statement of S. F. Christian in the agricultural report for 1873, page 380, showing a clear net profit of fifteen thousand five hundred and six dollars in five years from twelve hundred ewes.

A NEW INVENTION.

Prof. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, and whose improvements in the telephone are so well known, has taken another step in this line and perfected what he calls an airplane. It is an instrument into which words can be articulated. They gather such force as to be heard for a number of miles with great distinctness. It is in fact a talking fog-horn. By its means vessels could converse while three or four miles apart, and signal station officers could warn vessels of a dangerous coast in a more intelligent manner than is now done by the fog-horn. A company of London merchants have faith enough in the new invention to enter upon negotiations looking to its application to the telegraph wires in London.

SAV TILDEN'S TAXES.

Judge Blatchford Decides Against the Distinguished Defendant.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, gave a decision to-day in the suit of the United States against ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, to recover some \$150,000 income tax, alleged to be due the Government by defendant. The suit, it will be remembered, was brought in the United States District Court when Mr. Tilden was the Democratic candidate for President, and it is alleged that the suit was only brought for political purposes. The counsel for Mr. Tilden set up a demurrer, and the case was argued at great length.

Judge Blatchford's decision is quite lengthy, and cites innumerable authorities, principally the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Dollar Savings Bank case and the Rhode Island case, lately decided by the Supreme Court. He sustains the defendant's demurrer to the first count in the complaint on the ground that in the years covered by this count Mr. Tilden had made a return of his income and paid the tax on such return. On the other eleven counts in the complaint, he sustains the United States, in his demurrer to the answer of the defense—holding, virtually, that the Government was not bound by the action of the United States Assessor as its agent, and that Mr. Tilden was required to make himself, the return of his income, which he had not done.

The case is now to proceed to trial by jury on the question of the amount of income of Mr. Tilden during the years in which he made no returns himself.

In three years Mr. Tilden allowed the United States Assessor to make a return, and paid the tax on such return, together with a penalty of five per cent, but this was not done until after the trial.

What General Sherman Thinks About

Gen. Sherman was interviewed on the 20th of March by a newspaper reporter, and this is what the reporter gives as the result of his talk: "General Sherman says that the advice received by him as to the movements of Sitting Bull are quite conflicting. He does not attach much importance to them thus far, though a letter was recently received by him from across the border saying that Sitting Bull was in command of a large force of Indians, well armed, who were intent on moving over the border against the frontier American settlements. No plan of active operations has yet been decided upon by our military authorities, but every effort, General Sherman says, is being made to strengthen Fort Buford, Keogh, Custer and Benton so as to encourage settlers and others to occupy the lands and make the valley of the Yellowstone a barrier between the friendly and hostile Indians just as has been done hitherto in the valleys of the Platte and Arkansas. The result, he hopes, will be that all the Indians of the Sioux family that are susceptible of civilization will remain along the Missouri river, while the disaffected and hostile Indians will follow, go north of the Missouri river, in the neighborhood of Milk river, and over into the British Possessions. In due time these will also be brought into subjection or forced to remain in British territory, when we shall have a responsible government to deal with in regard to the control and conduct of these Indians. The Canadian authorities have power to punish them, while we have not. Gen. Sherman does not feel much apprehension of danger from Sitting Bull and his followers."

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

[Bismarck Tribune, 15th ult.] Protect the Yellowstone Park by all means possible and practicable. It is a creation that no vandal should be suffered to gaze upon. Secretary Schurz's request for \$15,000 to improve and protect should be granted without a dissenting voice. The report of the superintendent of the Park shows the absolute necessity for a live guardian—one who can shoot. The superintendent says that the act of March 18, '78, set aside and dedicated the Yellowstone National Park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and provided formally against trespassers and for the preservation from injury and spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, and natural curiosities and wonders within it, and their retention in their natural condition; also, against the destruction of fish and game, and for the construction of roads and bridges therein. No appropriation has yet been made to execute this legislation within my personal knowledge, which is confirmed by official publications and those of travelers. Valuable forests of pine and cedar timber have been prostrated and fired, impeded by the careless use of fire. Bison, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, and other beautiful and valuable animals have been slaughtered by the thousands merely for their tongues and skulls. Great masses of ancient timber, fossils, geysers, and beautifully scalded pool borders which made the region valuable have been broken up to obtain transportable specimens, which have been made articles of fraudulent commerce. The preservation of these animals and wonders, and the construction of roads, bridges, etc., are necessary to carry out the act. The opening of the great Yellowstone route by steamboats, and the approach of several railroad routes, in rapid construction toward it, show the immediate need of practical means, both to preserve the Park from irreparable damage, and to make the beauties enjoyable.

An executive order has been issued curtailing the Fort Keogh reservation to one-fourth its present dimensions. This reservation occupies only that part of the existing temporary reservation which lies in the south-west angle of the Yellowstone and Tongue rivers, with some land on the north bank of the Yellowstone necessary to control the ferry across that river, and a site on the east bank of Tongue river for bridge or ferry.

TERRY AND MILES.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press has this to say in regard to the rumored embroglio between Gens. Terry and Miles, which we believe to be a correct statement of facts: "We may take the opportunity to say that paragraphs have been floating around in the Eastern newspapers to the effect that since the defeat and capture of the Nez Percés last summer, Gen. Miles has shown a disposition to run the military affairs in the Upper Missouri region, and that Gen. Terry had been obliged to remind him gently that he was commanding; this department. We learn there is no truth in the statements. The most friendly and cordial feelings exist between Gens. Terry and Gen. Miles, and nothing has occurred which warrants any rumor of insubordination on his part. He is a very enterprising officer, however, and does not like to remain idle when there are any hostile Indians supposed to be prowling around in his neighborhood."

A NEW INVENTION.

Prof. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, and whose improvements in the telephone are so well known, has taken another step in this line and perfected what he calls an airplane. It is an instrument into which words can be articulated. They gather such force as to be heard for a number of miles with great distinctness. It is in fact a talking fog-horn. By its means vessels could converse while three or four miles apart, and signal station officers could warn vessels of a dangerous coast in a more intelligent manner than is now done by the fog-horn. A company of London merchants have faith enough in the new invention to enter upon negotiations looking to its application to the telegraph wires in London.

SAV TILDEN'S TAXES.

Judge Blatchford Decides Against the Distinguished Defendant.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, gave a decision to-day in the suit of the United States against ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, to recover some \$150,000 income tax, alleged to be due the Government by defendant. The suit, it will be remembered, was brought in the United States District Court when Mr. Tilden was the Democratic candidate for President, and it is alleged that the suit was only brought for political purposes. The counsel for Mr. Tilden set up a demurrer, and the case was argued at great length.

What General Sherman Thinks About

Gen. Sherman was interviewed on the 20th of March by a newspaper reporter, and this is what the reporter gives as the result of his talk: "General Sherman says that the advice received by him as to the movements of Sitting Bull are quite conflicting. He does not attach much importance to them thus far, though a letter was recently received by him from across the border saying that Sitting Bull was in command of a large force of Indians, well armed, who were intent on moving over the border against the frontier American settlements. No plan of active operations has yet been decided upon by our military authorities, but every effort, General Sherman says, is being made to strengthen Fort Buford, Keogh, Custer and Benton so as to encourage settlers and others to occupy the lands and make the valley of the Yellowstone a barrier between the friendly and hostile Indians just as has been done hitherto in the valleys of the Platte and Arkansas. The result, he hopes, will be that all the Indians of the Sioux family that are susceptible of civilization will remain along the Missouri river, while the disaffected and hostile Indians will follow, go north of the Missouri river, in the neighborhood of Milk river, and over into the British Possessions. In due time these will also be brought into subjection or forced to remain in British territory, when we shall have a responsible government to deal with in regard to the control and conduct of these Indians. The Canadian authorities have power to punish them, while we have not. Gen. Sherman does not feel much apprehension of danger from Sitting Bull and his followers."

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

[Bismarck Tribune, 15th ult.] Protect the Yellowstone Park by all means possible and practicable. It is a creation that no vandal should be suffered to gaze upon. Secretary Schurz's request for \$15,000 to improve and protect should be granted without a dissenting voice. The report of the superintendent of the Park shows the absolute necessity for a live guardian—one who can shoot. The superintendent says that the act of March 18, '78, set aside and dedicated the Yellowstone National Park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and provided formally against trespassers and for the preservation from injury and spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, and natural curiosities and wonders within it, and their retention in their natural condition; also, against the destruction of fish and game, and for the construction of roads and bridges therein. No appropriation has yet been made to execute this legislation within my personal knowledge, which is confirmed by official publications and those of travelers. Valuable forests of pine and cedar timber have been prostrated and fired, impeded by the careless use of fire. Bison, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, and other beautiful and valuable animals have been slaughtered by the thousands merely for their tongues and skulls. Great masses of ancient timber, fossils, geysers, and beautifully scalded pool borders which made the region valuable have been broken up to obtain transportable specimens, which have been made articles of fraudulent commerce. The preservation of these animals and wonders, and the construction of roads, bridges, etc., are necessary to carry out the act. The opening of the great Yellowstone route by steamboats, and the approach of several railroad routes, in rapid construction toward it, show the immediate need of practical means, both to preserve the Park from irreparable damage, and to make the beauties enjoyable.

NEW TO-DAY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOZEMAN, IN THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 15TH, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (see schedule) \$74,162 73

Overdrafts 314 38

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 50,000 00

U. S. Bonds to secure deposits 50,000 00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 12,314 03

Due from approved reserve agents 125 51

Due from other National Banks 24,157 27

Real estate, furniture and fixtures 2,500 00

Current expenses and taxes paid 1,225 95

Premiums paid and other cash items, including stamps 11,000 00

U. S. Bills of other denominations 173 71

Fractional currency (including nickel) 521 00

Specie (including gold Treasury certificates) 64 80

Legal tender notes 666 80

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) 2,350 00

Total \$239,916 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$50,000 00

Undivided profits 7,000 00

National Bank Notes Outstanding 2,022 56

Individual deposits subject to check 24,750 98

Demanded certificates of deposit 2,029 50

Time certificates of deposit 20,300 11

Certified checks 2,500 00

United States deposits 40,616 20

Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers 17,482 62

Total \$239,916 16

Territory of Montana, J. S. County of Gallatin, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. G. DOW, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of April, 1878.

A. D. McPHERSON, Probate Judge.

CORRECT—Attest: W. H. MARTIN, W. W. ALDERSON, T. BRUNETT, Directors.

Dederick's Celebrated RAY PRESSES.

THE NEW IMPROVED PRESSES RAY WITHOUT TANKING OR STOPPING. Sent for Description and Prices to SHEPHERD, WHEELER & CO., 910 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Agricultural Implements and Horse and Cattle Specialties. Please state in what paper you read this.

Montana News.

[Husbandman.] The oldest Montana firm that now exists, is the firm of Worden & Co., of Missoula, who commenced business in 1820, within four miles of their present location.

[Independent.] In the last three days the First National Bank has received 7,800 ounces of silver bullion.

It is estimated that 2,500 persons visited L. H. Herberich & Bro.'s hanking house yesterday (6th) to see the \$54,000 gold bar from the Penobscot mine.

There is said to be a great many persons on their way to Montana. If they all have a little means they could not come to a better country. There is an opening for energetic men in almost every part of the Territory. Lots of room for stock raisers, miners and capitalists.

[Benton Record.] The steamer Red Cloud has one hundred passengers booked for Montana.

A prospecting tour to the Bear Paw Mountains is in course of preparation.

John J. Healy is now the local editor and business manager of the Record.

Messrs. Moore, McDonald and party had five valuable horses stolen from them on the night of the 21st inst., while en route from Cyprus to Benton.

The friends of Judge Tattan will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from the effects of his late accident. The Judge had a close call.

As we go to press, a letter from Tongue river informs us that a heavy snow storm prevailed in that vicinity for several days, about two weeks ago, causing great destruction to cattle. The Tingley Bros., beef contractors for the Tongue river military post, lost about six thousand dollars' worth of fine beef animals. This will be very severe on the farm, as they have lost money on the contract from the start, and will now be on pocket to a large amount.

Telegrams.

Municipal Elections. CINCINNATI, April 3.—The fall returns elect one Republican on the city ticket. The city board stand, councilmen, 29 Republicans and 21 Democrats.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—The entire Democratic city ticket carried by majorities of from 300 to 900. The Republicans gained largely in Aldermen and State visitors. John Black (Dem.) was elected Mayor by a majority of 363 votes.

Rhode Island Election. PROVIDENCE, April 3.—The State election is proceeding quietly. Governor Van Zandt (Rep.) will be re-elected by an increased majority.

Surrender of Cuban Insurgents. HAVANA, April 2.—It is officially reported that 2,600 insurgents have surrendered in the jurisdiction of Manizillo during March. Of these, 1250 were men. The arms of all kinds given up amount to 2,086 pieces.

A Family Drowned. DETROIT, April 3.—Information reached here this evening of the drowning of Henry Crouch, his wife and two children, in a pond near Augusta, Michigan, by the upsetting of a