

The Avant Courier.

MATT. W. ALDERSON, Editor. THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1878.

The News.

Gold commands only 1-8 per cent premium. The exchange of twenty cent pieces has been stopped. The Colorado bank thief has been arrested. The House has passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. A revolution has broken out in Mexico on the Lower Rio Grande. The Erie railroad has been sold to ex-Governor E. D. Morgan for \$8,000,000. On the 25th of April there were fifty petitions in bankruptcy filed in Chicago. The President has nominated George L. Smith Collector of Customs at New Orleans. Twenty-nine persons are known to have been killed by a recent raid of Indians in Texas. In one district in China last year \$9,000 persons died of starvation out of a total population of 95,000. The steamer Helena passed Bismarck on the 20th and is expected to reach Benton by Saturday next. Some of the daily papers keep, as a standing head for their news columns, "England preparing to fight." The Indian Appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the House Committee, is \$1,700,000, \$700,000 less than last year. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company sold about three hundred thousand acres of land last year, at about \$1.50 per acre. More church troubles, resulting in the death of one man and serious wounding of two others, were had in Montreal on the 30th ult. A New Bedford company is preparing to manufacture a new hand-spring needle, in which the eye opens with a spring like a harness-snap. The Territory of Washington, now containing a population of 90,000, is ambitious of soon becoming the thirty-ninth State of the Republic. Out in California, the land of the glorious climate, for the first six months of the year they pray for rain, the remaining six months they run away from floods. In California, as in other parts of the country, the labor market is in a depressed condition. For the first time in its history, white men have been hired at one dollar a day. The Communists of Chicago are arming and drilling. Eight thousand of them are armed with breech-loading rifles, and are causing much uneasiness among property owners. The Utah Northern is now being pushed to its full capacity, forwarding Montana freights. More cars and engines have become a necessity and will soon be put on.—Ogden Freeman. The steamer Gen. Tucker was detained at Pittsburg on account of defective machinery. Commodore Koenig presented her with a piano, a luxury indulged in by few low-river boats. The Tribune's London special says: It has chartered one hundred last emigrants, whose commanders are ordered to treat all Russian privateers as pirates. Stone Lake and other towns in Iowa were visited with a hurricane one day last month, which treated trees, houses, men, cattle, etc., in a very rough manner. Many persons were killed or severely wounded, and much property damaged. The steamer Chambers, while en route up the river from Omaha, was caught in a heavy storm last week and was considerably damaged by being blown ashore. She was stuck for two or three days, but finally got off.—Omaha Bee, 25th ult. The estate of the late Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is reported to be worth about \$150,000. He had policies on his life for \$200,000—\$50,000 in favor of each of his children, and the remaining \$200,000 payable to his widow. CONSTITUTIONAL, April 30.—An affair has occurred between a Russian and Turkish soldier near Donk Pash's barracks, about two miles beyond the fortifications. Eighty men were wounded on both sides. Hereskiere has consequently prohibited the Russian soldiers from crossing the line of demarcation. The heirs of Brigham Young acknowledge a part of the false prophecies stung from the Mormon church, and in accordance therewith, have turned over to John Taylor about half a million dollars worth of property, including the Salt Lake Theatre, Council House, Social Hall, one wooden factory at Provo and a cotton factory at St. George, with the understanding that Taylor will not take from them the remaining millions stolen by Brigham. On the 29th of April, General Gibbon went before the House Military Committee and gave his views on the Indian situation. He favored the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department as an economical and safe plan. He favored the old plan of making the command-in-chief of a post an officio Indian agent. He declared that he did not want war with the Indians, for there was no glory and much danger in such a war. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate on the 23d of April. It contains one very excellent provision. When the lands granted to the company have been surveyed and the company have become entitled to a patent for the same, they are subject to taxation by the State or Territory in which they are situated. The effect of this is to force the company to sell its lands, instead of holding them. It is very proper that if individuals, by improving adjoining lands, enhance the value of the lands of the company, the latter should bear a portion of the burdens of taxation. THE BANKRUPT LAW. By an overwhelming vote, the Senate repealed the bankrupt law. An attempt was made to modify it, but nothing would satisfy but an unconditional repeal, against which there were but six votes. The following is the text of the bill as it passed: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bankrupt law, approved March 3, 1867, and all acts in amendment or supplementary thereto, or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, however, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect, but as to all such pending cases, and all future proceedings therein, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

Answers to Mr. Edwards' Articles.—OUR STOCK INTERESTS. Cattle vs. Sheep.

We are continually talking about grasshoppers, especially talk a little about sheep; both are very destructive to vegetation. Our cattle are willing to feed after grasshoppers, but not after sheep. But our cattle may not understand that we are depending on the fine wool of the sheep for a part of our clothing, and that the sheep are therefore entitled to a part of our grass.

In reference to the articles by Mr. Edwards, in regard to sheep, lately published in the AVANT COURIER, they can only be considered as a misunderstanding on his part, for he agrees well enough in his argument to what I said in my article in regard to stock-growing. To save himself the trouble of controverting himself, after complaining about the handling of sheep, Mr. Edwards considers it his duty to give a slight kick at our pride by saying that we are expecting too much from our ranges, which is wrong. We have every reason to expect a great deal from our ranges, considered so great a wonder by all experienced people. They are surpassed by none in the world. Mr. Edwards commences by criticizing our temperature, making it appear disastrous to the improvement of stock. He should know that by representing our climate unfavorably to the improvement of the short-horn, he was giving a bad recommendation for the Merinos, that are considered as the tenderest kind of sheep, and very sensitive to irregular treatment.

The few short-horns of Montana were all imported by Mr. Edwards' assertion. With their noble appearance, they turn their heads and quivers to him, and say, "Look there, young man, and convince yourself that you don't know much about what you say; we have never shaken out the cedar bush, and we never shall as long as there is a stray pile in Montana for us to eat."

As for the war which Mr. Edwards declares, would it once exist between cattle and sheep, there is no necessity for such a statement. He at one time encourages the improvement of cattle; then he tries to destroy the reputation of the short-horn. With what will you then improve our beef? Representing them as merely a machine to turn the agricultural products into meat; yes, they have done it with such an astonishing paying advantage that they have created for themselves an inextinguishable reputation throughout the world, and they can convert our ranch grass into gold if we only give them a show and our protection. We are fully satisfied that the short-horn can be improved to a great extent from their present condition at the time of their importation to Montana. With an even chance they will stand our climate and the hard winter better than any cattle we have here at present, and will winter many more pounds of beef with less expense than sheep will mutton. And when it comes to the shipping, the experienced shippers claim that beef can be shipped for about one-fifth of the expense required in shipping mutton. A car that will ship sixteen head of cattle will only ship six head of sheep, and three steers will contain as many pounds of meat as fifty ordinary sheep—and what a difference exists in the demand. While there is a great and continual demand for our beef from Europe, there is no demand from other countries for our mutton. Purchasing wool to be used in the manufacture of cloth, they generally leave the sheep for the Chicago market on which Mr. Edwards relies to dispose of the surplus mutton of Montana. But Mr. Edwards says that in England they have plenty of sheep themselves and that they have been the fortune of the country. Every country has a right to consider her fortune good or bad according to her natural resources. England contains among her laboring class a great many poor people, even if they have special privileges. In Europe, where the soil cannot be renewed by the plow and seeded over with tame grass, they are very careful not to allow full liberty to sheep, for it is well known that sheep will destroy the pasture, and that cattle will not graze after them. They appreciate the value of the wool just as much as we do, though they would consider it a general loss should their other industries be sacrificed for the sake of the wool crop alone.

The dairy and beef income is a revenue of the first consideration. The sheep occupy the high peaks, where cattle can not go, and therefore do not interfere with early-growing. The same rules are adopted by the English. We find also a great many poor people in Mexico among the shepherd class, where Mr. Edwards says the hoof of the sheep has turned the soil into gold. They may have done it for the benefit of a few men who own large flocks and monopolize the grazing lands of the country, while the rest of the population at large are the sufferers—poor, ignorant and slaves. Is that what we call the fortune of a country? And even in Mexico, where we should not expect a pattern for our civilization, liberality and rights, some of the men who have been there, claim that they have regulations even there. Sheep and goats occupy the poorest and roughest parts of their ranges, while the cattle occupy the best valleys and have easy access to water; and that it is very easy to see more wealth exists among cattle-growers than among those who raise sheep alone.

An ancient writer says: "Sheep are the most profitable cattle to keep." Mr. Edwards would not say this, unless he meant we would be left to depend on sheep straight. As backward as some consider us to be here in Montana we are not so much behind as that, and if we can only keep the sheep in their proper place and be able to guard against their accumulating to too great an extent, we may never be that bad off. We shall likely keep horses and cattle to do our work, to help us in marketing our products—yes, even in marketing our wool for generations to come, and perhaps be able to teach our daughters how to manufacture dairy produce with scientific economy and care, so they can make as good wives and mothers to the future generation as their mothers have been to the present, and teach all our children that all kinds of domestic animals are useful and even necessary in their proper place, especially for the complete success of agricultural pursuits, which are certainly the most valuable to a country, being the source of all our wealth.

In regard to sheep of an ordinary quality being more profitable for us to keep, as I read in my article in print, although Mr. Edwards is right in making the assertion appear as unreasonable, I had qualified the statement by saying that in view of our present record on improvement and the ruling prices of wool, "I think sheep of ordinary quality would be more profitable for us." When I said this, I did not advocate the raising of poor stock, for I believe in raising the best quality of all kinds of stock.

In regard to the comparison of annual revenue from cattle and sheep I am satisfied that the general opinion will agree with what I have previously said that our steers of ordinary quality at present prices grow five dollars a year per head of beef alone, saying nothing of stock cattle, work cattle, and dairy cows, which produce a great deal more, and I believe I do not underestimate when I calculate the annual revenue of sheep of ordinary quality at one dollar per head.

It cannot be disputed that a piece of pasture, capable of carrying a steer a long time, will last five head of sheep for a short time only. To offset the smooth statement of Mr. Christian which Mr. Edwards quotes to show the enormous profits of sheep raising, I need only refer him to a statement published in the Rural Press, of California, a year since, of a man offering his entire herd, composed of ten thousand sheep, and a little more so. The profit of most of the best sheep will not amount to more than that derived from dead cattle, in proportion to the number of deaths, and especially is this the case when the scab carries off the sheep, leaving them very poor and mangled.

If we are demanding an improvement on our present system of stock growing, it is certainly not with the view of depriving any specialty from its right to the advantages offered us by nature. My object in writing is to help devise some system that will help us in our present condition, and more so to avoid confusion and trouble in the future; as our neighbors have had trouble, we have good reason to apprehend the same here. The sheep have certainly got some right to our ranges, and it is to our interest to own as many of them as we can fairly accommodate, but the idea suggested by some of our papers, that the sheep should remain unmolested by any other kind of stock, when they have got all the advantages and control turn all the cattle out of the country if they were permitted to, is like placing the plow before the horse and trying to make it work in that way. It should be the cattle that should remain unmolested by the sheep as it is everywhere else. We are demanding this here in reasonable time so it will not cause any misunderstanding among stock growers and avoid provocation and conflict as much as possible.

Montana News.

The Red Cloud has 275 tons of freight, 58 cabin and about 30 deck passengers. M. E. Walton recently picked up in his claim in Trinity Gulch a gold nugget weighing 17 ounces. The Territorial penitentiary at Deer Lodge is full—twenty-eight guests—and no more can be accommodated. A gold nugget in their claim having a value of \$2000.

D. C. Pratt has been awarded the contract to supply Fort Shaw with 3,150 cords of wood at \$2 per cord. The steamer Helena has on board a span of fine-bred horses, said to be worth \$2,000 consigned to a stock-raiser on San River. Mr. John C. Rainford, late of the Crow Agency, is visiting Mrs. O'Keefe, his late wife's sister, near Missoula, and will shortly locate in Butte.

There were three distinct shocks of earthquake at Glendive, on the Yellowstone, on the 10th of April. They occurred at intervals of half an hour. One of the deck hands of the steamer Big Horn, now at Benton, fell overboard on the trip up, and although a good swimmer, was drowned before a boat could reach him. During the month of April there was melted at the U. S. Assay Office the following bullion: Gold, \$14,274 80; silver, \$33,690 00; total, \$47,964 80.

The farmers of the Missouri valley all agree that the grasshoppers are hatching out thicker than was ever known before. It is their impression that the eggs will all be hatched out soon. A Chinaman employed in the Scott House kitchen took a something at something to him by the cook a few days ago, and threw a kettle full of boiling water at him, severely scalding his victim on the back and shoulders.—New North-West.

While in the East, Mr. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Hecla Company, invested heavily in machinery, purchasing no less than five steam engines, a diamond drill, together with the machinery and pipes for compressed air necessary to operate a said drill. In Pettit, Robinson & Co's mill, Daniel Day was thrown out of the window and injured.

LATER.—Investigation confirms the opinion that the first estimates of the loss of life were exaggerated. The number of dead was now placed at seventeen. There was many thrilling incidents and narrow escapes. Daniel Day was blown the whole length of Pettit, Robinson & Co's mill and thrown out of a rear window, and escaped. One of our fellow workers who went into the mill had escaped alive from the explosion and was observed crawling through the dark, hungry flames towards the track of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, directly in the rear of the Washburn mill. He managed to reach the track and there evidently became exhausted and fell back into the raging hell behind, where his agonies instantly ended.

It now appears that most of the day forced to go home, and only a small night force remain. The loss of property is enormous, but the confusion is too great for an intelligent estimate at present. A rough calculation places it at \$1,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 will fall upon the milling industry, the loss throughout the city by breaking glass etc., is \$10,000. Five flouring mills and one planing mill were destroyed, besides adjoining property.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, which may be increased. The search for dead has progressed all day as fast as the fire could be extinguished and the ruins cooled. Up to 11 o'clock this morning the black and white recognizable remains of seven of the unfortunate victims of the Washburn mill had been recovered. These were carefully covered and carried to the machine shop of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and deposited on the floor at the southern end of the building, while a crowd of anxious relatives were waiting to identify the lost. They were at the scene, or what remained in the shape of charred bones or little heaps of black ashes which emitted a sickening odor, will never be forgotten by any

of the spectators. But one body bore any resemblance to a human form, and even this was horribly distorted, with the head, arms and legs burned to a crisp or removed and the trunk partially eaten away by the terrific heat. This is believed to be that of John Boyer. Smaller fragments of bodies were ranged in close proximity to the large trunk above described. Seven were deposited altogether, one of which was brought in an elevator bucket. The search was industriously continued all through the afternoon. The estimates of the number of dead based upon the bodies recovered and those known to be in the mill and inquiries for the missing, place it at 16.

The smaller casualties of burns, bruises, and wounds are numerous, and further developments may increase or decrease the number of dead. It is not likely all the bodies will be recovered. The only bodies identified are those of Jacob Rhodes, John Boyer and Charles Wilbur. The following is the valuation of the mills destroyed: Washburn, a six-story stone building, \$300,000; Humboldt, \$300,000; Diamond, \$300,000; Galaxy, \$350,000; Zenith, \$300,000; Pettit, Robinson & Co., \$125,000.

British Agent Murdered. CALCUTTA, May 2.—Cooper, the British political agent at Bhamo, in the kingdom of Burmah, and two Sepoys, have been murdered by the Sepoy guard. The assassins have been arrested. There is no reason to suppose that the assassination was the result of a native political plot.

New Russian Ambassador to Turkey. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—News of the appointment of "Yine Labon off" to Russian Ambassador to Turkey is confirmed. Chilis Pasha, not Iamed Pasha, is to be Turkish Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Eighty Thousand British Volunteers. LONDON, April 29.—At a meeting tonight of the committee to promote the organization of the Active Service Volunteer Army, two Generals, five Colonels and many members of Parliament joined the committee. Thirty officers and 300 men yesterday signified a willingness to join the force, and many were enrolled to-day. The total number of volunteers so far is about 50,000.

Tex Perce Indians. CHICAGO, May 2.—Several Tex Perce Indians passed through here to-day en route to Canada, where they will have a talk with the Indians who have left their reservations and agencies, and will urge them to return.

Funeral of Secretary Everts' Son. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The funeral of Wm. Everts took place from St. Paul's Church this forenoon. The Secretary and Mrs. Everts were absent, having been called to New York by the dangerous illness of another son.

Washington News. WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Treasury has not yet accepted a tender of the proprietor of the Bonanza silver mines to furnish all the silver that the government may need at the Carson City and San Francisco mints at London quotations. The matter is still under consideration. Orders have been sent to the various mints and sub-treasuries to pay out the 20-cent silver pieces. There is \$250,000 in these coins outstanding.

Mysterious Killing of a Party of Trappers. LINCOLN, Neb., May 3.—Intelligence reached here to-day that Luther Holbrook, Herman Allen, and two brothers named Sutton, who were encamped some two months ago on Dismal river for trapping and hunting purposes, had been found dead with bullet holes through their heads. A neighbor named Hargraves, who had threatened them, is suspected of the crime. Parties have gone out to investigate.

Railroad Earnings.—The cost of the Ashcroft Disaster. CHICAGO, April 30.—The annual report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for the year 1877 shows: Freight earnings, \$9,476,698; passenger earnings, \$3,263,196; other earnings, \$25,351; total, \$13,765,155. Increase in the net earnings over last year, \$166,000. President Vanderbilt says that of the 92 persons killed by the Ashcroft disaster, 83 have been settled for, and of the 61 wounded, 56 have been settled for. This absorbed \$153,800 of the earnings.

Surrender of Maceo, the Cuban Leader. HAVANA, May 2.—Creditable rumors have prevailed since yesterday of the surrender of Maceo, the Cuban leader. It is supposed that the government has such intelligence, but defers its publication until all the facts are known. Cuban refugees continue to flock back to the island. Over one hundred have just returned from Key West. The rumors of the surrender of Maceo are received with much gratification. An easier feeling prevails among merchants and planters over prospects of complete pacification.

Democratic Move on Hayes' Title. CHICAGO, May 3.—The Journal's Washington special says: The Post says the present arrangement is for Clarkson N. Potter to introduce in the House on Monday a resolution of investigation into the Presidential election. The resolution will be accompanied by the original documents comprising the recent statements of McLean and Dennis. It is proposed to have the resolution so drawn as to cover the alleged frauds in Louisiana, and in connection therewith will be submitted some affidavits of persons connected with the Returning Board which have been recently prepared, and have been withheld from the public until the whole subject could be brought before the House. Certain documents in that connection which would create a sensation, and not fall flat like the McLean and Dennis statements.

Another Revolutionary Party on the Rio Grande. GALVESTON, Texas, May 2.—A telegram from General Switzer to General Ord says a resolution of investigation into the alleged frauds in Louisiana, and in connection therewith will be submitted some affidavits of persons connected with the Returning Board which have been recently prepared, and have been withheld from the public until the whole subject could be brought before the House. Certain documents in that connection which would create a sensation, and not fall flat like the McLean and Dennis statements.

Explosion in Flour Mills. The Greater Part of the Mills in Minneapolis Destroyed. A Large Number of Persons Killed and Wounded. MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—At 7 o'clock this evening the city was shaken by an earthquake of a terrific explosion, which was promptly traced to a group of flouring mills in what is known as "the platform," just above St. Anthony Falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the great Washburn mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash, which crushed the immense structure like an egg shell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed the Thompson & Hoyt and Emaholts mills, and the flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Galaxy mills, and those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Collins, Enoch Newton & Co., O'Brien Hayward & Co., the Washburn A and B mills, and lesser structures down the bank of the river nearly to the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad shops. The destruction from the shock of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares, and buildings shaken throughout the city. At 8:30 the fire was raging within these limits, and the flames were working valiantly to subdue the mangled. The immediate theory of the explosion is that it was caused by gas generating in the patent middlings purifier. The loss of life is undoubtedly great, but the full details are lacking in the confusion that surrounds the scene. The rumors made the dead from 70 to 80, but this is not borne out by inquiry. The explosion took place at the hour of changing the day for the night, and many of both sexes were undoubtedly in the building. Twenty-two men went on in the Washburn mill at 6:30 o'clock, none of whom have been heard from. Many others of the day force must have been in the building. The list of killed and injured, so far as ascertained, is as follows:

Big Mill.—Charles Henning, Fred Merrill, Clark Willbur, Wm. Leslie, Cyrus Ewing Ewing Willbur, Walter Savage, Patrick Build, Ed Merrill, Harry Hicks, E. W. Hurbank, and one unknown. Aug. Smith was blown out of the mill—John Boyer was killed. David Ward had gone out after a pail of water and escaped unhurt. Galxy mill—Joe Mant, in the third story, after the wall was blown out, jumped down into the canal and escaped unhurt. Roath mill—Widestrum and Frederick George.

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The smaller casualties of burns, bruises, and wounds are numerous, and further developments may increase or decrease the number of dead. It is not likely all the bodies will be recovered. The only bodies identified are those of Jacob Rhodes, John Boyer and Charles Wilbur. The following is the valuation of the mills destroyed: Washburn, a six-story stone building, \$300,000; Humboldt, \$300,000; Diamond, \$300,000; Galaxy, \$350,000; Zenith, \$300,000; Pettit, Robinson & Co., \$125,000.

British Agent Murdered. CALCUTTA, May 2.—Cooper, the British political agent at Bhamo, in the kingdom of Burmah, and two Sepoys, have been murdered by the Sepoy guard. The assassins have been arrested. There is no reason to suppose that the assassination was the result of a native political plot.

New Russian Ambassador to Turkey. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—News of the appointment of "Yine Labon off" to Russian Ambassador to Turkey is confirmed. Chilis Pasha, not Iamed Pasha, is to be Turkish Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Explosion in Flour Mills. The Greater Part of the Mills in Minneapolis Destroyed. A Large Number of Persons Killed and Wounded. MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—At 7 o'clock this evening the city was shaken by an earthquake of a terrific explosion, which was promptly traced to a group of flouring mills in what is known as "the platform," just above St. Anthony Falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the great Washburn mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash, which crushed the immense structure like an egg shell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed the Thompson & Hoyt and Emaholts mills, and the flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Galaxy mills, and those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Collins, Enoch Newton & Co., O'Brien Hayward & Co., the Washburn A and B mills, and lesser structures down the bank of the river nearly to the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad shops. The destruction from the shock of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares, and buildings shaken throughout the city. At 8:30 the fire was raging within these limits, and the flames were working valiantly to subdue the mangled. The immediate theory of the explosion is that it was caused by gas generating in the patent middlings purifier. The loss of life is undoubtedly great, but the full details are lacking in the confusion that surrounds the scene. The rumors made the dead from 70 to 80, but this is not borne out by inquiry. The explosion took place at the hour of changing the day for the night, and many of both sexes were undoubtedly in the building. Twenty-two men went on in the Washburn mill at 6:30 o'clock, none of whom have been heard from. Many others of the day force must have been in the building. The list of killed and injured, so far as ascertained, is as follows:

JULIUS BASINSKI, BOZEMAN, M. T., Invites special attention to his CHOICE STOCK FANCY NOTIONS, Smokers' Articles, CANDIES, NUTS AND CIGARS, SILVERWARE, WATCHES AND CLOCKS, (of Celebrated Manufacturers) GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, SILK NECK-WEAR, HATS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, AC., &C. He carries a large selection of the latest designs and best material manufactured. He will always adhere to this rule: To meet prices satisfactory to the purchaser. STRICTLY AT COST! READ THIS. With a view of Closing Out his entire stock of Merchandise, First of Jan., 1878, sell all kinds of Goods at Bottom Prices. And for CASH ONLY. I am bound to close out my stock of Clothing and every variety. Come and see my extra low prices and prices.

ALEX. PROFFITT, Prop'r. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS, BRICK BLOCK, MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, MONTANA. Jas. B. Finch, [Successor to Finch & Nicholson.] BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT. Can still be found at his old stand, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

City Meat Market. Wholesale & Retail. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS, BRICK BLOCK, MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, MONTANA. Jas. B. Finch, [Successor to Finch & Nicholson.] BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT. Can still be found at his old stand, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

General Merchandise. T. BRUNETT. Dealers in A. LAMME & CO., LESTER S. WILLSON, WALTER COOPER. [Brick Block, Bozeman, Montana.]

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LESTER S. WILLSON, [SUCCESSOR TO RICH & WILLSON.] Dealer in General Merchandise, and Freighter, Corner Main and Bozeman Streets. Bozeman, Mont.

Complete Stock. Always on hand, and sales made at the lowest living market. Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars, Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, HARDWARE, Harness & Saddlery, The Largest and Best Selected Dry Goods.

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