

The Avant Courier.

MATT. W. ALDERSON, Editor. THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

The News.

The Courts of California have decided that the Chinese cannot vote in that State. The Senate voted to postpone the repeal of the bankrupt act until January 1st, 1878.

Incurred to the thickness of a quarter of an inch on the night of May 1st in Ogden, Utah. Dr. Mary Walker is said to be dangerously ill. She refuses to take the physician's prescriptions and will likely recover.

Wes. Travis cleared himself of having tried to bribe Jayman Ammerman at a recent trial in the Black Hills, and has been discharged.

W. S. O'Brien, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, died in California May 31, after a lingering illness. His property is roughly estimated at from fifteen to twenty millions.

On the 12th of May Dr. Helmholtz was arrested in the streets of New York, having become suddenly insane. He was discharged from an asylum as cured a short time since.

The commission sent out by the French Government to Ogden, Utah, were only able to photograph the last portion of the transit of Mercury, on the 6th inst., on account of the stormy weather.

Captain and Mrs. M. V. Bates are exhibiting themselves in Eastern cities. They are each seven feet eleven and a half inches high. He weighs 495 pounds, while her weight is 450 pounds.

Thirty thousand tons of fresh beef and mutton, worth \$8,350,000, were imported into Great Britain from this country during 1877. The bulk of it was sold by the butchers as "prime English beef."

The Communists are arming in Cincinnati. Three thousand have already been supplied with guns, and others are arming as rapidly as possible. The authorities are not idle, and should any outbreak occur no mercy will be shown to the Communists.

Threats have been made by Fenians of making war on Canada. Not only are these threats made by Fenians in Canada and New York, but the Mayor of Montreal has received a letter from Massachusetts stating that the Fenians were making formidable preparations for a raid on Canada.

England still keeps threatening Russia, and a London telegram of the 9th says: "As a result of the mobilization of the army and militia reserves, 33,000 trained soldiers have taken their places in the ranks. The laboratory department at Woolwich Arsenal has received an order for 1,300,000 casks of biscuits and crackers to be carried on pack saddles. Fifteen hundred tons of preserved meat have been received from the United States. The dissolution of Parliament is not now anticipated."

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Col. Black informs us that it is the evident intention of Jay Gould, at an early day, to construct the Utah Northern railroad via Henry's Lake to the National Park and on down the Yellowstone to the settlements of Eastern Montana. By taking this route the Pleasant Valley range will be avoided, a more practical winter route obtained, and the large passenger and freight traffic for the Park and the flourishing and rapidly increasing settlements of the Yellowstone country will then be secured to the Narrow Gauge and the Union Pacific railroads.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill this year, now pending before Congress, appropriates \$273,400 for the Indians in Montana, as follows: Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegrans, \$40,000. Crows, \$127,000. Flatheads and other confederated tribes, \$16,400. Yankton Sioux, \$90,000.

The bill appropriates \$20,000 for the mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep-Eaters in Idaho. The total amount recommended for this year for all agencies is \$4,772,375.70. The appropriation last year was \$4,829,865.60.

The Indians' Coffee and Sugar Rations.

Orders have been given by Mr. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, forbidding further gratuitous issue of coffee and sugar to the Indians at their agencies. In order to secure application to duty on their part, he says that only as they work, and in payment for their labor, will they receive coffee and sugar rations in future. These two articles of diet are known to have an important influence with the Indians, and Mr. Hayt believes they will be likely to form a part of the agencies employed in controlling them. At the Cheyenne agency the plan is to be put into operation at once, the Cheyennes being already quite restless and irritable because they are not furnished with these commodities as rations. But the Indian Bureau is firm on this point. Some of the agents are much exercised about this policy, because they say it will cause war. Army officers also agree that this plan of Mr. Hayt's is the surest way to bring on a war that could be suggested.

Mexican Atrocities and Theft on the Rio Grande.

Chicago, May 9.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: A letter has just been received by Representative Schlicher from a prominent citizen of Corpus Christi, Texas, which contains the following reliable statement regarding the recent terrible and outrageous murders committed in Webb, Duval and surrounding counties, by Mexicans in the garb of Indians: I have lived in the counties of San Patricio, Live Oak and Mizes for 30 years, and I have been through all the troubles of the frontier. I have never seen such wholesale slaughter. They took little boys from seven to twelve years old, and two men on horseback would hold them up by the hands, while the third would take out their entrails. The men they would shoot and take out their entrails. This was seen by men and women, who were hid in the brush, and we found the bodies as told us and in the manner stated. The killed amounted to about 25 men and 15 children, from 7 to 15 years old. This raid was made to get horses for the Mexican army, and I am told by good authority that all the raiders receive the money they can get for the horses they bring safe over the Rio Grande. I think they must have crossed over the Rio Grande with about 500 or 600 head of saddle horses. These were about 45 riders altogether, about 20 in the party that did the killing, about 10 in the one that was below San Diego and 8 or 10 in the one that crossed above Eagle Pass. When I say 500 or 600 head of horses I mean the number that was taken by the party that did the killing. The party that crossed the Rio Grande below Eagle Grande City had about 150 head of horses. I do not know how many horses they crossed above Eagle Pass.

FLOUR MILL EXPLOSIONS.

To the Editor of the Avant Courier:

After reading the article in the COURIER, of the great explosion of flour mills in Minneapolis, Minn., which is the greatest and most destructive of the kind on record, we have concluded a few items in regard to flour mill explosions would be of interest to many of your readers, as well as to many millers who, like very imperfect and erroneous ideas in regard to mill explosions. Flour mill explosions are no new thing to millers, but are comparatively new and strange to the public masses, and it may seem strange to tell them that almost any flour mill at full work is liable to explode at any time, under a combination of certain circumstances. Theories had been previously constructed to account for the phenomena of flour mill explosions, but the subject was first brought into prominence in 1872, by the explosion of the Tradeston Mills, at Glasgow, Scotland. Destructive fires had, before that date, happened in different parts of Germany, but the appalling magnitude of the disaster that overtook the Tradeston Mills, in July, 1872, at once elicited a general discussion and attracted the notice of scientists.

A similar explosion occurred at the City Mills, Port Dundas, Scotland, September 15, 1874, attended with less disaster, but served to keep fresh in the minds of the millers the possibility of explosions taking place any time, under a combination of certain circumstances.

The first opinion as to the cause of these phenomena which we shall notice, is that of Dr. W. Smith, of Manchester, England, who gave considerable attention to the subject. He relates how an explosion was produced in a steam mill at Budapest, Hungary, which blew the roof of the building off and caused other damages, by workmen mixing some fine varieties of flour. The door of the mixing room was left open and a thick cloud of flour dust became ignited from a light. A similar explosion took place at Friedriet, Germany. Dr. Smith states his opinion as follows: "It has been demonstrated that flour and bran intimately mixed and in a fine state of division gives off a gas at 450° Fahrenheit, which, when mixed with nine volumes of air, forms an explosive mixture, liable at any time to be fired by a spark or flame."

Willie, a German chemist, has advanced the theory that flour in the form of impalpable powder undergoes rapid combustion when ignited, and that during the process of combustion, a highly explosive hydro-carbon gas is generated, which, when mixed with air, becomes highly explosive. Perhaps the most generally received opinion is that advanced by Prof. MacAdam, who says: "The chemistry of grain and flour may assist us in arriving at an understanding regarding these fire explosions. The chemical components are principally starch and gluten, with small proportions of gum, sugar, oil, woody fiber and ash. The starch and woody fiber are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, so are also the gum, sugar and oil, and the gluten contains these elements accompanied by nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus. All these proximate constituents are combustible when burned in the ordinary way, and are consumed with greater rapidity when diffused as a cloud through the air. When the flour is showered from a sieve placed some distance above a gas flame, rapid combustion takes place; indeed, the flour burns with explosive rapidity, and the flame licks up the flour showers somewhat in the same way that it flashes through a mixture of gas and air, or that it travels along a train of gunpowder. Similarly, the flour blown into a cloud by a pair of bellows, at once takes fire and burns with a sudden and violent flash. The smut taken from the grain during cleaning, and the shorts separated from the flour, burn with equal readiness."

Such is the theory of Prof. MacAdam, whose eminence as a scientist entitles it to a high consideration. Yours truly, MILL OWNER.

THE MONTANA AND DAKOTA MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to whom was referred the bill to provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a military telegraph line in Montana and Dakota reported favorably on the same. This appropriates the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a military telegraph line from Deadwood, in the Territory of Dakota, to Fort Ellis, in the Territory of Montana, embracing by connection the line of military Posts at or near the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers, Gen. Sherman, in writing the Honorable Secretary of War, says: "I most heartily approve of the measure."

A telegraph line from Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, to Fort Keogh, Custer and Ellis, in Montana, would be most valuable to the military authorities. Its maintenance will cost less than the usual military couriers sent from Post to Post, using up and killing annually many horses. This telegraph will furnish prompt intelligence along a line which must soon be occupied by settlers, and will greatly facilitate such settlements, soon to be followed by the usual stages and travel. The Secretary of War, Geo. W. McCrary, concurs in the views expressed in General Sherman's letter.

General Sherman notices with pleasure the introduction of the bill, and writes the chairman of the committee as follows: "If you can in any way expedite the passage of this bill it would be of the greatest importance to the military service and a large economy in our expenditures. If it will be of great value in our military operations. The necessity for a line of this kind has been so great that if I could only have gotten money enough out of our army appropriations to have purchased the wire and insulators and hire a good foreman, I would have put the wire up myself by the labor of the troops, and would have had it built now. I am so anxious about this line, or some other line making connection with the Posts named, that I believe we could put it up from Deadwood to Fort Ellis without its costing a cent more than \$30,000. Gen. Crook writes: 'In a regard to this project I beg leave to say that I regard it as a measure of public importance. In a military point of view it would be of incalculable value, and any reasonable sum expended in aid thereof would, in my opinion, result in a large saving to the public treasury.'

The same view of it would apply to other branches of the public service, notably the Indian Department. As in the Indian Department the letters from the above persons the committee reported as follows: "From these official documents, it appears the construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed military telegraph line are necessary for the public service; and, in addition to the value of the line as respects prompt transmission of military orders and dispatches of the Government, will really prove an economy, costing less

than the usual employment of military couriers sent from Post to Post, with the attendant risks of life and property. The necessity for prompt intelligence along this range of military Posts cannot, in the judgment of your committee, be questioned, and the line will greatly benefit and expedite military movements in a section overrun with hostile Indians, where troops are constantly employed in checking depredations upon the settlers. "The bill provides that private dispatches of lawful nature may be transmitted over the line, when the same is not needed for public use, at reasonable rates, to be established by the Secretary of War. This will create, as your committee are advised and believe, an amount of revenue at least sufficient to keep the same in repair, if not more. The rules and regulations governing the use of the line are to be determined by the Secretary of War, so that it will be strictly under control of the military authorities. Other departments of the Government, and notably the Indian Bureau, as suggested by General Crook, will be largely benefited by the construction of this line. "Your committee, therefore, in view of the recommendations of the Secretary of War, of the General of the Army, Lieutenant General Sherman, and General Crook, believe the construction of the proposed line of telegraph is a military necessity, and will accomplish desirable results of value to the Government and to the people of that locality. They therefore recommend the passage of the bill."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The following is the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as introduced in the Senate April 23rd, 1878. The bill was ordered to be printed, and awaits the action of the House of Representatives.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: "SEC. 1. That the grants, rights, privileges, corporate powers, and franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, conferred upon the Northern Pacific Railroad Company by its charter and the various joint resolutions of Congress amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, granted, and continued to the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as now reorganized, except as hereinafter modified, and to secure the same to the said company, and to secure the same to the holders of any bond or mortgage on the property of the said company, in or the holder of any bond or mortgage on the property of the said company, under its former organization, in any such there be. And ten years' additional time is hereby granted to said company to construct its main line of road, via the valley of the Columbia River and Portland, Oregon, to Kalama, Washington Territory, under its charter and the acts and resolutions of Congress relating thereto, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

"SEC. 2. That this extension is granted upon the express condition and understanding that the pre-emption and homestead claims within the limits of the lands embraced in the grant to the said company, prior to the receipt of the order of withdrawal at the respective district land offices, the lands embraced in such entry shall not be held as within the grant to said company, and shall be patented to the parties lawfully entering the same, and under the provisions of this section, and in case of abandonment by them, shall be open to pre-emption and homestead entry only for actual settlers; but the company shall be entitled to indemnity therefor, as now provided therefor.

"SEC. 3. That certain remaining unadjudged and suspended in the General Land Office on account of an increase of price of the even sections' within the limits of the grant, where the same were made, or based upon settlements made prior to the receipt of the orders of withdrawal aforesaid at the respective district land offices, shall be relieved from such suspension and carried into patent; but nothing in this act shall be construed to affect existing adjustments, nor to authorize the refunding of any moneys received for such lands under existing laws.

"SEC. 4. Actual settlers on any agricultural or grazing lands embraced within the grant to said company, who shall have settled thereon before the completion and acceptance of the section of the road open to settlement, and actual settlers on any agricultural or grazing lands embraced within the said grant remaining unsold at the expiration of eight years from the completion and acceptance, be surveyed by the government, and if not then, at the expiration of eight years after the government survey shall be extended over the same, shall be entitled each to purchase a legal subdivision thereof, or a portion thereof, at the price of not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre, excepting coal, iron, and timber lands, and lands within the right of way for said railroad; Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the lands already earned by said company.

"SEC. 5. That the extension of time granted by section one of this act shall not apply to the main line north of Tacoma, nor to the branch line of said road across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound, in Washington Territory; and the lands heretofore granted to the said company, and are hereby, restored to the public domain, except for the distance of twenty miles north of the portion of said branch line now constructed from Tacoma to Wilkeson in Washington Territory. And the said company shall receive patents for a quantity of land equal to twenty sections per mile on each side of said constructed portion of said branch, such land to be selected from the odd-numbered sections on each side of said constructed branch, and on the north side not farther than twenty miles therefrom; but the said company may select, and receive patent for, lands to make up any deficiency in said quantity, from any of the public lands in Washington Territory within the limits of the grant for the main line.

"SEC. 6. That in case any of the lands heretofore granted by Congress to aid in the construction of said railroad shall become forfeited to the United States, by reason of the failure of said company to perform the conditions hereinafter set forth, or any other, the actual settlers on such of said granted lands as shall not have been earned by said company, who shall have settled thereon under the provisions of this act or by license from said company, shall each have the right to obtain title to such lands, not exceeding one-quarter section, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, as if said grant had not been made.

"SEC. 7. That said company shall be allowed to construct, as well as that portion of the same, and shall transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon said railroad for the

Montana News.

Gold coin is in circulation in Helena. U. S. District Attorney Anderson is on a visit East. The Belmont mine, situated near Helena, was recently sold to Vestel and Frue for \$30,000. On the 7th inst, a brick was run at the U. S. Assay Office in Helena worth \$5,145.49 in gold, and \$68.01 in silver. Mrs. Governor Potts, who is under medical treatment in the East, was not so well when last heard from, and the time of her return is uncertain. Two ladies, near Helena, while driving a fast trotter, were thrown from a buggy on a pile of rocks, and one of them, Mrs. Halford, severely injured. On the 8th inst., Mr. Henry T. Jacobs, who has a hydraulic mine at the mouth of Trinity gulch, near Silver City, picked up a nugget worth about \$175. Mrs. Smith, wife of Jacob Smith, of Upper Sun River, has given birth to another pair of twins. This is the third time Mrs. Smith has given birth to twins. During the week ending Monday, the 6th inst., there was shipped from Butte by Wells, Fargo & Co's express 2,983 pounds of fine bullion, valued at \$24,983.

Among recent departures for the States from Helena was Mrs. Fenn, mother of Mrs. W. F. Sanders, who goes to Ohio on a visit to a daughter whom she has not met for some years. On the 8th inst. freight for Murphy, Neel & Co. was received in Helena, being a portion of the cargo of the steamer Big Horn and the earliest arrival by river route ever received in Montana. A telegram received at Shaw on the 3d inst., from Gen. Gibbon, at Washington, says that the 7th Infantry will surely go to Snelling, Minn., unless an outbreak from the Indians should prevent. Paying quartz is reported to have been struck on the Big Hole, some 25 miles from where Gibbon fought the Nez Perces. An arastra has been started to work the ore, and some of the rest has been exhibited in Missouri. Mr. Con. Kohrs has sent 940 head of steers from Bitter Root south via Rose Hole, where they are now grazing. He will start in a week or two with 300 or 400 head from here, and unite the two bands at Snake river and drive to Laramie. Gen. Brooke has been ordered to remove his command from Helena to the Marias river, at a point about twelve miles from Benton, to watch the movements of the Northern tribes. The command will march in about ten days. On Tuesday afternoon, Tom McKee,

John Bayliss, and George Pope brought in 335 ounces of gold bullion, valued at about \$17 per ounce. This nice little "button" was saved from sixty-nine tons of ore from the "Grubstake" lode, in the Silver Shower mining district.—Madisonian. Our Smith river wood-growers, so far as heard from, are having a hundred per cent increase to their flocks. Cook Bros. have had excellent success with their sheep. At last accounts their home flock was about 1000, and the increase was 110 per cent. They had 200 ewes that gave birth to twins, all of which were saved.—Heraldman.

There is beginning to be a fair head of water in Alder Gulch, and work for the season has opened up on most of the claims, both above and below town. Present indications are that the water will hold a good stage during the summer, and should it do so, claim owners in the gulch will realize large dividends, as we have never before seen the "muds" in as good shape for work at the beginning of a season.—Madisonian.

John W. Farley, foreman of the Granite Mining Co., Gold Hill, which is working the old Rich & Rogers ground, met with a serious accident last Friday. The workmen are prospecting some ground and Mr. Farley was in a twelve foot cut, stooping down, when a 75 pound boulder which had become detached some hundreds of yards above and rolled down, jumped off the top of the cut and struck him in the back to the left of the spine. The blow was terrific and it is almost miraculous that he was not killed instantly. Had it struck an inch nearer the spine it would have crushed it. As it was three ribs were broken off and his condition was deemed critical. A conveyance was sent for him and Dr. Mitchell summoned instantly. He was brought to St. Joseph's Hospital. He told his men when he left he would be back at work in ten days, and from the fact that he is already walking around it is probable he will soon recover. He must possess an iron frame or he would have never lived to get out of the cut.—New North-West.

River News.

The steamer Big Horn left Bismarck May 11th, on her second trip to Benton. —Captain Ed. McPherson has been appointed agent for the steamers Benton and Helena at Bismarck, and is now on duty. The steamer Josephine arrived at Benton, with 140 tons of freight and five passengers, on the 9th inst. She brought 277 packages for A. A. Q. M., Fort Ellis. —The Katie P. Koutz left St. Louis for Fort Benton April 14th. Should she meet with no misfortune on the way up the river, she will in all probability arrive at her destination between the 1st and 15th of September.

The Coulson Co.'s new steamer Rose Bud was the second arrival at Fort Benton this season, having arrived at that post on the 4th inst. She had on board 201 packages, 17,266 pounds for A. A. Q. M., Fort Ellis, and 9 packages, 65 pounds for Capt. G. L. Bransford, Fort Ellis. —Grant Marsh left St. Paul for Pittsburgh on the 24th to bring out the Leighton's new steamer, the E. F. Batchelor, which will be ready by May 1st. The Batchelor, if it comes up to the expectations of its owners, will be very light draft and fast, and with Grant Marsh in command, she may well expect to climb up the Yellowstone river at a rate never excelled by any other boat.

G. L. Baker & Co., of Fort Benton, will launch a new boat for the Upper Missouri June 1st. She will leave St. Louis June 5th, and will ply between Bismarck and Benton. The new steamer will be 175 feet long, 20 feet wide, and will float in 12 inches of water. She will carry 100 tons in 20 inches of water, and having the best of machinery, will be an invaluable auxiliary to the freighting interest on the Upper Missouri.

Mr. J. A. Stevens, one of the United States engineers engaged in removing the river obstructions, came up the river on the steamer Big Horn to inspect the work of last season. Mr. Stevens states that he found the improvements in excellent condition, and that he now considers them permanent, as the accumulation of sand and gravel will protect them from the action of the current and the floating ice. As soon as the condition of the river will permit the work will be recommenced with the assistance of steam engines for hoisting boulders and dredging the stream.—Benton Record.

The Yellowstone Earthquake. The last and grandest earthquake of the season took place yesterday afternoon. It was an earthquake, in fact three of 'em, for we felt three distinct shocks following each other at intervals of perhaps half an hour. The most remarkable thing about it was that the ground opened about 200 feet above the barricade for a distance of 500 yards, revealing a coal vein which crops out from the lower (east) side of the fissure at least five feet thick. An awful smell of sulphur was emitted, nearly stifling every man in the garrison, at the same time was horribly suggestive, and would have converted even Bog Ingersoll had he been here. Real estate is now quoted very low at Glendive. No serious damage was done except knocking the petrified soldier off of Glendive Butte. Poor fellow, he was our protector: all winter, while the hostiles were crossing a short distance above here, seeing him, of course they took him for a log, and kept away. Now there is no telling how soon we may be jumped.—Glendive Letter in Bismarck Tribune.

Telegrams.

Russian Line of Battle. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—In case of war, General Todleben intends making Adria stand for the army south of the Balkans. It will be defended by five hundred guns, and Gen. Todleben believes it will be impregnable. Detroit Free Press Earned. DETROIT, April 29.—Early this morning the gas main leading into the Detroit Free Press office exploded, the gas ignited and instantaneously fired the whole building. The presses were stopped and the forms of the paper saved. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but the building could not be saved. Twelve presses and the machinery are more or less damaged. About \$40,000 worth of material in the job room was entirely destroyed. The rooms above the job-rooms were used as a storeroom for the office and the mail and clerks' room. In the office of the latter every paper was saved intact. In the rooms next above were the composing-room and editorial-room. The composing-room with its equipments was burned and fell through, destroying the material. A similar fate befell the editorial-room. The Free Press company had arranged to set up the present week the new 100,000 perfecting press, with a combination of hot and cold paste, and the foundation was all in readiness for the new press. Several thousand dollars worth of new type had been purchased and was stored in the building, most of which is lost, including the dress

of type now in use. The Post and Tribune, Evening News, and Volksblatt, daily papers in this city, and job printing offices, came to the proprietors of the Free Press with offers of assistance, and every facility for getting out the editions of the paper without delay were ordered. The new Bullock perfecting press will be put up and to-morrow's edition published as usual.

Watches & Jewelry.

LEA. F. MARSTON. Manufactures and Repairs Jewelry. Will lay down American Watches at 10 to 15 per cent lower than they can be purchased of Eastern Advertising Agents. If you doubt this, bring along four price lists and compare them before sending East. WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY.

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. Boston, September 17th, 1877.

N. H. WEBSTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CIGARS AND TOBACCO!

PIPES, PLAYING CARDS, POCKET CUTLERY, AMMUNITION, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS AND FANCY GOODS.

"SULTANA" and "OUR BEST," Two Choice Brands of Cigars at \$6 Per 100.

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

Jas. B. Finch,

[Successor to Finch & Nicholas.] BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT.

Can still be found at his old stand, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as CARRIAGE WORK and general Blacksmithing.

All work guaranteed. Prices as low as good work can be obtained at any other place. Give him a call at the old stand on Main St. 64 1/2

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Candles and Nuts, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

SMOKERS' ARTICLES. Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals received. 1868. Established 1868. SAM. SCHWARZ, ED. I. ZIMMERMAN.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Nos. 37 & 39 Main Street, HELENA, Montana.

THIS HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE CITY. Charges Reasonable.

of type now in use. The Post and Tribune, Evening News, and Volksblatt, daily papers in this city, and job printing offices, came to the proprietors of the Free Press with offers of assistance, and every facility for getting out the editions of the paper without delay were ordered. The new Bullock perfecting press will be put up and to-morrow's edition published as usual.

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City Meat Market

ALEX. PROFFITT, Prop'r.

Wholesale & Retail

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

Jas. B. Finch,

[Successor to Finch & Nicholas.] BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT.

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JULIUS BASINSKI, BOZEMAN, M. T. Invites special attention to his CHOICE STOCK FANCY NOTIONS, WALL PAPER, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, INSTRUMENTS, ITALIAN STRINGS, CHROMOS, CUTLERY, CAGES, BUGGIES, STATUARY, SCHOOL BOOKS, NOVELS.

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