The Avant Courier.

MATT. W. ALDERSON, : Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878.

News of the Week.

—The Republicans won the victory in the Connecticut election.

—The election in Iowa resulted in a victory for the Republicans.

—In the Ohio election the Democrats gained three Congressmen.

—The yellow fever still continues in the South, with its fury abated but little, if any.

—In the late election Indians gained two Congressmen and elected a Democratic Legislature.

—The Cabinet have decided not to use the army to assist the Internal Revenue officials in Arkansas in breaking up illicit distills.

—Under the laws of Oregon a single person can be an organization or a society, hold all the offices, do all the business, and vote to adjourn.

—A crowded excursion train was ditched near Boston on the 8th inst. Nearly 400 persons were on board. Not less than half the number were hurt, and 42 persons were killed.

—The new postal law relating to the registration of third class matter went into effect October 1st. Hereafter the public can register at the post office and any of its branches all matter coming under that head.

—From the first day of January to the first day of August of the present year, there were nine hundred miles of railroad constructed and put in operation in the United States. This does not look as though interest in railroads was dying out in this country.

—Potter, the man who has been wheeling a barrow across the continent, has reached California. He has deadheaded at saloons and hotels on the way, has traveled leisurely, and is satisfied with the enterprise; but he says it was a long time between drinks in the mountain region.

—The Adelphi was a steamer plying between New York and Norwalk, Conn. On Saturday morning she had 200 passengers aboard, and was carrying thirty-eight pounds of steam when her boiler exploded, whereby a score of persons were wounded and killed. All the evidence before the Coroner's jury shows that the boiler was thoroughly bad, being patched from one end to the other, and even some of the patches were patched again.

Montana in a Nut-Shell.

The Workingmen's party in Deer Lodge County have nominated a party ticket.

The total assessment this year of Lewis and Clarke County is $2,892,935, an increase of $105,395 over 1877.

Bullion shipments from Butte during the week ending the 7th inst., amount to 1312 pounds, valued at $15,984.63.

Cushions have been placed in all the pews of the Helena Presbyterian church, and the Capital sleepers are happy.

The steamer Macleod, of the Baker Line, reached Benton on the 2nd inst. with seven passengers and seventy tons of freight.

The steamer Big Horn, now on her way from Bismarck to Cow Island, has on board 150 recruits for the Third Infantry, and a cabin full of passengers.

J. O. Hopping, of Gallatin City, has sold out his entire herd of cattle with a view of engaging in wool growing. He will purchase sheep this fall or next spring.

ing to the improvement of that execrable piece of road between the Lakes and Sun River, so long the terror of freighters and shippers.

David Hoover, of Centerville, has purchased Job. Thompson's upper farm for $1,200. This farm is located near the foot of the mountains, and is a No. 1 place for the production of fall wheat.—*Husbandman.*

Mr. Sawtelle says he will immediately erect a 40x100 building in Butte, to serve as a theatre and public hall, if the folks will donate a lot for the purpose, on either Broadway or Granite street, west of Main and not far from it.

A Winnepeg disparch of October 3d says: "The agent of Baker & Co., of Ft. Benton, Montana, recently made an examination as far up the Saskatchewan as Edmonton, to ascertain what class of steamers was best adapted for the navigation of that river."

Encouraging news continues to arrive from the new Salmon river mines. Quartz of wonderful richness has been discovered in the vicinity of Bonanza City, and the country is becoming thoroughly prospected by a large number of miners from Utah and Idaho, who expect to winter there if the Bannacks don't make it too warm for them.—*Madisonian.*

From 150 to 200 Indians from the Bitter Root valley, are camped near town. They are *en route* for the buffalo country on the Yellowstone. They are accompanied by Lieut. Thomas, Sergeant Cavanaugh and five other non-commissioned officers and privates from Fort Missoula. The Jocko Indians will follow by another route, and are in charge of Lieutenant Wallace.—*Independent.*

Milliken, who has served one term in the Penitentiary for forgery, was arrested in Butte on Sunday evening for breaking into Mrs. Treaberger's and taking money therefrom. Mr. and Mrs. T. had gone out of the house, Milliken went in, broke open the trunk, and took out about $750. A pair of gloves were found on the floor and recognized as Milliken's. The Sheriff went in pursuit, arrested him and found the money secreted on his person, less $30.

A private letter, dated Pleasant Valley, October 6th, from W. E. Bass, states that he, with fourteen wagons loaded with fruit, agricultural implements, etc., for Bitter Root valley, passed Pleasant Valley October 6th. This train will go via the new Bannack and Missoula road, and thereby have a better road and grass, and save nearly 100 miles of distance and over $100 toll.—*Missoulian.*

Jacob Severance, who is building a residence on his ranch, on Robert's creek, Muscleshell valley, met with a severe accident one day last week. While hewing house logs, the broad-axe glanced and struck his foot, cutting off the toe next to the big one, and the next one so that it hung by the skin, besides cutting the others. He was brought to the Springs, where Dr. Parberry attended to his injuries.

A year ago, when the Flatheads were en route through Helena to their hunting grounds Mr. Silverman bought a pony of them. A week thereafter the pony was missing and could not be found, although strict search was made. Yesterday the Indian appeared at Mr. Silverman's store with the horse, which he had found at their agency upon returning from their winter's buffalo hunt, and turned the property over to its rightful owner. That Indian is a pretty honest sort of a chap.—*Herald.*

POLITICAL.

Notwithstanding the fact that Gallatin County has had but one nominating convention so far, we are promised at least a double row of candidates for the county offices and, perhaps, the Territorial Legislature. On the nominations for the latter our county is to be congratulated on the very few declinations compared with other counties. True, there is as yet but one candidate for the council, but we are in hopes that some good man will take pity on W. O. P. Hays and not permit him to run all alone and "against time." The candidate for Probate Judge is also without a rival, and A. D. McPherson looks really lonesome and, like Alexander the Great, ready to weep at the thought that there are not other worlds to conquer.

OUR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The common school system, or the system of free schools now in practical operation, in most of the States and Territories of the Union, with such grand and satisfactory results, is purely an American idea, and is, as it should be, one of the most distinguishing results of free thought and free institutions.

The system itself is simply an outgrowth, in fact, of the very idea or plan of a republican form of government, or a government by the people. Such a government must necessarily be founded on the intelligence of the masses, while its perpetuity can be assured by no other possible means. Herein lies the rightful boast, as it is the only hope of our glorious Republic.

Sectarians may establish their schools, and religious denominations their seminaries and other institutions of learning, but they must all necessarily fail in the great object sought and accomplished by the common schools—viz., the education of the masses and the preparation of the sovereign people for the duties and responsibilities of citizens of a free Republic.

In almost every newly settled country, pecuniary interests are, too often, the all-absorbing interests of the community, while educational matters receive but little attention or are wholly neglected.

The early history of our Territory was not an exception to this prevailing sentiment and action, consequently, the subject of education during the first few years of its history was but little thought of by some and treated with indifference by others.

The first Territorial Legislatures, even, failed to comprehend its importance, for they passed such laws in regard to the establishment and maintenance of common scoools as were crude and impracticable, and which utterly failed to accomplish the desired ends. Not until the session of 1872 did we get a law establishing anything like a proper system of common schools, but that system and law has proved to be the wisest and most advantageous legislation that was ever passed in and for the Territory of Montana.

Under its wise provisions and protecting care the common schools of the Territory have received an impetus and growth that is truly astonishing. Scarcely a community in the Territory, however small, can now be found without its school house, where a band of bright, healthy and happy boys and girls congregate and are taught the common English branches of education several months in the year. In this respect our young Territory is now doing quite a commendable work, and yet, we have but just commenced operations, for our educational interests and facilities are yet comparatively in their infancy. Are we doing all that we can—all that we should do towards building up our common schools under the beneficent provisions of our and an enlightened public sentiment? Outside of a few principal towns and business centres of the Territory, what is the general character of the school buildings? and what are the general characteristics of the school facilities? It is to be feared that they will not bear very close investigation, nor reflect much credit on the liberality or the intelligence of those rural or "outside" communities. From superficial indications, at least, one is led to infer that those uncouth and illiberal ideas of the past still prevail to some extent in our own communities. The country school houses, which should be models of cheerfulness, neatness and refined taste, are, we regret to say, too often nothing more than dingy, rough and rudely constructed hovels—poorly built, and of the cheapest material; illy ventilated, badly lighted and horribly seated.

Is it reasonable to expect that children, with such unattractive school buildings, should make any great proficiency in their studies? And yet we are compelled to acknowledge that there are still men—yes, parents of children of school going ages, who advocate such rudely constructed buildings and such imperfect facilities as we have described! men who say that a log building, with dirt or slab roof, with one or two small openings for light, an old fashioned fire place for heat, and slabs with the round side down for benches and desks are good enough for all purposes and are just such as were used and thought good enough when they were boys and attended the district school.

They do not appear to realize that times have changed, and that the world is advancing; that cheerful surroundings and pleasant associations are essential to health; that health is essential to contentment and both to intellectual or moral advancement. Because people used to live on hoe-cake, hot saleratus biscuits, and pickled pork, is no reason why they should continue to make soap factories of their stomachs for all time, especially when common sense and a knowledge of the laws of health have taught a far more excellent way."

As we intimated above, the people of the principal towns of the Territory are to be congratulated on the character of their present school buildings and general educational facilities; on the increasing interest that has become so encouragingly manifest during the past few years, in pushing forward all needful and proper educational enterprises. For the first time since the settlement of the Territory, we are really in condition to say to the sons and daughters of Montana, "The Common School privileges and opportunities at home, at least in the principal towns, are equal to most and superior to some of those abroad." With a little enterprise and thrift and energy and the expenditure of a little money, the same might be said of all the permanent settlements in the Territory.

There is really no good reason why all those little dingy hovels of school houses, scattered through Gallatin county,—houses generally unworthy of the name,—intensely warm in summer and insufferably cold in winter, devoid alike of proper light and ventilation, should not at once give way to neat and tasty and properly constructed buildings such as would be a credit to the districts and surprisingly advance the cause of education.

As Gallatin county is the acknowledged garden spot of Montana, and as the industrial classes are generally intelligent, thrifty and prosperous it seems but right and proper that we should engage in the laudable undertaking of making it the banner county in the Territory in the number and high character of its public schools.

NO SUBSIDIES.

The people of this Territory, through the county and Territorial conventions, recently held, have spoken out emphatically against subsidizing or granting Territorial aid to any railroad corporation whatever. The Territorial press also appears to coincide generally with this view, so that there is little hope that Jay Gould or any other railroad financier will meet with encouragement or success in presenting subsidy schemes to the next Territorial Legislature. We are glad that the people generally and the press in particular have come to take such safe and sound views in regard to the matter, and that the anti-subsidy doctrine so earnestly advocated by the COURIER more than eighteen months ago, is now being universally accepted. It is well.

—Written for the AVANT COURIER.—

The Yellowstone, as Seen.

No. 5.

BY J. V. BOGERT.

CLARK'S FORK BOTTOM

Is an expanse of level alluvial land extending from the Yellowstone river to the boundary foot hills, forty miles in length, by an average of nine in width. At various points it is sixteen miles wide, and must contain 150,000 acres of excellent agricultural soil and grass land. It is safe to say the greater part of it will require systematic irrigation, but the bottom, or valley, is so admirably pitched that by means of a corporate ditch the entire piece of country may be readily flooded.

We had often heard it described (or cursed) as an "alkali flat," an eye-sore to the tourist and an aggravation to the location-hunting settler—but it may safely be wagered that not ten acres of it will prove valueless. Experts pronounce it wheat and oat and vegetable land, par excellence; and the fact that it even now contains at least forty old Montana farmers, who have settled permanently within its limits and are enthusiastic over its resources, must stand as proof positive that "false witness" has been borne.

The writer, obliged to re-reach Bozeman by a certain date, was reluctantly unable to visit each settlement; and thus, was often obliged to pass unvisited many a farm whose broad fields, at that early part of the season, glistened in the yellow stubble and supported myriads of golden sheaves of garnered grain that told of a favored climate and a prolific soil.

Last winter no snow fell until January, when a few flakes sprinkled the ground, and, disappearing, was succeeded by a flurry in February; in April fourteen inches laid three days, passed off, and an early spring followed.

This season's farming has been done upon the actual river bottom land, and but little, if any, irrigation has been attempted. At some points grasshoppers had done some little damage; but when we landed at Brockway and Wolverton's we found them sitting down to a dinner supplied "off the country," and consisting in part of corn, 10 to 12 inches long in the ear; the finest peach-blow and Goodrich potatos; enormous tomatos; cucumbers half an arm in length; pickles made "on the spot" this season, and watermelons—long ones, round ones, big ones, and all luscious as a peach. As we looked on, surfeited, so to speak, before a mouthful, Brockway said if we could wait he'd get up some squashes and cauliflowers from the garden, and cut-up some cabbage; and then he said he had turnips and onions and beets and carrots, which he'd cook for us if we thought there was not variety enough in sight. We make mention of this, not because it proved an exceptional case upon Clark's Fork Bottom, but that we may show what that "alkali flat" is good for.

The river along the bottom is wide, deep, and here and there divided by islands, which cut it into rapid channels. Dense growths of cottonwood cover the islands and line the general banks, enormous trees and beautiful groves scattering themselves along them, inviting the settler to shady, protected nooks almost anywhere, and offering inviting locations for the residence, the barn and the corral.

The Bottom at its entrance is guarded by the cabins of winter stock-tenders. It rapidly widens, presenting an immense area of grass land, bounded by high foothills, beyond which lies a region of lakes and stock-ranges, almost unknown, and extending into the Muscleshell.

Moving over this country, Young's Point is next reached; and here we lie over for the night upon the edge of Custer County. This is a "natural point" for a stage station and a post-office, and is occupied as such by Mr. A. J. Young, late of Gallatin County, who has, as well, taken up farming land, upon which he has repeated the crop success recorded of other parts of this region. We visited the vegetable garden, which, notwithstanding grasshopper invasion, was producing with the profusion of a hot-bed, and plucked ripe tomatos from vines which had been propogated from the seed after the first house-started plants had been overturned and ruined by the investigating carelessness of a party of curious squaws.

Mr. Young has erected a comfortable house and was building barns and a large corral about large stacks of splendid wild hay—and, next season, will with his son begin the cultivation of grain upon the fine soil extending about him in every direction. His experience here is that of many—broken in health and fortune, and well on in years, he emigrated to the Yellowstone hardly two seasons ago; and, selecting this point as his future home, his good wife "watched the pot" while he procured the wherewithal to "make it boil." Now, with health improved and "full barns" about them, they repose under "their own vine and fig tree;" and, telling of their but last year's escape from Indians, and pointing to the rocky refuge from the savage, now no longer needed, they look returning prosperity in the face, and, leaving the latch-string out and the gun unshotted, retire at night with none to "molest or make them afraid." Such are the sudden changes upon the frontier.

Worn from the long day's ride and filled with an ample supper—with a soft bed under us, the Yellowstone gurgling a rod away, and the everlasting rocks o'ershadowing us, we soon dropped to sleep, and dreamed of the railroad yet to come, and of the sacrifices and toils of the venturesome ones who have made the "wilderness to blossom as the rose."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

To be Hanged.

It is rather a remarkable fact that in the whole history of this Territory only three men have been hanged by process of law, one at Radersburg and two at Helena. Another event of this kind is to take place at Virginia city, on the 31st of this month, when Frank Roberts will be executed by the U. S. Marshal for the murder of Morris on the Crow Reservation a year ago. The scaffold on which the double execution took place at Helena, three or four years ago, is still preserved, and it is said that it will be sent to Virginia city, in whole or in part, to be used on the occasion referred to.—*Independent.*

Indians on the Muscleshell.

A. Spencer, writing to the *Herald* from White Sulphur Springs under date of 9th inst., says:

"Frank Gaugler and others, who arrived here from the Forks of the Muscleshell tonight, report 10 or 12 head of horses stolen (and may be 30 or 40, as the band is missing) by Indians, on the night of the 7th. On that day a party of six or seven Indians, well mounted, rode up to the ranch of Mr. Hall. Finding Mrs. Hall alone, they ordered her to get supper for them. There has been quite a number of Indians seen in that vicinity—twenty-odd in one party, on foot. They are supposed to be Bannacks who escaped from Gen. Miles.

Seventh Infantry.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, 4th inst.: "Last evening three companies of the Seventh Infantry arrived in St. Paul from Forts Shaw and Benson, on their way to Fort Snelling, where they are to be permanently stationed. They arrived on the Northern Pacific road, about 7 o'clock, having left Bismarck Wednesday evening, and having been about a week making their entire journey. The companies number 110 men in all, and were under the charge of Major Freeman. Their train was switched off on the Minneapolis track, and they were rapidly conveyed to their new quarters. On the train were twelve Nez Perce Indians, who were prisoners, having been captured near Fort Shaw. They were brought to Fort Snelling, and in a few days will be taken to Fort Leavenworth. The Indians are from Sitting Bull's band. The brave soldiers looked hardy and strong after their hard experience on the plains, and their removal from active service to Fort Snelling is to give them a rest. They were formerly under Gen. Gibbon's command. The reporter was informed that no other significance is to be attached to the fact that these troops are stationed at their present quarters, other than to give them a relief from their hardships incident to long and active duty on the plains."

N. P. R. R. Extension.

In the recent report submitted to the Northern Pacific Railroad stockholders, we find the following referring to the proposed extension of the line to the Yellowstone:

"During the past season a commission, consisting of the resident engineer of the eastern division, a prominent western stockholder of well-affirmed good judgment, and several experienced contractors, were sent out to explore the 205 miles of surveyed line between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, with the especial purpose to observe the quality of the lands, and their probable availability for raising money to construct that division.

"The report of the party was favorable. They found the lands to be of good quality for cultivation and grazing. They also report that the coal found from fifty to seventy miles west of the Missouri is abundant and well adapted for steam and domestic fuel.

"It is deemed of the utmost importance by the directors that this division, between the Missouri and the Yellowstone, be put under contract, in whole or in part, for construction at the earliest day practicable."

Gen. Miles and the Indians.

Gen. Sheridan on yesterday sent two telegrams, one to Col. Gibbon and the other to the Adjutant General of the United States Army, relating to the Bannack prisoners. In his dispatch to Gen. Gibbon he said:

"I have your letter of September 13, and in a few days will let you know what to do with the captured Bannacks. I am delighted with the prompt manner in which Col. Miles did his work, and I wish you to tell him so. The party that escaped and went in the direction of Whashekie's Shoshones' camp were all captured by Lieut. Bishop, of the 5th Cavalry, so that I think all the Bannacks that came over on our territory from the Pacific side have been killed or captured."

In his telegram to the Adjutant General at Washington, Gen. Sheridan said:

"It is now quite certain that all the Bannacks that came over into my division from Howard's department have been killed or captured. Those escaping from Col. Miles' engagement have been captured by Lieut. Bishop, of the 5th Cavalry. So the next question is, what shall be done with the prisoners? This ought to be determined on without delay. I recommend that they be sent down to the Indian Territory and incorporated with their warm friends, the Nez Perces, and that any captured ponies and guns we may have in our possession be sold, and young cattle for the Indians be purchased with the proceeds."

Arrest of Men Getting Out Railroad Ties.

From the Salt Lake Herald, 4th.

A peculiar, and it seems an outrageous occurrence has taken place in Idaho. Mr. Dunn, Superintendent of Construction on the U. and N. R. R., had a number of men engaged in cutting timber for the railway, either on or near the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. To prevent the continuance of the labor an indictment was found against Hyrum Smith, of Brigham City, a gang boss, charged with cutting timber on the Indian reservation. Upon this indictment Smith was arrested and placed in the Malad City jail to await trial. A deputy Marshal next proceeded to the timber cutters' camp for the purpose of obtaining witnesses to prosecute the case, and it is presumed that he took subpœnas to secure their attendance. Not knowing them, he enquired the names of the cutters, who foolishly refused to answer, doubtless through ignorance of his intentions. The deputy then returned and asked advice of District Attorney, when he was told to arrest the whole gang, which he did. He took the men, fifty-five in number, to Malad City, and confined them there. This transpired some ten days ago and the case being postponed until next Monday, the men still remain incarcerated in cells in which they have hardly room to lie down, the floors of which are damp; they are only fed two meals a day, that being bread and water; and are compelled to sleep on the damp floor without any covering whatever. It is even said that, being unable to crowd them all in the cell, some are compelled to remain outside under guard. If these facts are true, and they come from a most trustworthy source, the idea of imprisoning so many persons for the simple reason that they would not tell their names, is not only a specimen of the verriest idocy, but it is at the same time one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated anywhere on civil rights. If the officers who are guilty of this act do not find a number of civil suits on their hands as a result of their intellectual spasm it will be a wonder. It is not expected that any new developments will be made until Monday next, when the hearing is to take place.

It is claimed, in regard to this indictment, that the timber cutting did not take place within four miles of the Fort Hall reservation, and if this proves the case, the authorities of that portion of Idaho will have succeeded in perpetrating an immense farce, if they have done nothing else.

Telegrams.

Tilden's Lawyer in Trouble.

Detroit, September 27.—Hon. Thomas Harland, counsellor for Mr. Tilden, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Davison to-day. His case was set down for hearing October 5th. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

War Inevitable.

London, October 10.—A Constantinople dispatch says: In both Turkish and Greek circles the idea is gaining ground that war is inevitable. The influential party in the Turkish council, headed by Osman Pasha, even holds that a purely defensive policy is imposible for purely military reasons.

Houses, Fences and Stock Destroyed.

St. Paul, Minn., October 10.—Advices from Benson, Swift county, report a prairie fire extending over thirty miles square, destroying many farms, with houses, barns, cattle and grain. Many of the farmers lost all their worldly possessions, and are reduced to a condition of destitution. There will be much suffering this winter in consequence.

Horrible Outrage.

Indianapolis, October 11.—A dispatch to the Indianapolis *News* says: Monday night seven negroes outraged four white women near Mt. Vernon, Posey county. Last night Deputy Sheriff Oscar Thompson, while attempting to arrest some of them, was killed by Daniel Williamson, colored. This morning a mob of nearly 3,000 gathered, shot Williamson, hanged two others, and are preparing to hang the rest. Great excitement prevails.

Coinage of Silver Dollars.

The total coinage of standard silver dollars from the passing of the silver bill up to Oct. 1st a nounts to $16,212,500. This amount coined in seven months is more than twice the coinage of the silver dollar before its discontinuance in 1873, covering a period of eight years. There is probably not more than two millions now in circulation, as the dollars soon return through the customs or are transferred by means of the silver certificates.

The Black Hills Towns in Danger.

A St. Paul dispatch of October 5th says: Reports have been received at the military headquarters here that both the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Sioux have left their reservations in Dakota, and are moving west, directly towards the Black Hills. The supposition is that they are about to join the fugitive Cheyennes in a descent upon the Hills. Much solicitude is felt for the safety of the towns there, which are protected by only four companies of soldiers. The Seventh Cavalry is under orders to march.

The Treasure of Missouri in Trouble.

St. Louis, October 10.—Kansas City dispatches say that State Treasurer Elijah Gates was arrested there to-day on four indictments found by the special Grand Jury, charging him with unlawfully deriving benefits from deposits of public money. Ex-Treasurer James W. Mercer was also arrested on the same charge and embezzlement. It is expected the trial of these men will reveal all the operations, financial and political, of the alleged Treasury ring. The dispatches also mention the probable indictment of John T. Crisp, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Kansas City district, for acts in connection with this ring.

A Candidate for Lynch Law.

The public career of Congressman Acklin has about come to an end. He has escaped thus far the just penalty of his crimes, but the day of reckoning, in his case, let us hope is not far off. The following is a New Orleans dispatch of the date of October 3d: "The special committee to which was referred the case of J. H. Acklin, charged by H. L. Smith, deceased, with seducing Miss Perking and forcing her to marry his hostler, have directed that he shall withdraw from the canvass of the Third Congressional District. The statement of the victim, also deceased, which covers twenty closely written pages, taken verbatim by a shorthand writer, contains the most horrible details, including the use of stupefying drugs, several attempts to procure an abortion, and a forced marriage, under duress, to a ruffian conversant with all the facts, who was promised $2,000."

River News.

A Bismarck dispatch of the 1st says: The steamer Helena arrived last night with a broken shaft. She put out her cargo, destined for Fort Benton at Poplar creek.

The steamer Eclipse is on the Yellowstone carrying poles for the new telegraph line. She was six days making 40 miles, as the river is very low.

Contractors Dorsey and Joseph Pennel have just finished $10,000 worth of stations on the direct mail route to Fort Keogh. The working party did not see a hostile Indian all summer.

Fort Sully will be occupied by additional troops this winter. One hundred thousand pounds of corn will be sent to Fort Sully from here.

Lieut. Harrington, of the Fifth Infantry, took the mountain fever while out building a telegraph line, and died on reaching his post at Fort Keogh.

The money has been subscribed for the immediate erection of ways, with capacity for six steamboats, and a stock company will be organized, with Captain Grant Marsh as President.

The drove of 900 Montana cattle have arrived. They were sixty days hoofing it from Fort Benton. Only seven or eight head were lost. They belong to George Hammond & Co., of Marshall county, Iowa. A special train will take East a portion of them this week. They are designed for the Chicago market.

Mr. M. A. Meyendorff, in charge of the work, has been telegraphically advised by the Department at Washington of the acceptance of Peter Spurgen's bid for excavation and removal of dirt and rock necessary to the grading of the Assay Office block. The work is at the rate of 58 cents per cubic yard. Grading of the lot will commence at once and be completed this fall. Plans and specifications for fencing and adorning the grounds are on the way by mail and will be received here within a few days.—*Herald.*

Frank H. Woody, Esq., a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Virginia, passed through homeward on Saturday, on the sad mission of attending the funeral of his two-year-old child, Rosie. On Wednesday of last week she accidentally found a box of morphine pills while her mother was in an adjoining room, and, it is supposed, swallowed quite a number. The best medical skill was in attendance, but the child died on Thursday evening. Mr. Woody reached home on Saturday evening, and his child had been kept until his return. The sorrowing parents have the most profound sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement.—*New North-West.*

—Judge Hoar says that the Hero of Fort Fisher will never sign a Massachusetts Thanksgiving proclamation. That's hard on Butler.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

"ROYAL" has a larger sale than all other baking powders combined—because of its unquestioned Purity, Uniform Strength, Healthfulness and Efficacy. Prepared from GRAPE CREAM TARTAR imported expressly for this peerless powder direct from the Wine District of France, it has received the endorsement and recommendation of the New York Board of Health, and of eminent physicians and scientific men everywhere. No family having once used the Royal Baking Powder will ever be without it.

ROYAL has taken the place of Soda, Saleratus and Yeast; more convenient, makes third more bread, never sours nor cakes, never put up in paper packages. Tin cans only. Sold by all grocers.

NEW TO-DAY.

H. F. GALEN'S

Stage and Express LINE!

CARRIES THE U. S. MAIL.

BOZEMAN AND HELENA COACHES

—AND—

BOZEMAN AND VIRGINIA COACHES

Leave Bozeman every morning (Sundays excepted) at 3 a. m.

Leave Helena every morning (Sundays excepted) at 3 a. m.

PASSENGERS AND EXPRESS packages carried at reasonable rates.

I run a first-class stage line, using diligences and every effort to accommodate my patrons.

H. F. GALEN.

AGENTS:

BOZEMAN.....Richard Lockey.
VIRGINIA CITY.....S. R. Buford.
HELENA.....John M. Sweeney

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take the newspapers or periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Papers ordered to any address can be changed to another address at the option of the subscriber.

Remittances may be made by check, draft, money order, or registered letter. All Postmasters are required to register letters on application.

SOCIETY CARDS.

A. F. & A. M.
Bozeman Lodge, No. 18.
Regular communications every 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month.
GEO. W. MONROE, W. M.
A. D. McPHERSON, Secretary.
Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.
Western Star Lodge, No. 4.
L. SPERLING, N. G.
A. D. McPHERSON, R. S.
Meets at Odd Fellow's Hall every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. P. VIVION. IRA H. PIERCE.

Vivion & Pierce,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bozeman, : : Montana.
Will practice in all the courts of Montana. Particular attention paid to collections.

T. R. Edwards,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office next door to COURIER office, Bozeman, Montana. Will practice in all courts of the Territory.

G. W. Monroe,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.
Bozeman office at S. W. Langhorne's Drug Store daily from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.

FRANCIS GEISDORFF, M. D.,
Upper Yellowstone,
OPPOSITE HAYDEN POST OFFICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. BAILEY,
BOZEMAN, MONTANA,
Makes a specialty of repairing Watches and manufacturing Jewelry from Native Gold and Silver.
Watches and Jewelry Repaired
AT RATES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Lumber Yard
T. B. MULVANEY
Keeps on hand and will sell all kinds of
Rough and Planed Lumber, Casings, PICKETS, &C., for Valley Mills.
He can be found at Mulvaney & Patton's blacksmith shop, Main street, Bozeman, Montana.

Geo. A. Baker,
Commission AND Brokerage.
219, Olive St.,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
Goods bought and sold on commission, advances also made. With a large acquaintance with dealers and manufacturers, can make it to the interest of Montana merchants in filling their orders. [34-6m]

Henry Hitchins,
MAIN ST., BOZEMAN, M. T
House, Sign, Carriage
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
Is prepared to execute all work in his line in the highest style of the art, and will guarantee satisfaction in every instance. [6-13-1.

Sportsmen, Take Warning!

Notice is hereby given that after the first day of August, A. D., 1878, all parties hunting or trapping on farms belonging to the undersigned, without permission, will be prosecuted according to law.

E. D. JOHNSON, B. F. BISEL,
C. P. HOFF, J. A. McELROY,
H. K. COLEMAN, JOHN HANSON,
W. W. WOLVERTON, J. W. MARDIS,
MATTHEW BIRD, R. P. McNEFEE,
W. H. HEFFNER, T. B. ELLIS,
Wm. ELLIS, MARION FLAHARTY,
Wm. W. ALDERSON.

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 firms. If you doubt this, bring along your price lists and compare terms before Selling East.
WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY.

STRASBURGER & SPERLING

—Dealers in—

Fancy Dry Goods,

—BOOTS AND SHOES,—

CLOTHING,

—GROCERIES,—

Liquors,

—TINWARE, &c.,—

All of which will be sold at

The LOWEST

market prices

Cash Paid for All Kinds of Hides and Furs.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange

Agents for SINGER and HOWE Sewing Machines. [7-1st

City Meat Market

SLOAN & PROFFITT,
PROPRIETORS.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF MEATS.

BRICK BLOCK, MAIN STREET,
[45tf] Bozeman, Montana.

NEW STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED AT

Thos. B. Warfield's

TIN SHOP!

Where all Kinds of Tin, Copper, Brass
—AND—
Sheet Iron ware is Kept Constantly on Hand.

ANYTHING NOT IN STOCK WILL BE MANUFACTURED TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN MONTANA, AND AT

Prices as Reasonable as Elsewhere.

Shop opposite the COURIER office, Bozeman, Montana.

POST OFFICE BUILDING:

J. H. Taylor,

STATIONERY

—DEALER IN—

FANCY GOODS,

Vases, Statuaries,

Gold Pens,

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS,

Brackets, Pictures and Picture Frames, Mouldings, Wall Pockets, Music and Flower Stands, Towel Racks, Hat Racks, Toys, Bird Cages, Card Board, Java Canvass in all shades, Albums, Writing Desks, Games, Etc., Etc.

Candies and Nuts,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

—AND—

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals received.

Proposals Wanted.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish the Public School of Bozeman with twenty-five cords of well seasoned red or white pine cord-wood, either cut ready for use or cord-wood length, will be received at the office of A. D. McPherson, District Clerk, up to 12 m. of Saturday, October 19th, 1878.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Trustees,
A. D. McPHERSON, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Probate Court of Gallatin County, Montana Territory, in the matter of the estate of Silas Ralston, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned administrators of the estate of Silas Ralston, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to either of the undersigned administrators.

W. O. P. HAYS,
J. J. CHAMBERS,
Sept. 26th, 1878. Administrators. 40-3m

WALTER COOPER,

[Brick Block, Bozeman,

Wholesale AND RETAIL

—DEALER IN—

Sharp's Winchester, and Remington

RIFLES.

Breech Loading Shot Guns, Colt's and Smith & Wesson Revolvers, Mead's Patent Explosive Bullets, Pocket and Belt Cutlery, Fishing and Shooting Tackle; Loose and Fixed Ammunition of every description, Giant Powder, Block Blasting Powder & Fuse.

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES!

My stock of Sporting Goods were selected by myself and are all particularly adapted to the wants of Eastern Montana. Call and inspect my stock.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs, and Furs.

13t WALTER COOPER.

WANTED 1,000 AGENTS for our New Telephone and Phonograph; money in it. Free territory. Will send sample outfit on receipt of $1. G. W. FOSTER & CO., 231 LaSalle St., Chicago, Grand Pacific Hotel. 43-tf

First National Bank OF HELENA.

Designated Depository of the United States.

S. T. HAUSER.....President.
D. C. CORBIN.....Vice President.
E. W. KNIGHT.....Cashier.
F. H. KLEINSCHMIDT.....Assistant Cashier.

Authorized Capital.....$500,000
Paid up Capital.....$80,000
Permanent surplus fund.....$40,000

We transact a general Banking business, buy at the highest rates.

GOLD DUST, COIN,

Gold and Silver Bullion

SILVER and COPPER ORES.

And Local Securities; and sell

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Mulvaney & Ketterer,

BLACKSMITHS.

Having recently opened out in our NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP, we announce ourselves on hand to do all kinds of Blacksmith work promptly and in the most workmanlike manner.

We make a specialty of

Plow Work and Horse Shoeing

and making Copper Brands of all descriptions, and Copper and Babbitt metal boxes for machinery.

In the east half of our shop Mr. I. J. Kuntz, a first-class wagon maker, is located, then can bling those who may desire, have

Wagon and Carriage Work

done in the best manner, and all under one roof.

Give us a call at our new shop on the south side of West Main Street, Bozeman, Montana.

MULVANEY & KETTERER.

7-29-1m