The Avant Courier.

THURSDAY, : : OCTOBER 17, 1878.

THE WONDERS OF A WELL.

Remarkable Discovery by a Citizen of Pennsylvania.

A Trip to the Bowels of the Earth.

Harrisburg Telegram, 22d ult.

A man named Neff near Alexandria, Huntington county, this State, made a remarkable discovery a few days ago. Having gone to the well to get a drink, he was surprised that no water was forthcoming, and his curiosity having been excited he descended the well, to find the bottom out and a cool breeze blowing upward, enough to cause a rustling among the leaves on a tree on the outside. Mr. Neff then adjusted a lantern to a rope one hundred feet long, and let it down the cavern. As the fire had not been extinguished he concluded that the air was pure. He then secured a rope three hundred feet long and fastened to one end of it a basket containing a lantern, dog and cat and slowly let them down. Bottom was touched at two hundred and ninety-one feet, and at the end of six hours the basket and contents were drawn up to the surface. The lantern was still burning, and the animals gave no evidence of suffering except a chiliness. The next day the owner of the well, accompanied by a friend, descended to the bottom and discovered a cave extending for miles in different directions. Stalagmites and stalactites were numerous, and at intervals small streams of water ran over stony beds. Many bats fluttered through the cavern, and petrified sea shells abounded. A vein of nickel ore was also discovered, samples of which have been analyzed and found to be superior to the nickel of either Lancaster, Pa., or Germany, the only places where the metal is mined.

The President on the Hard Times.

From his Speech at Toledo.

One simple acknowledged fact or opinion, and known to most men, is that the war was the cause of it. Now, my friends, the cause of that extraordinary and remarkable event which happened in 1873. There is no mystery in it; it was bound to be sooner or later; you could not escape it. This war made the hard times, as war always does. Over-trading and fast living were the results of the war; I need not enlarge on it. Finally, the war ended, men formerly in ranks returned to their homes, and the material needs of the Government began to decrease. You lost your best customer—the United States. It didn't want to buy; it wanted to sell. Now every wise man should have a day of settlement. Flash times of war are to be followed by hard times like these we have lately known, and there is the cause. Now my friends, it is sufficient to say that it is written in the laws of political economy that wars are followed by hard times and panics. The only mystery in the whole thing is that the hard times did not come before they did.

Now we have got the cause; what is the effect? The moment we began to have hard times we began to retrench; every man to cut his expenses down and to curtail his expenditures. Each man in a little while began to find himself a little better off than he was. It may be a long time—one year, two years, five years, but when it does get to the end, and the majority get their expenses less than their receipts, then we are all the better off. The Government of the United States is the people of the United States. When you are all extravagant, the Government will be extravagant. When you are all getting to watch yourselves, to watch the particular point, you set your officers to watching more particularly. When the war ended we had a debt of $2,400,000,000 on our shoulders, upon which we were paying 73.10 per cent. interest. Our taxes were raised to nearly $50,000,000 in a time of profound peace. Our currency was worth 60 or 70 cents on the dollar. In our foreign trade the balance was against us nearly $100,000,000 a year; and now how are we? The debt is reduced nearly a third! How many a wise man shook his head at the close of the war and said "the people can never pay that debt." Why, we have got a third of it paid already. The interest that you paid—that is reduced from $140,000,000 to $95,000,000. We no longer pay 73.10 per cent. interest. We can get all the money we want at 4 per cent. What does that mean for you and I? Those who borrow money know when the Government pays 7 per cent. it will cost them 12 and 15 per cent., and when the Government pays 6 and 4 per cent. the rate of interest will go down for us; and so, as the credit of the Government grows better, your credit and mine grows better. We are down to 4 per cent. on interest; and now as to the currency, it was a currency worth 60 cents on the dollar on one day, but did not stick at that price. You never could tell on Monday what it would be Saturday. Who lost by a fickle standard of value? Always the laborer and producer. Why? Simply because the middle man, being a business man, understands that the standard of value is likely to go up or go down to his disadvantage. Therefore when he sells, he does it having reference to the fact that the standard value of it may change, and consequently he changes enough to make himself safe—and the consumer bears the loss. That is a fickle standard of value. (Applause).

SIGNS OF COMING PROSPERITY.

Now, my friends, how do you see it today? The currency has been going up, up, until it is 99 1-2; it is as unchangeable as Lake Erie. It does not go down at all. It is steady. It is no longer a yard-stick that is one foot in March, three feet in May and six feet in July; it is three feet all the time. (Tremendous applause).

Now, my friends, that is the currency. As to our balance of trade, before the panic, that balance of trade was against us $100,000,000 a year; that is to say, we bought a road that much more than we sold abroad. How is it to-day? We are selling more produce than ever before in our history; more corn, more wheat. We have even gone so far as to take watches made at Elgin, Ills., and made in New England, and carry them right over to the foot of the Alps, where the people have been making watches for 300 hundred years, and sell the watches to those people.

Now, my friends, as I said before, we are selling $207,000,000 a year abroad more than we are buying abroad. How does that operate? As every man who sells more than he buys is getting rich, so it is with the United States. You each of you are getting out of the panic; we are all getting out the panic, and nothing but our own unwisdom will get us into it.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

Again, what do we want? We want confidence. Do not encourage your Legislature or your Congress to legislate too much. It was a favorite maxim with Jefferson, that the world was governed too much. Too much legislation on financial subjects is the bane of our times. My friends, let us all hold up our hands in favor of letting well enough alone, and standing firmly by our present Constitutional currency that destroys no man. (Great applause.)

Recreation.

Whatever views one may hold as to the dignity of labor and the duty of men and women to submit cheerfully to the necessities which compel labor, there can be no doubt that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." As the tired body must have rest and sleep to restore its capacities for labor, so the tired mind must have recreation to restore its capacities for labor. When we are fatigued we enjoy nothing but rest, and it is indispensible to our highest success in any department that we be capable of enjoying the work that ensures the success. To enjoy this work there must be mixed in with the work abundant rest, abundant recreation. A great many patient, hard-working mothers of families are fully persuaded that they have no time for play; they have hardly time to sleep, and to take precious moments that should be given to darning stockings, to wiping window-glasses and devote them to stringing rhymes together, to making fancy wall pockets, to embroidering tidies and ottomans, to reading the last magazine, the last newspaper, or the last fresh novel—this would be an inexcusable folly and waste of time. Not a bit of it. Doubtless one great reason why so many cigars are smoked and so much bad tobacco used is that the fragrant (?) clouds and the narcotic spell throw the victim into a dreamy, restful condition, and afford a temporary relief from the present stress of labor. He is willing for this to shorten his life, to wear out his nerves, or at any rate to take the risk of doing so, rather than forego the pleasure of indulgence in the tobacco habit. Women have not the taste or the inclination for this species of recreation, and no one thinks it would be becoming to them. Fancy work rather attracts them, and of fancy work there are innumerable varieties. If a woman finds relief in writing for the papers, why should she not write? If painting on china affords her the needed delight, why should she not paint on china? It music rests her soul and soothes her worn nerves, why should she not have music? If her hungry intellect cries out for knowledge, there is every reason why this cry should be heeded. Men do not count as wasted the time spent in smoking their cigars and pipes while they sit with feet high in the air, and discuss the last move in politics, or the price of crops, or the next presidential candidate. It is not wasted. There are a few human beings, and we meet them occasionally, who seem made to work continually; to have in themselves the solution of the problem of perpetual motion, but the majority are not so. Most of us must do what is in the nature of play a part of the time, and provision should be made for this necessity just as supplies are stored in the larder, and blankets are put away for use when the frosts come.

Some of our foremost divines are taking the lead in this matter and seeing to it that the members of their flocks, sheep no less than lambs, have suitable recreations provided for them, the object being to keep all the functions of the intellectual and spiritual nature in lively, healthful and normal activity and development. There are other ways of preaching the Gospel than this, but is there any better way of supplementing Sabbath ministrations than this? Such is the pressure of the times and such the demand for more money in almost every household, that among the first thoughts a woman has with reference to whatever accomplishment she may possess is what she can make out of it in a pecuniary way. Now as to this, a few plain words may not be out of place. The number of women that can write and write well on household topics is very large and is constantly increasing. A procession of them, so to speak, press in at the door of every newspaper office of the land. Those in the front of the procession are most likely to be first and best paid; those in the rear are quite likely, when their time comes and vacancies occur in front of them, to be paid also; and at all times those who do the best work stand the best chance of remunerative employment. The same is true of other branches of industry into which women are crowding.

There are multitudes of women who understand music, embroidery, the modern languages, drawing and painting, and kindred accomplishments, who can find no market for their work. But meantime they can go on improving and waiting and taking comfort in their skill until an open door leads to work that pays. But this is a digression. The point intended to be made in this brief essay is this—that working women of whatever grade and occupation will find it an inexpressible relief to have some amusement, some recreation, some diversion that shall for the time lead them out of and away from the dreary routine of every-day toil, and that provision for this is just as essential to the wholesomeness of life as provision for sleep and food and clothing.

Singular Case of Poisoning.

A strange thing recently occurred in Paris—sixty-six persons living in the same neighborhood showed symptoms of lead poisoning. Official examination proved the water, wine, and groceries used by the sufferers to be unimpeachable. It was discovered, however, that, with two exceptions, all the patients had bought their bread from the same baker, and as to the two exceptions, they had unwittingly consumed bread in an eating house which was supplied by the baker. The baker himself and his assistants were more severely poisoned than the majority of their customers. This lead to an examination of the stove, and the places that would come in contact with the outside of the bread, and it was then finally revealed that the baker burnt wood brought from old houses recently destroyed. It had constituted the wainscotting of the house and was covered with several layers of paint, which the heat converted into pulverized oxide of lead, and which naturally adhered to the moist surface of the loaves. In consequence of this discovery a regulation has been issued by the Prefecture of Police forbidding bakers to heat their ovens with wood derived from old houses.

Bring them to Time.

Leavenworth Times.

The Union and Central Pacific roads are now the only land grant companies that refuse to comply with the provisions of the Sinking Fund Act, passed at the last session of Congress, which requires them to render correct transcripts of their books to the Auditor of Railroad Accounts. It is stated these powerful and defiant companies are preparing to test the constitutionality of the act in question, and the matter will doubtless soon be in the hands of the Attorney-General for the prosecution of the joint companies on account of the failure to comply with the law.

There should be no further parleying with the unprincipled rascals who are robbing the people in their manipulation of these roads. The sinking fund law imposes upon them the forfeiture of all their rights and franchises as a penalty for persistent disobedience of its mandates, and they should be held to full account. They have long enough imposed upon the people, and snapped their fingers in the face of the law. If they are not brought to time summarily under the act of the Forty-fifth Congress, the officials should be held responsible for their unwarrantable leniency.

An Immense Sheep Farm.

Mr. Shager pre-empted 160 acres of land in this county in 1861, and established a sheep ranch. The war followed. He made no appreciable progress in his condition until 1865, when his fortune took a turn. At this time (1865) he owned 3,000 head of sheep, all improved. The original stock of 2,000 head he purchased from A. Toutant Beauregard, brother of the General. Four years after that he purchased 1,500 ewes of the celebrated George Wilkins Kendall flock, having, in all, introduced 800 head of ewes and bucks, costing him $50 a head. Mr. Shaffer's income for 1876 may be summed up as follows: Ewes sold, 2,576, at $6,716; bucks and whethers sold, $3,859; wool sold, 82,000 pounds, $16,000; income for 1876, $27,575.

To maintain his establishment and attend to the sheep requires an outlay of nearly $700 per month. From twenty-five to thirty men are constantly employed. The flocks of sheep are divided into 1,200 to each flock, under the care of a pastore, and over every three pastores is a bacerio, or overseer, having those particular three under his especial care. Over all the bacerios is a head man. Two large mule teams are constantly hauling supplies, and in the storehouse of the rancho is a stock sufficient to start an ordinary country store. Of ewes, bucks and lambs he has now 16,000 head, less about 250, valued at about $75,000.

A few years ago, foreseeing that a large tract of land would soon be necessary to maintain his rapidly growing flocks, and afford never-failing parturage, when prices were comparatively low he commenced the purchase of what has since swelled into a princely domain, watered by six or seven different streams, chief among which are the Agua Dulce, San Dernando, and Lagarto. This tract now contains 60,000 acres of land. With the fence completed which he has now under way, these acres will not be worth less than $2 each. The tract measures fifteen miles in length and from ten to twelve wide, and is covered with a plentiful supply of timber. Forty miles of fencing will be required to enclose it. Mr. Shaffer's dwelling is situated nearly in the middle, and in addition to a very comfortable dwelling, he has a stone warehouse for the storage of wool, a large stable, and a dozen or more outbuildings for the servants.

Three or four immense cisterns supply water for the house, and near the sheep pens is a large windmill and tank, drawing a supply from a well eighty-one feet deep, cut through solid rock, and in which the water is thirty-five feet deep.—*Nueces Times.*

The Science of Saving.

If any who reads these lines are conscious that their pockets are made of such material that whatever money is put into them will burn a hole until it gets out, I would advise them, whenever they take the air, to leave their money at home, or, better still, to keep an exact account of every penny they spend. It is astonishing how foolish small extravagences appear, when they have to be put down in black and white, after the temptation to indulge in them is over. And they must be put down in detail, and not conveniently classed together under the general heading of "sundries." The item "sundries" is never admitted into well-kept household accounts. No one who has not tried it would believe what a check it is upon personal expenditure to keep a thorough account of money spent, and not only a check, but a help; for prices may be compared, and thus lessons learned from experience.

Generally speaking, whenever large savings have been made they have been affected in little sums. Very few persons of ordinary honesty deliberately set to work to make large purchases which they cannot afford, and yet numbers spend just as much in the long run in little things that they scarcely think worthy of notice. It is very difficult to realize fully the value of small sums. If the halfpennies and pennies that lie loose in the pockets were properly appreciated there would not be so much pecuniary embarrassment in the world as there is. "Many a mickle makes a muckle;" this is true of nothing more than of halfpennies and pennies.

These little savings, as a rule, must be made in personal expenditure more than in anything else. What is spent over the household is generally needed, but the small personal luxuries which cost so little are not. And when any saving is made in this way, the money should be put aside as saved, instead of being mixed with the spending fund.

Siberian Brigands.

According to the accounts from Russia, a large district of Siberia is being ravaged by hordes of bandits and brigands, who are devastating all they can lay hands upon, and carrying the greatest dread and fear among the peaceable inhabitants of the region. They fall upon the harmless villagers, rob and pillage wherever they can, intercept all communication, and render life and property far from secure. They consist wholly of escaped convicts—men who have been for various offences, and none at all, deported to the mines of Siberia, but have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guards and have escaped.

That Fat Person Cannot be Found.

Not even Edison, with all his inventive genius and extensive research, can find a fat person that Allan's Anti-Fat will not reduce at the rate of from two to five pounds per week. Those having uselessly tried anti-fat prescriptions, including "*starvation*," "horseback" and "sawhorse" "riding," may be skeptical, but a fair trial will convince them that Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and that it will speedily fulfill all promises. Sold by druggists.

Extra Liability to Malarial Infection.

Persons whose blood is thin, digestion weak and liver sluggish, are extra liable to the attacks of malarial disease. The most trifling exposure may, under such conditions, infect a system which, if healthy, would resist the miasmatic taint. The only way to secure immunity from malaria in localities where it is prevalent, is to tone and regulate the system by improving weakened digestion, enriching the blood, and giving a wholesome impetus to biliary secretions. These results are accomplished by nothing so effectively as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which long experience has proved to be the most reliable safeguard against fever and ague and kindred disorders, as well as the best remedy for them. The Bitters are, moreover, an excellent invigorant of the organs of urination, and an active depurent, eliminating from the blood those acrid impurities which originate rheumatic ailments.

DOWN
With High Prices!
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 and 70 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have Reduced the Prices of all kinds of
SCALES!
4-Ton Hay, Stock or Cotton Scale, $60
Portable Prices, $100.
All other sizes at a great reduction. Every Scale FULLY WARRANTED. All orders promptly filled. Circulars, Price List, and Testimonials sent upon application. [49 1y]
Buy the Cheapest and Best.

Times of Holding the Courts of Montana for the Year, A. D. 1878.

SUPREME COURT.

In HELENA, first Monday in January, and Second Monday in August.

FIRST DISTRICT—HENRY N. BLAKE, Judge.

In Madison County, at VIRGINIA CITY, second Monday in March; second Monday in September.

In Gallatin County, at BOZEMAN, first Monday in May; fourth Monday in October.

In Jefferson County, at MADISONVILLE, first Tuesday in April; first Tuesday in October.

SECOND DISTRICT—HIRAM KNOWLES, Judge.

In Deer Lodge County, at DEER LODGE CITY, second Monday in April.

First Monday in September, (for all causes that can be tried without a jury, except in cases where the parties consent that a special venire may issue to try the same.)

First Monday in December.

In Missoula County, at MISSOULA, fourth Monday in June; second Monday in November.

In Beaverhead County, at BANNACK, first Monday in June; second Monday in October.

THIRD DISTRICT—D. S. WADE, JUDGE.

In Lewis and Clarke County, at HELENA, first Monday in March; first Monday in November.

In Meagher County, at DIAMOND CITY, fourth Monday in April; third Monday in October.

[NOTE.—United States Courts are held at Virginia City, Deer Lodge, and Helena, at the times the Territorial District Courts are held at those places.]

THIS PAPER

Is on file at the following places:

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Office of Clum & Dingman, Corner 9th and F. Streets, N. W.

NEW YORK CITY:
Office of
L. T. BOOTH, General Eastern Agent
Chicago and Northwestern Railway,
415 Broadway.

Office of A. H. Pride, General Eastern Agent.
Benton Line Steamers, 415 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ROOMS.
COOPER INSTITUTE.

CHICAGO:
Office of Eastern Manager Benton Line Steamers, 83 Market street.

ST. LOUIS:
Mercantile Library Rooms.
Office Geo. A. Baker, 219 Olive Street.

PHILADELPHIA:
Mercantile Library Rooms.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Mercantile Library Rooms.

ST. PAUL.
Office of G. G. Sanborn, General Passenger Agt, N. P. Railroad.

Our friends in Montana visiting any of the above cities are invited to call at any of the above mentioned places and read their home paper.

Legal Advertisments.

PROPOSALS

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, }
Bozeman, M. T., Sept. 4, 1878. }

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Gallatin County, Montana Territory:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Sealed Proposals will be received until Monday December 2nd, A. D., 1878, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the care, support and maintenance of the sick, poor and infirm of said Gallatin county, per capita, by the week, for the succeeding year; said proposals to include and cover the entire cost of feeding, clothing and nursing of the said sick, poor and infirm, and all burial expenses thereof. Said proposals shall be addressed to A. J. Malin, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, at Bozeman, M. T.

In witness of which I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said county, at my [Seal] office in Bozeman City, this September 4th, A. D., 1878.

AIME J. MALIN, Clerk
of the Board of County Commissioners
43-td

LACLEDE HOTEL,
[LATE THE METROPOLITAN]
MAIN ST., : : BOZEMAN, M. T
PHILIP SKEHAN, Proprietor.

The proprietor, who personally superintends the house, has had many years' experience in the business, and will continue to make the Laclede a

First-Class Hotel.

It is the largest Hotel in Bozeman, and all who may apply can be accommodated with board and lodging.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY and FEED STABLE run in connection with the Hotel. 7-39tf

Plastering,
Bricklaying, Stone Masonry,
And Jobbing of all kinds in my line done in a
WORKMANLIKE MANNER.
All work guaranteed to
Give Satisfaction!
A share of the patronage of the people of Bozeman and vicinity is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. SELIN.
No 44—tf

Agents Wanted.
FOSTER'S NEW
TELEPHONE & PHONOGRAPH

We want men of energy and pluck to engage with us at once; will give you an exclusive county right to operate, FREE. Name the county you desire when you order outfit. Large profits, quick sales, permanent business. Sample outfit, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. Address, with stamp for circular.
G. W. FOSTER & CO.,
231 LaSalle St., Chicago, Grand Pacific Hotel.

REMINGTON
Breech-Loading Double-Barrelled
GUN.

Weight, 8¼ to 8½ pounds. Length of barrel, 28 and 30 inches. 10 and 12 guage.
PRICE, STEEL BARRELS, $45; TWIST BARRELS, $30; LAMINATED BARRELS, $75; DAMASCUS BARRELS, $65.
The best ever offered the American sportsman, combining all the most desirable features of the best imported, together with some valuable improvements not found in any other Top Lever, Snap Action, Centre Fire.
For sale by the trade everywhere. Manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 3924. Armory, Ilion, N. Y. Cut this out and send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and Treatise on RIFLE SHOOTING.

Territorial Officers.

Delegate in Congress.
Hon. Martin Maginnis, Helena.

Office.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Governor	Benjamin F. Potts	Helena
Secretary	James H. Mills	Deer Lodge
Auditor	D. H. Cuthbert	Helena
Treasurer	D. H. Weston	Helena
Warden, Penitentiary	J. M. Fish	Deer Lodge
Sup't Public School	Clark Wright	Helena
Surveyor General	R. H. Mason	Helena
U'r Internal Revenue	T. P. Fuller	Helena
Collector Customs	T. A. Cummings	Helena
Chief Justice	D. S. Wade	Helena
Associate Justices	H. N. Blake	Virginia City
	H. Knowles	Deer Lodge
U. S. District Att'y	R. S. Anderson	Helena
U. S. Marshal	Wm. C. Bottkin	Helena
Supreme Court Reporter	C. Hedges	Helena
Clerk Supreme Court	I. R. Alden	Helena
Clerk 1st Dist. Court	T. Muffly	Virginia City
Clerk 2d Dist. Court	O. B. O'Bannon	Deer Lodge
Clerk 3d Dist. Court	A. H. Beattie	Helena

Bozeman Land Office.

Register	Davis Willson, Bozeman
Receiver	J. V. Bogert, Bozeman

Helena Land Office.

Register	Jas. H. Moe, Helena
Receiver	F. P. Sterling, Helena

Territorial District Attorneys.

First District	J. G. Spratt, Virginia City
Second District	A. H. Mayhew, Deer Lodge
Third District	Joseph K. Toole, Helena

United States Commissioners.

George Clendenin, Jr.	Carroll
James M. Arnoux	Benton
Isaac R. Alden	Helena
Joseph J. Williams	Helena
Theophilus Maffley	Virginia City
Wm. P. Burchard	Sun River
George F. Cowan	Radersburg
John Potter	Hamilton
George W. Irvine (2d)	Deer Lodge
Orville B. O'Bannon	Deer Lodge
Frank H. Woody	Missoula
Massena Bullard	Butte
A. D. McPherson	Bozeman

United States Assay Office.

Assayer, Charles Rumley	Helena
Melter, M. A. Meyendorff	Helena

Registers in Bankruptcy.

Clarence Ewing (3d District)	Helena
Theophilus Maffley	Virginia City

United States Examining Surgeon.

Thomas Reece	Helena

GALLATIN COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners.—G. L. Duke, John S. Mendenhall and James A. Ferrell.
Sheriff.—Silas Ralston.
Clerk and Recorder.—Aime J. Malin.
Treasurer.—J. D. McCaman.
Assessor.—E. D. Ferguson.
Judge of Probate.—A. D. McPherson.
Coroner.
Supt. of Public Instruction.—Geo. W. Monroe.
Justice of the Peace.—J. Dediwick.
Constable.—A. P. Clark.

1868. Established 1868.
SAM. SCHWAB. 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.

HUNTER'S
White Sulphur
SPRINGS!
—ON THE—
FAMOUS YELLOWSTONE!
These celebrated Medical Springs are situated 45 miles from Bozeman, on the Bozeman and Tongue River mail route. Mail coaches pass the door, East and West.
PLUNGE & SHOWER BATHS.
These waters have proven their wonderful efficacy in
Rheumatism, Paralysis and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases
Of Males and Females.
Dr. Hunter with his family are now resident at the Springs; has had medical experience of over thirty years, and is now prepared to receive, board and treat patients.
TERMS REASONABLE,
And every attention will be given patients. Good hunting and fishing at hand, and horses can be furnished. [19-tf

Miles City Advertisements.

D. W. Ringer. D. F. McMillan.
Livery, Feed & Sale
STABLES,
Miles City, : Montana.
Our barn is large and commodious, stalls roomy and comfortable, and the hay used cut in season.
Grain on hand at all times. Horses bought and sold.
Saddle Horses, Buggies and Carriages for hire at reasonable rates.
RINGER & McMILLAN

Miles City
BAKERY!
JOHN MANEJ
Proprietor.
BREAD,
PIES,
CAKES,
OYSTERS,
SARDINES,
CANNED FRUITS, &c.
I use the best material, and customers can rely on obtaining good articles. Call and see me when you visit Miles. Bakery on Front street above Cussy.
1-78 JOHN MANEJ.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. [7-31-1y]

1878. New Mill. 1878.
THE EMPIRE FLOURING MILLS, which are rapidly approaching completion, will be the largest and most complete flouring establishment in Montana and will be furnished in her departments with machinery of the latest style for manufacturing
NEW PROCESS FLOUR.
It Will be equipped with Three Runs of Burrs, with a Capacity of a Hundred Sacks of Flour Per Day.
The flour made under the New Process by leading millers of Minnesota has become famous all over the land for its fine quality, great strength, and sweet delicious taste. The Empire Mills will be operated under this system with a flattering prospect of achieving like success in all the leading markets of Montana.
Our experience during the past four years in operating New Process machinery has enabled us to produce the finest and best flour in Montana. We make a specialty of fine flours and are the only millers in Montana who have made a success with the New Process machinery, all others so far have failed.
Madison Mills
Are being refitted and will be in fine trim to turn out better flour than ever and more of it.
THOMAS' FAMOUS EXTRA FLOUR,
The leading brand in the metropolis for the past six years, will be kept at the head of the market.
Will be prepared to buy wheat of the new crop for Cash. Prompt attention given to orders for all kinds of flour and mill feed.
GEO. D. & L. A. THOMAS,
BOZEMAN, OR GALLATIN CITY, MONTANA.

The BEST Wagon on Wheels
IS MANUFACTNRED BY
FISH BROS. & CO.,
Racine, Wisconsin.
WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF
Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons,
And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the
Best of Workmen;
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