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Devoted to the Development of Eastern Montana and the Encouragement of all Industrial Pursuits.

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BOZEMAN, MONTANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

Whole No., 369.

THE BEST PLACE To Buy Your CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS, Is at WILLSON & LEWIS.

Because, having gone out of the general merchandise trade, and taken up the above "SPECIALS," we can meet styles and prices of any house in Montana, either at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Our stock of Clothing is complete, for Men, Boys and Youths, is perfectly new and fresh, made to order, and in our best lines, being fully up to
CUSTOM MADE GOODS.
Our stock of Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods is immense, and must be seen to be appreciated. The best of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS
Always on hand. Boots, Shoes and Leather Findings at prices that will astonish Eastern Montana. Boots and Shoes for Gents, Boys, Youths, Ladies, Misses and Children, just manufactured by the best manufacturers in the United States, and purchased for cash and consequently at

"BOTTOM PRICES."
JOHN CRAIG, or as more familiarly known, "Scotty," will reside at the "bench" and will make or repair anything in the shape of a boot or shoe, and at prices to suit. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. Prices will be one and the same to all. Goods will be plainly marked, and
NO VARIATION IN PRICES.
Being satisfied that the CASH SYSTEM is the only true one, we shall adhere strictly to it, or to terms that make sales equivalent to cash, thereby asking no man to pay for another's goods.

WILLSON & LEWIS.
The Largest Stock!
AND THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
General Merchandise
IN EASTERN MONTANA IS TO BE FOUND AT
A. LAMME & CO'S.

We carry in Stock Large and Full Assortments in Each of the Following Lines—
**Ladies' Goods, Fancy Goods,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.**
Dry Goods, Carpets, Queensware, Cutlery, and all kinds of Hardware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
—AND—
Agricultural Implements!

We have, in fact, everything needed by the
Farmer, Mechanic and Miner.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK, AND IF YOU DO NOT SEE EXPOSED TO VIEW, THE ARTICLE YOU WANT,
ASK FOR IT!
WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF ARTICLES IN STOCK THAT WE CANNOT ENUMERATE IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT, OR MAKE ROOM FOR ON OUR SHELVES.
Doing an enormously large business we are enabled to purchase goods and sell the same at lower prices than it is possible for others to do.
CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND LEARN PRICES.
A. Lamme & Co.
MAIN STREET, Bozeman, Montana.

The Avant Courier.

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Wm. W. Alderson, J. ALDERSON & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.

Office, Courier Building, Main Street.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our heart-felt gratitude is due to the Divine Being, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, for the continued benevolence during the last year of countless blessings upon our country.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.
We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is perhaps now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have awarded the laborers of those who till the soil. Our manufacturing industries are reviving, and it is believed that the general prosperity that has been so long and anxiously looked for is at last within our reach.

ADVERSE HEALTH.
The enjoyment of health by our people has, however, been interrupted during the past year, by the prevalence of the fatal pestilence, yellow fever, in some portions of the Southern States creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as epidemic at New Orleans and in other parts of the lower Mississippi soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee suffered severely. About 100,000 cases are believed to have occurred, of which about 20,000, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is reckoned at \$100,000,000. The suffering and desolation that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union, physicians and nurses hastening from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies in every needed form were speedily forwarded and generously furnished. Government was able to respond, in some measure, to the call for help by providing tents, medicine and food to the sick and destitute, requisite directions for the purpose being given in confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About 1,800 tents and rations to the value of \$25,000 were sent to the cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper department. The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of

NATIONAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.
which shall not only control quarantine, but have sanitary supervision of the internal commerce in times of epidemic, an old and advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, which power the Government will endeavor to exercise for the public health and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The national quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction for the most effective measures, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports and country generally from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject an early and careful consideration.

PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.
The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens, in every civil and political right, continues to be the paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with the public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation weakens a general confidence and widespread condemnation.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.
Recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the Constitution, to the liberated race in the Southern States. All the disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from these States. Three constitutional amendments, which conferred the freedom of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens, who maintained the authority of the national Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment of the law of the land, the just result of the war. People of the former slaveholding States accepted these results and gave their States practical forms, assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth

amendments and laws passed in pursuance thereof should, in good faith, be enforced rigidly and impartially in letter and spirit to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction to race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments, the increase of political power in Congress, and the electoral college, the country justly expected that the elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which is obtained in all other States in the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections as offering, to the general judgment of the country, an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people and would be respected by the white citizens. But a more general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and the more just and generous protection of that freedom by communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the election record discloses. In some States the colored people have been unable to exercise the franchise, and in some the general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and the more just and generous protection of that freedom by communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the election record discloses. In some States the colored people have been unable to exercise the franchise, and in some the general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and the more just and generous protection of that freedom by communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the election record discloses.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND PARAGUAY.
A boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those governments to the President of the United States, and I have, after a careful examination, given a decision upon it. A naval expedition on the Amazon and Madeira rivers has brought back information valuable for scientific and commercial purposes. A like expedition is about to visit the coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers in relation to the development of our foreign commerce have furnished many facts that have proved of public interest, and have stimulated to practical assertion the enterprise of our people.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
The report of the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that department of the Government, and of the condition of the public finances. The ordinary revenues for the year ending June 30, 1878, were \$27,768,878.70. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$26,964,231.80, leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$804,646.90. The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, are estimated, and are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter of the year ending June 30, 1878, were \$7,389,343.43; estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the year, \$19,110,665.57; expenditures, \$23,344,573.27. For the remaining three quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at \$19,555,425.73, leaving a surplus of \$7,339,513.11. The total estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1879, are \$26,500,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be \$24,820,418.80, leaving a surplus of \$1,679,581.20 for that year. In the foregoing statement of expenditures, actual and estimated, no amount is allowed for the sinking fund provided for by the act approved February 15, 1862, which requires that one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year, to be set apart as a sinking fund. There has been, however, substantial compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms the public debt should have been reduced between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year, \$18,361,802.28. The actual reduction of the actual debt during that period has been \$23,644,790.61, being in excess of the reduction required by the sinking fund act, \$5,282,988.33. The amount of public debt, less cash in the Treasury, on November 1, 1878, was \$2,024,200,082.18, a reduction since the same date last year of \$23,107,117.73. The amount of public debt, less cash in the Treasury, on November 1, 1878, was \$2,024,200,082.18, a reduction since the same date last year of \$23,107,117.73. The amount of public debt, less cash in the Treasury, on November 1, 1878, was \$2,024,200,082.18, a reduction since the same date last year of \$23,107,117.73.

THE JAPAN TREATY.
The Japanese Government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers, as relate to the tariff and the navigation, and has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon the trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot be effect injuriously to the United States, and it is understood that Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

THE TREATY WITH ITALY.
The treaty with Italy in regard to reciprocal consular privileges has been duly ratified and proclaimed. Questions of grave importance have arisen with many of the other European powers.

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The Spanish Government has officially announced the termination of the insurrection in Cuba and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Contented expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and a prosperity which it is earnestly hoped will prove well founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief from injuries, or restoration of property have been among the incidents of the long continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain and the others are promised an early and careful consideration.

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GOLD AND SILVER COMMISSION.
In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28th, 1878, three Commissioners were appointed to the International Conference on the subject of the adoption of a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing international uniformity of the relative value between those metals. Letters were addressed to the various Governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The report of the Commissioners herewith submitted will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the Conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as gold, leaving the selection of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.
Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of \$5,000,000 to pay the award of the joint commission on the fisheries between the United States and the British Government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make payment. Communications upon these points were made to the British Government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British Government in the views of this Government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a note on the subject of the award, and a protest against any other construction of the same. Correspondence upon the subject will be laid before you.

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The Japanese Government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers, as relate to the tariff and the navigation, and has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon the trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot be effect injuriously to the United States, and it is understood that Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

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UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.
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GOLD AND SILVER COMMISSION.
In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28th, 1878, three Commissioners were appointed to the International Conference on the subject of the adoption of a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing international uniformity of the relative value between those metals. Letters were addressed to the various Governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The report of the Commissioners herewith submitted will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the Conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as gold, leaving the selection of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.
Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of \$5,000,000 to pay the award of the joint commission on the fisheries between the United States and the British Government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make payment. Communications upon these points were made to the British Government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British Government in the views of this Government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a note on the subject of the award, and a protest against any other construction of the same. Correspondence upon the subject will be laid before you.

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