The Avant Courier.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Why a Transfer is Undesirable.—Experience of Army Officers as Agents.

Among the subjects which will probably engage the attention of the present Congress, none, perhaps, will appear to be of greater importance or more difficult of satisfactory solution than the Indian problem. The Indian wars which, during the past few years, have so seriously annoyed and disturbed the sparse and unprotected settlements of the Northwestern Territories and almost baffled the skill and power of the army to suppress, have served to awaken in the public mind an interest in the subject seldom, if ever, felt before.

Congress, at its last session, seriously entertained the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department as the only probable expedient out of an apparent dilema, but deferred action for fuller and more reliable testimony in regard to the matter. Consequently, a committee was appointed with authority to visit the Indian Territories, reservations and agencies, take evidence and make a thorough investigation of all matters bearing on the question of the proposed transfer.

The committee in the discharge of its duty has traveled upwards of twelve thousand miles, visited a large number of places and taken a voluminous amount of testimony.

As Montana contains no less than three Indian reservations, five agencies, and fifteen thousand live Indians; besides, having been the principal theatre of war during the past three years, it is somewhat remarkable that the committee did not visit our Territory in the discharge of its important duties. A vast amount of information might have been gleaned here and valuable opinions obtained from Montana journalists, sufficient in and of themselves, perhaps, to have determined the committee on a unanimous recommendation in favor of the transfer. Failing in this, it is now intimated that the committee is probably unanimously opposed to the proposed change and will so report to Congress.

As reflecting in some degree the sentiment of the people of Eastern Montana we fail to see any really good reasons for the transfer; for notwithstanding the constant grumbling and growling, the repeated and reiterated charges of gross mismanagement, corruption and fraud, during the past eight years, at least all the Indians of Montana that properly belong to agencies have been so well managed and effectually controlled that not a single tribe or band has broken out in actual hostilities. Since the adoption of the present policy of the Government towards the Indians, but one single instance has occurred in this Territory where the army was called out for the purpose of chastising unruly agency Indians, and this necessity has generally been considered more apparent than real.

Is it not a remarkable fact that the only Indian wars we have had in Montana for the past eight years have been either with non-treaty Indians or with Indians from adjoining Territories? Whatever may be asserted to the contrary, it is a fact susceptable of the strongest proof that Sitting Bull and his followers never entered into treaty stipulations with the Government. Whether rightfully or not, we do not pretend to say, but those Indians claimed the Yellowstone and Powder river country as their own and resolutely refused to surrender the finest hunting grounds in the world and take in lieu thereof a small pittance from the Government in annuity goods and rations, a colder climate, a poorer country and one almost destitute of game. Yet, when the country of those Indians was invaded by the United States troops, and it was found that its original, if not rightful, owners offered a formidable resistance and fought with desperation for their rich pasture lands and their homes, a tempest of imprecation and invective was hurled against the "peace policy." Indian agents, and the churches for raising such Indians to do such naughty things. Then came the popular clamor demanding a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and nobody appears to know why or wherefor, except it was asserted in general terms that the peace policy was a failure, that the agents and inspectors and contractors and commissioners were all a set of knaves or fools, or both, and that the Indians could not possibly be controlled or kept from breaking out in open hostilities under such management. That army officers were necessarily more capable and honest and honorable than civilians, etc.

In our way of thinking, there is little or nothing to justify all this clamor and faultfinding; this exaltation of army officers so far above the average citizen. As the rank and file of the army emanates from the people, we cannot see how a stream can rise so very far about its source. Army officers, as a rule, have the same weaknesses and temptations to contend against as civilians and it is not clear by any means that they are either more efficient in civil positions or more exempt from the tongue of calumny than other men.

We may refer to a case or two in point: The first agent of the Crow Indians was an army officer. He was a gentleman of excellent reputation, of good morals and, with all, strictly temperate. The appropriation for the Crow Indian during his administration was nearly, if not quite, $200,000, and yet we have heard it asserted time and again, that the Indians did not receive in annuity goods and rations the amount of $20,000 worth, all told. Indeed, it is a matter of doubt whether they could have received much more than that amount, basing estimates on transportation and apparent bulk of freight. Yet no one knows but that the gentleman honestly distributed every dollar's worth that came into his hands, or, for that matter, that the Crow appropriation, except the amount conveyed back into the U. S. Treasury as unexpended balance, was not properly and honestly disbursed.

The second agent of the Crow Indians was also a military officer, but a different style of man, in many important particulars, from the first. It was under his administration that the old Crow Agency was located and partly built, and to show how even military men will sometimes err in judgment and lack in necessary qualifications for an Indian agent, it was almost universally admitted that the old Agency location was one of the most unsuitable that could possibly have been selected, and we have heard it positively asserted that the only reason for its being located at that precise spot was because the last demijohn had been drained of its contents, and it became, apparently, necessary to "camp" right there until a new supply of "stimulants" could be obtained from Bozeman.—It was the common talk that this man while agent seldom, if ever, "drew a sober breath; everything connected with the business of the agency, including the issuing of rations and the distribution of annuities, went at loose ends," and it is said the Indians indulged in their petty thefts and insolent conduct to an extent never witnessed before or since.

We refer to those instances, not for the purpose of casting any unjust or uncharitable reflections upon the army, but to show that these officers and first agents of the Crows were not any more successful in preserving unsullied reputations nor in their management of Indian affairs than their successors of the "Bible and prayer-book" have been.

That serious blunders are made and defects exist in the present management we admit, but in most instances we believe they are more justly chargable to Congress or to the Indian Office at Washington than to the agents. If the former part of the machinery were properly run and the War Department and Indian Bureau could, and would, work in harmony with each other, there would be little reason for desiring a transfer of one department to the other, as each has its appropriate mission and indispensible work to perform—one as the messenger of peace and civilization, the other as the agent of retributive justice and the swift avenger of wrongs. "Peace hath its victories as well as war."

EXPLANATORY.

In an editorial article which appeared in the COURIER last week, on Crow Agency matters, we took occasion to refer to Gen. Brisbin's well-known ability and reputation as a writer, and incidentally made use of the aphorism, in a modified form, "The pen is mightier than the sword." We regret to learn that the language used has been construed as calling in question the General's personal courage as a soldier.

Never having entertained other sentiments or feelings than those of friendship and respect toward General Brisbin, it is due to him as well as to ourselves to say, that such was not, in any sense, the object or intention of the article referred to—loud assertions of meddlesome persons to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In this week's issue we publish the full text of the President's Message. In point of strength or originality, we do not consider it a very remarkable State paper, most of it, in our opinion, being quite tame and common-place. The most important portions of the Message are those in reference to the Indian problem, and the alleged interferences with the right of suffrage in some of the Southern States, and the solution to the one (if, indeed, a solution is offered) and the proposed remedy for the other are far from being as definite and clear as we should wish and expect from the chief magistrate of the nation. It would seem, however, that the President's views on what might be termed his Southern policy have become somewhat modified during the past year, and now fears that all of the Southern States cannot be wholly relied upon to carry out, in good faith, the spirit and letter of those constitutional amendments which guarantee impartial suffrage and equal rights without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. There is really no disguising the fact that the results of the general election in some of those States have not fully met the anticipations of the President; yet, he hopes, not very confidently, to be sure, that the remedy to any and all irregularities of this nature may be found through the civil courts and intimates that offenders shall be brought to justice through the established forms of civil law. He does not add that he regrets the passage of the *posse comitatus* restriction of the army bill, passed at the last session of Congress, but we are led to infer that he regards it in the light of an unusual, if not needless, restriction and calculated only to embarrass the Executive in enforcing a due respect for and obedience to law.

There is little doubt but the *posse comitatus* clause was an unwise one, in that it deprived the President of the moral influence of a power which he might never have had occasion or disposition to use. A lawless element in any community is held in restraint more by a knowledge of the existence of authority and power than by the frequent or ill-timed exercise of such power. In the case of President Hayes, with his well-known disposition and most charitable views toward the people of the South, there was apparently little grounds for apprehending that he would (had he not been restricted) have used the army for political or other purpose except in strict accordance with the Constitution and in enforcement of the laws.

During the recent election in the Southern States it is possible that the forms of law were strictly observed, but the result, to say the least, leaves ground for some doubt. True, it is the "off year" of great political issues and everybody may have concluded to belong to the dominant party on its polite invitation, but such proceedings are so unusual and, we might say, inhuman that they leave room for the suspicion that such invitation must have been accompanied with intimidation and threats. Such doubts and suspicions, being strengthened by representations of numerous and prominent parties in interest, render it a fit subject for Congressional investigation.

Indian affairs are discussed, in the Message, from a fair and humane stand-point and, although the President does not enter into the discussion, now agitating some portions of the country, of the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, he is evidently opposed to the proposition and will adhere to the main features of the present "peace policy."

News of the Week.

—Washington, December 9.—The four per cent subscriptions were $1,574,650.

—The West of England and South Wales Bank of London has suspended. Its liabilities are upwards of $17,000,000.

—During the month of November there were sixty-seven deaths in Salt Lake, of which twenty-seven were from diphtheria.

—The Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice, is seriously ill of diphtheria. Princess Alice is second daughter of Queen Victoria.

—Madrid, December 10.—The advices received from Mogador state that a terrible famine prevails there, and that the deaths are 25 daily.

—A cargo of horses have just been shipped to France from America for military purposes. They give great satisfaction to the military inspectors.

—Peace reigns along the Rio Grande for the first time in many years. The Mexican government has now an army of 1,500 men camped along the river banks, and this has had the desired effect.

—All the female teachers in the public schools of Prussia receive a pension as soon as they are forty years of age. The law is a good one, and there should be such a one in all the States and Territories. Still it would not be of much use in Montana, as no female of that age teaches school.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Company have once more got into a fight about freights and passengers, which will probably result in competition. If this should happen, railroad traveling will be cheap between New York and San Francisco, and, of course, traveling Montanians will get some of the benefits of the change.

SHALL EASTERN MONTANA BE REPRESENTED?

The *Madisonian* of the 14th inst. publishes a call, signed by all the leading merchants of Virginia City and Sheridan for a meeting of the merchants and shippers of Southern and Eastern Montana, to be held in Virginia City on Saturday next, 21st inst., "to consider the cheapest and most practical route by which to ship goods during the next freighting season." In commenting on the proposed meeting, the *Madisonian* very pertinently remarks:

"This is a very important matter, and we hope to see a full attendance of the business men of Southern and Eastern Montana in the meeting. The unjust discrimination between this and other parts of the Territory by the railroad and transportation companies has resulted in great expense to the merchants and consumers here, as well as tedious delays in the delivery of freights, and we doubt not that if shippers combine and conclude to patronize the route offering the best advantages they will be able to secure much more advantageous rates, and a more prompt attention to their interests, than they have been favored with in the last two years. It is notorious that, although the railroad terminus has been nearly one hundred miles nearer to Virginia the greater part of the season than in past years, the cost of transportation has been at least twenty per cent. greater, while goods have been much longer in arriving at their destination. These are evils that work great hardships, not only upon the merchants, but indirectly upon the consumers also, and we, therefore, hope that the meeting next Saturday will be productive of effective measures for their abatement."

This is a matter of vital importance to Eastern, as well as Southern, Montana, and the merchants and shippers of Bozeman should see to it that they are represented in the meeting. We regret that the call does not give sufficient time for merchants to attend from important business points on the Yellowstone, unless, as is quite probable, some of them shall be here within the next day or two. But now, it would seem, is the golden opportunity to fully represent the superior advantages of the Yellowstone route over all others for Eastern and Southern Montana, and we are confident that some of our leading business men are fully prepared, and will take interest enough in the matter to see that it is done.

NORTHERN PACIFIC OR UTAH NORTHERN—WHICH?

This is the mighty problem that will be given the members of the next legislative assembly of Montana to solve; this is the stupendous conundrum that will have to be unravelled; this is the momentous question that will have to be answered. And how many of the members feel themselves competent to grapple with this important question? how many of them understand the feelings and wishes of their constituents on the subject, and can act intelligently in the matter?

I am fearful that like too many of our modern Legislatures, when this question has to be met, that those who will act fearlessly, patriotically and conscientiously, will be in a hopeless minority. Montana has lived and grown without the aid of a railroad, despite the croakings of journals hired in the interests of certain railroad magnates; at the same time it is not to be denied that railroad communications with the East and West will materially benefit the Territory, but we must also consider that many evils will be brought upon us through the same medium, and we contend that those people who seem so anxious to secure railroad communication with us should have their wish at their own expense. The granting of a subsidy to either of the above roads would, in addition to establishing a dangerous precedent entail upon the people of the Territory an expense that would be entirely unsatisfactory and unprofitable. Parties of gentlemen representing each of the roads approach us, saying: "We are entirely disinterested in this matter; we see your Territory languishing, your growth and prosperity retarded, your productive capacity shrinking all for the want of railroad communication with the Eastern markets, and we are willing to sacrifice our lives and fortunes upon the altar of public improvement by securing this much needed open avenue for the products of your fields and mines, if you will only give us a subsidy of a few millions, or in lieu thereof, exemption from taxation for a term of years." Think of it! The Vanderbilts, Goulds and others who have lived by bleeding the public, only want a few millions to build a road, the entire benefit of which will accrue to themselves.

And will our Legislators, who are sworn to protect the interests of the Territory, lend themselves to such a scheme—a scheme that will serve only to deplete the treasury without the ghost of a chance for any return. The refusal of the Union Pacific to pay into the U. S. Treasury the legal dues of the Government—the percentage of their earnings, is only too fresh in our memories to need any comment. Let the Legislators understand the full and complete meaning of the spirit of our Republican institutions, which says: "Equal rights for all; especial privileges for none." They should also understand that by their refusal to grant this subsidy, or "special privileges," they will in no wise prevent the building of railroads into the Territory, for the Eastern capitalists know full well the rich field that is waiting the investment of their capital, and they will in no way be backward about taking advantage of the promising return for their investments. Already the Gould road is spanning the prairies of Utah and Idaho, on its way to Montana, and we hear of the gigantic efforts that are being made to rush the Northern Pacific through to the Yellowstone; and then when they reach us we will have Eastern and Southern outlets, and the competition for the carrying trade of Montana will necessarily benefit the Territory. Let the Legislators do their duty and stand by the interests of their constituents, and in defeating this attempt of certain individuals to foist upon the Territory a veritable "white elephant" they can come home with the proud consciousness of having done that for which they were sent to the halls of the Legislative Assembly.

They have before them the terrible example of the several States whose Legislatures are the exclusive property of the railroad corporations, particularly California, where they have secured the passage of an act entitle the "Eminent Domain Bill," which gives the company the right of seizing and appropriating to their own use any piece of property that may be necessary for an extension of their road or side track, laying the burden of contest on the owner of the land, and we all know what generally becomes of suits at law in which corporations are either plaintiffs or defendants. We can thoroughly understand the amount of satisfaction to be derived from a tilt at law with a soul-less corporation. Therefore, if we never let them get a foothold in our Territory then we will never have them electing and controlling our Legislatures for us.

VERITAS.

A man named Chas. H. Evans, who says he is an old Montanian, was arrested in Chicago a couple of weeks ago by a sheriff from Ogden, Utah, on the charge of murdering his wife. He was taken back to Utah for a hearing.

WILSON'S LETTERS.

An Interesting Description of the Yellowstone Valley—its Resources, Etc., From Benson's Landing to Stillwater.

The town of Benson's Landing consists of a store, a dwelling house and a ferry boat. The mercantile interests of the place are represented by Hibbard & Bailey, who have a thriving business. At this point many freighters cross the river in order to avoid the succession of hills which are otherwise encountered a little way below.

Four miles further on, the road reaches Shields river, sometimes called Twenty-Five Yard Creek. The valley through which it flows is hedged in on one side by the Bridger range of mountains and on the other by the Crazy's. It is watered by several fine streams and has an abundance of excellent grass. Game is very abundant from antelope down to "cotton tails." Messrs. Martin & Myers have several thousand head of cattle on this range. Mr. Jos. Lindley, W. V. Grannis and a number of other stock men are also located here. The station is kept by Mr. Dave Carpenter who also accommodates the passing traveler. This place has been the scene of many a tragedy incident to frontier life. If these quiet, grassy knolls could only speak, they could recount many a tale of savage triumph, of heroism and of death. Within half a mile of the station are buried the remains of five men who at different times have been killed by Indians. Here, too, the Yellowstone casts ashore the bodies of many of its dead. The last one, Mr. Carpenter informs us, was found but a few weeks ago. A headless bloated thing—it told no tales. Who he was, whence he came and where he was going will probably never be known. The carcass of a horse stranded a short distance above would seem to confirm the theory that in attempting to ford the stream at some point higher up, horse and rider had been overwhelmed and perished together.

The road now takes a sharp climb to the summit of the intervening bench, rewarding the traveler for his exertion by an extended view of the valley lying on the south side of the river which sweeps along a distance of fifteen miles, carpeted with long yellow grass and falls back in successive benches to the base of the Yellowstone mountains.

Two or three miles further brings us to the ranch of Mr. William Anderson, who, with his partner, has 400 head of cattle on the range. He is a new-comer, and like them all, enthusiastic on the future of the valley.

There is a tract of country along the Yellowstone where the snow in winter is very light, seldom exceeding a few inches in depth and usually melting very rapidly. This section having also the other essentials of water and fine grass, constitutes the very ideal of a stock range. Its boundaries are ill-defined, and, like the isothermal line which the engineers of various railroads have drawn across this continent on the north, will bear a good deal of stretching, but from all we could learn it begins near the canyon above Benson's Landing and extends east about 40 miles, bringing it below Sweet Grass. It extends north to the Muscleshell and on the south, for all practical purposes, is bounded by the Yellowstone, as the country on the opposite side belongs to the Crow Reservation. The rapid disappearance of the snow is due to the action of the wind, which cuts it up and blows it away, rather than to a dispensation of Providence having in view the especial interests of the stock men, who, as a class, truth compels us to say, are not celebrated for their piety.

Over ridges, through ravines, across "hog backs," around "coolies," with ups and downs innumerable, the road stretches out for the next ten miles, which brings us to Horr's Hot springs. These remarkable Springs, which, in their medical properties rival those of Arkansas, are three in number and have a temperature of 150° Farenheit. When rail communication with the East is established, this spot, with its ready access to excellent hunting and fishing grounds, will, without question, attract throngs of invalids and tourists from all parts of the country.

We stop for the night at the station, which is kept by Mrs. E. R. Gage, and are made thoroughly comfortable. We find her table loaded with everything which could supply the wants of the inner-man, who, by the way, has developed in the course of our ride into a very important and exacting personage. As for "Bob," he has been so well supplied with oats and other horse comforts that he comes out of the stable next morning like a young hurricane and bucks in a way "that all admire" except his rider.

A ride of 28 miles, a great portion of the way thro' bad lands, brings us to the Sweet Grass, a clear, rapid creek, so called because of the excellent pasturage found in the vicinity. Some idea of the rapidity with which this country will be settled may be gathered from the fact that when we passed this place on our way down the valley, October 25th, there was but one herd of cattle on the range, that of Mr. J. Davis, except some belonging to Mr. Nelson Story, of Bozeman. On our return we found that Messrs. Wm. Flaherty, of Boulder, George Crook, of Virginia, Wm. Shanks and Mr. Chambers, of Gallatin, Davison & Cardwell and Felix Short, of Boulder, had settled on the range, whose herds number in all 3,600 head, which is about all the range will support.

The day following we pass through the shadowy precincts of the canyon, cross the magnificent White Beaver Prairie, and then, descending, enter the valley proper again. Five miles brings us to the ranch of Mr. Henry Countryman. It has been a day of battle with cold and storm, but before a roaring fire-place all discomfort is soon forgotten. We find he is quite elated with his summer's experience in gardening, and are not surprised when we learn that on seven-eighths of an acre he raised 13,110 pounds of potatoes. Experimental farming in this valley is now almost a thing of the past. That corn, oats and wheat can be raised as well here as in any other sections of the country, and that potatoes and other vegetables of all kinds can be raised in wonderful quantities of a quality unsurpassed by any portion of the country, is an established fact. Last summer, wilted, sickly-looking tomatoes which had been picked green in Utah and left to ripen on the road, were sold in Bozeman for 25 cents a pound, while along this valley large quantities of them rotted on the vines simply for the reason that, not knowing what could be produced, no preparation had been made for their transportation. We predict that a Utah tomato will never again find a market in Bozeman.

FRED M. WILSON.

Rain Storms.

New York, December 11.—The heavy rain storm for the last two days has caused unusual damage in New England. In Philadelphia the loss is serious by the overflow of the wharves and the flooding of cellars. At Scranton, the rivers and streams are greatly swollen, and should the rain continue, mining operations will be stopped. The railroad and other bridges throughout this State are threatened by floods. It rained steadily for full forty hours.

Telegrams.

Refuge Under the Russian Flag.

St. Petersburg, December 9.—Intelligence has been received that the family of the Ameer of Afghanistan has taken refuge in Russian Turkistan.

Seven Million Chinese Perish From Famine.

New York, December 7.—Letters from China state that during the recent famine seven million people died; five million in a single province—Shansi.

Texas Demons.

Waco (Texas) December 10.—On Sunday, down near Summervill, masked men surrounded the house of John Stull, and threw a torpedo inside. The inmates running out, Rufus Smith and John Stull were shot and killed, and Smith's wife and baby wounded. The assassins are unknown.

Mob Rule in Kentucky.

Chicago, December 9.—The *Tribune's* Louisville special says: A staff correspondent just returned from a 150 mile ride to Jackson, Breathitt county, reports a terrible state of affairs prevailing there, every person being armed, with a probability of a collision any moment. Matters are worse even than during the war, when the bushwhackers and home guards filled the hearts of the strongest with terror and dismay.

Before the Indian Commission.

Washington, December 9.—The Indian Commission to-day heard ex-Senator Morrill in opposition to the transfer of the Indians to the War Department. He advocated radical changes in the existing law, and said that the Indians should be localized and properly educated to be prepared to meet the coming emergency of delivering up their lands to the fast increasing white speculators.

John Young, agent of the Blackfeet Indians in Montana, said they were unanimously opposed to the transfer.

Damaging Floods.

Poughkeepsie, December 10.—A heavy rain has prevailed along the Hudson since yesterday. Many places on the track of the Hudson River Railroad is submerged, and forty feet of the track is washed away near Highland Station.

Port Jervis, December 10.—The heavy rain has caused floods in all the streams, interrupting railway travel and doing much damage to property. The outlet to the Port Jervis reservoir is overflowing its banks. Bridge No. 2, near Stephen's Point, on the Jefferson branch of the Erie road, 100 feet long and 32 feet high, was carried away this afternoon.

Lynch Law in Nebraska.

Chicago, December 10.—The *Tribune's* Omaha special says: A jury at Nebraska City found Henry Jackson, Henry Martin and Wm. S. Givens guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Charles Slocum and outraging his wife. The evidence seemed to warrant a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Judge Gastin so stated in his sentence of penitentiary for life, which he passed upon the murderers yesterday. This morning, about 2 o'clock, a crowd assembled at the jail, broke in the door, overpowered the jailor, seized Martin and Jackson, and taking them half a mile south of the court house, hung them to a tree, where the bodies were found this morning. Givens was taken to the penitentiary under a strong guard.

—Lately, on a dark night, a stage coach with nine passengers was passing between Leadville and Canyon City, Colorado, when suddenly coach and horses and driver and passengers fell over a bank and down sixty feet into a creek below. The coach turned over three times in its descent, and landed bottom upward. Six inside passengers escaped serious injury; three outside were equally lucky, and the accident was fatal to only one horse, which was so much hurt that it was necessary to shoot him.

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets he annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetters & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under heir own immediate supervision, employing 80 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work; and the issue of the same for 1878 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1879 can be obtained, free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

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NEW TO-DAY.

Story & Goewey,

(Successors to Walter Cooper.)

We have in stock the most complete assortment in Montana of

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Cutlery, &c.

Everything pertaining to a Hunter's or a Sportman's outfit.

This entire stock is for sale

FOR CASH!

And at the very lowest living prices.

We Keep no Book Account!

We will pay the highest price (in cash) for

ROBES, FURS AND HIDES

Parties at home or from abroad will

CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS

In getting our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We have bought with this entire stock the Book Accounts of Mr. Cooper, and they will be found at the Bank, and we trust that there will be no delay of parties owing in stepping forward and making prompt settlement.

We shall keep a

FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN

At the store, and will be prepared to do repairing on short notice and in a skillful manner.

Story & Goewey.

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We buy all kinds of Produce; also Hides. Furs and Buffalo Robes.

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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.
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Meets at Odd Fellow's Hall every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend.

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R. P. VIVION. IRA H. PIERCE.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Will practice in all the courts of Montana. Particular attention paid to collections.

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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]

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 Sending East.
WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY.

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. MENEFEE,
W. H. HEFFNER, T. B. ELLIS,
Wm. ELLIS, MARION FLAHARTY,
Wm. W. ALDERSON.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

To All Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of SALISBURY & PIATT, Proprietors of the Bozeman and Tongue River Stage Line, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. H. Piatt retires and O. J. Salisbury assumes all liabilities and will pay all indebtedness of the late firm. Parties interested will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

O. J. SALISBURY.
GEO. H. PIATT.

Bozeman, November 25, 1878. [2m1]

Administrator's Notice.

In the Probate Court of Gallatin County, Montana Territory.

In the matter of the estate of HORATIO N. GAGE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the said estate, to 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 the said Administratrix, at her residence at Gage's Ranch, Yellowstone Valley; Gallatin county, Montana.

ELIZA R. GAGE,
Administratrix.

Dated November 30, 1878.

WANTED!

AGENTS FOR CALKINS' NOVELTY WASHER. 100,000 in use; took premium in every State in the Union; stood the test for seven years; $100 per month easily made selling these machines. Agents' sample $6.50. Send money order or registered letter, or send stamp for confidential terms to agents. Address, G. W. FOSTER & CO., 231 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Latest Arrival!

Ellis & Davis

Are now receiving via the Yellowstone River, Fort Benton and the terminus of the U. N. R. R

One of the Largest and Most Complete stock of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods,

CLOTHING,

Tobaccos and Cigars,

Wines and Liquors,

HARDWARE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Furnishing Goods, &c.,

EVER BROUGHT TO MONTANA.

Having added several new lines of goods to our former immense stock, we are prepared to furnish buyers with everything required. Our stock is

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

And we only ask the people of Eastern Montana to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other business houses will insure an immense trade.

Wines and Liquors.

In this line we offer extraordinary inducements to both wholesale and retail buyers. Mr. Ellis has visited some of the most noted distilleries in Kentucky and other States and has purchased some of the best brands of "fine old whiskys" manufactured in the United States. We offer:

KENTUCKY HOME, ASHLAND, BEARGRASS BOURBON, BONANZA PASS, BOWEN'S, HIGHLAND, T. B. RIPY, SHOWHAN, KY. FAVORITE, WICKLIFFE, KY. PRIDE, CEDAR CREEK, ATHERTON, VELVET FINISH, MAYFIELD, MEGIBBEN.

We Keep Bass and Ginger Ale

MALT TONIC, SCOTCH WHISKY,
DOMESTIC AND FRENCH BRANDY, IRISH WHISKY, IMPORTED GIN AND SHERRY, CATAWBA,
RUM, PORT,
CARTE BLANCHE, RHINE, AND OTHER WINES CONSTANTLY IN STOCK AND CAN GIVE BUYERS BOTTOM PRICES.

ELLIS & DAVIS.

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

CHEAP! AGENTS! WE WANT YOU to sell our Perpetual Lamp Wick. It never burns out; it makes no smoke; gives no disagreeable smell; needs no trimming; breaks no lamp chimneys; saves all cleaning of lamps, and gives a most beautiful clear, white light, surpassing gas, yet very soft and pleasant to the eye. No new burners needed. Exclusive rights given. Send stamp for circular. Ten cents each; 3 for 25 cents, postage paid. Address, G. W. FOSTER & CO., 231 La Salle street, Chicago, Ills.

City Meat Market

SLOAN & PROFFITT,

PROPRIETORS.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

BRICK BLOCK, MAIN STREET,
Bozeman, Montana.

[1867]