Our Washington Letter.

A Thin Congress—Matters Political—The Appropriation Dead-Lock—Belknap's Impeachment—A Montanian Graduates With Honors.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE NEW NORTH-WEST.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1876.—The week opened with "Hurrah for Blaine!" among the majority of the people here, and the convention at Cincinnati drew a great many off to the metropolis of the Ohio valley. The Senate was thin. Only two members were present on Friday at the impeachment trial and the House had less than one hundred members to attend to business. What a blessing it is that we have to attend to President making once in four years. The delegates left here on the trains of Saturday and Sunday and there was a general feeling that Blaine was the most formidable of all the men mentioned for the place; but we know the result and "Hayes and Wheeler" will be the war cry for our successful canvass in November. The administration was too powerful to allow Blaine to be the nominee. Conkling was too weak to succeed, as the holder of the sceptre. Morton or Bristow could not secure the necessary accessions to their strength, so, by a coalition, they went against Blaine and nominated one who is well spoken of for ability, integrity &c., by all men. Blaine's letter of congratulation to Hayes is considered the best of all. The sudden attack of prostration suffered by Blaine on the way to church last Sunday called forth many expressions of sympathy and his appearance on the street on Friday was received with many marks of joy by the crowds around the telegraph offices when he drove past. There was a salute fired when the result was announced and to night was set for a procession and general demonstration. The rain which began at noon to-day and has continued almost without intermission has postponed the big fuss until Monday, whereby they will have a chance to prepare more material for the bonfires, more torches for "the boys," and more ideas to be expressed by their eloquent mouths. At the end of this week the Democrats will get up a stampede for St. Louis, and so this year's work on National politics will knock three week's out of the doings of Congress, which coming at the time will effect the employes of the government seriously. The President sent a message to the House to-day urging them to pass

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

before the thirtieth of June, or in case they could not agree, with the Senate to continue the present appropriations until the bills could be passed. This is a somewhat extraordinary proceeding on the part of the President and called out a long debate on the policy of the House as ennunciated by the Committee on Appropriations. Randall characterized the message as unusual and unnecessary and defended the action of the Committee. If the amounts of the appropriation bills were too small the House would be here in December to remedy any fault which might have been committed, and intimated that they were going to stand fast and take the chances—which is a very encouraging thing for the Senate conference committees on the bills now pending. A prominent Senator says that he sees no chance of their getting through with these necessary bills before August at the earliest. General Hurlbut, of Illinois, (rep.) reminded Randall that in this seventh month of the session the committee had not yet reported all the appropriation bills to the House. That with the fiscal year rapidly closing no agreement has been reached or is likely to be reached between the House and Senate. The action of the House, in insisting on extravagant and unnecessary reduction, and by insisting on an unwise and illegal rule, had transfered the power of the House into the hands of the Committe on Appropriations and had made a dead-lock between them and the Senate, and the Senate had the law on its side. It is in no way bound to recognize the change made in the rules of the House unwisely and improvidently, and has the right to insist that the House shall either change existing law, by law, or shall make appropriations in accordance with the laws as they are. Holman, of Indiana, said they had passed all the great appropriation bills but two—the army bill and the sundry civil service bill. The former would pass in a day or two, the latter would be reported on Tuesday and go to the Senate by the end of next week, so that the whole would be before the Senate and have eight days left for their action. This is all very well, but the Senate will have to take time and labor in the examination of all these bills and will not bolt them at the command of the House. The civil and diplomatic bill is still before the second conference committee and the legislative and executive bill is not agreed upon. To be sure in other sesaions these bills have been delayed a little later than June 30th, but then there was no serious disagreement between the two Houses, and heads of department could tell about what to expect, but now no one knows. There is one bureau (Indian affairs) whose fate depends entirely on that of the Indian bill, which, as passed by the House, makes a transfer to the War Department of the whole thing. The Secretary of State will have to suspend all payments to consuls and foreign ministers and in fact that whole machinery of the government will be at a stand-still until this little thing is settled. The poor clerks who live from hand to mouth will have to borrow from the three and five per cent. a month fellows, and they will suffer the most, although the members themselves may be brought to a sense of how it is themselves.

THE IMPEACHMENT

took a new start on Friday, and Belknap expressed the idea that the case ought to be dismissed for want of a two-thirds vote on the question of the jurisdiction of the court, in the space of about fourteen hundred words. The court had two members and adjourned over. Then to-day manager Lord proposed to have the case put over until November. The House objected, but refered this matter unto the Judiciary Committee. The House will have to stay during the trial and they are afraid if they postpone it that the trial will interfere with the business of the next session. So it is an elegant prospect, as Belknap only summons 197 witnesses and may want more before he gets through. It seems, therefore, that they have got a job on hand and had better fight it out on that line if it takes all summer.

The event of the week, next to the Cincinnati convention, has been the commencement of

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

There are several factories for lawyers here but this is the oldest and most popular. She only had forty-three this time. The procession of ladies and gentlemen toward the National Theatre on Wednesday was beautiful. Nearly all had boquets of beautiful flowers and the stage was a sight to behold; not so much for the dowry lawyers, as for the gay and festive, sweet-scented masses of bloom there piled up. The house was full and the people were entertained with a short address of an hour by J. M. Harris and a presentation of degrees by President Welling and a delivery of prizes by the new Attorney General, Alfonso Taft. The prizes were awarded to Chas. F. Markell, of Maryland, W. W. Johnson, of Montana, and Samuel D. McDouald, of Pennsylvania. The seal of the class was a boquet of roses four feet in diameter, bearing in white flowers the legend *Lex equitate gaudet*, which means the law is as gaudy as equity? But the *Chronicle* put it '*Sex aquatate gaudet*," or "the sex is gaudy in water?" I believe they are at Long Branch or Cape May. If the translation won't do, the Latin scholars may correct. Yours,

W. W. JOHNSON.

An Affecting Story of a Jersey Man Dying in Chicago.

A young man from New Jersey has for some weeks past been lying at the point of death at the house of a friend on West Adams street, and his fatal illness was rendered the more sorowful by his constant and pitiful longing after the home he was destined never to see again. On Wednesday evening it was plain to be seen by the grief stricken watchers that the end was near, and they asked him if they could do anything to smooth his pathway to the tomb. The dying man, in a voice that was scarcely audible, replied: "Oh! if I could only taste shad once more!"

What was to be done? There was no shad attainable in the Chicago market, and the dying man's pillow promised to be unsmoothed by the only attention he coveted, when suddenly one of the mourners, with the remark, "I'll play Rebecca and Jacob with the cuss," rose and hastened from the apartment, and securing a paper of pins fried it in butter and lard. Returning almost immediately, he placed the dish before the dying man, who gratefully put a layer of pins between his lips and feebly chewing at the fried paper said in a low voice, while a ray of ecstatic glory and peace filled his face: "It is shad! I feel the—bones," and immediately climbed the golden stair.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Woman Running an Engine.

The steam engine in the Woman's Pavilion at the Centennial Exhibition is under the charge of Miss Allison. Some interesting particulars about her are given in the Philadelphia *Press*: "She was brought up in a little place near St. Catherines, in Ontario, and from a child was a lover of machinery, and spent much of her time in the large saw and grist mills which her father then owned. She received a thorough scientific education, and learned much from her brother who had made engineering a profession. She learned the method of operating the engine used at the woman's pavilion in a few moments, and now does all the work, from starting the fire in the morning to blowing off the steam at night. In answer to a question relative to the possibility of women running engines as a regular business, she said there were thousands of small engines in use in various parts of the country, and that there was no reason whatever why women should not be employed to manage them. The work was less tedious than almost any of the usual avocations adopted by women, and an engine required far less attention than any woman gives to a child under her care. So, abolish children, and set up engines in every family.

The Champion Bear Story.

I'v fought 'em standin' and runnin', but the toughest cit'zen I ever lit into, was a black 'un. He was sittin' in the chapparal eatin' manzanita berries when my dog he smelt him and went home. I sneaked up and begun aggravatin' him by shootin' at his ears and feet, I then took around him and with three shots cut off his tail. Old blackey heerd me shootin' and turnin' round seed his tail lyin' there, he picked it up and looked at the trade mark and I see in a minute that war was comin', I hit out for a tree with only two catredges left and him a comin'. Well, to make a long story short, I shot twice hittin' him both times, and he begun to get hot, so he took up the tree after me, and I knocked him down three times before my gun broke. He started on the fourth trip and I didn't know what to do till I thought of my deringer which shot a four ounce ball. I drew her out, tied a string to the trigger, and as old blackey came up with his mouth wide open I dropped her in. He hadn't time to spit her out, and so he swallowed her and I pulled the string. Off went the gun and so help me, I never see anything of bear or pistol since. You fellers snicker as if you thought I lied. If you don't believe it (pulling out his pistol) here's the very pistol I done it with.

Dom Pedro's Compliment to Uncle Sam.

When Dom Pedro was in San Francisco recently, he attended one of Gilmore's concerts. Upon the conclusion of the performance, the Emperor approached Mr. Gilmore and said: "Mr. Gilmore, I am so pleased with your music that if I ever have a great Exhibition in Brazil, I'm determined to have your band at it. More, I'll telegraph instantly to Milan, instructing Carlos Gomes, the celebrated composer of my own country, to prepare an American centennial hymn as a compliment to the American people from those of Brazil, and I want your band to perform it in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July." Gilmore acquiesced, the Emperor sent the telegram and Gomes has completed to the work. Gilmore has, by written contract, the absolute control of the musical portion of the programme for the Fourth of July in Independence Square. Then and there this hymn will be rendered by a band of two hundred performers. The chorus will comprise ode thousand voices, and, possibly, Gilmore will add to this number his New York chorus of six hundred. All the music will be strictly national, except one hymn, which is to be of a cosmopolitan character. "The crowd will be the death of the grass, though," suggested the reporter to Mr. Gilmore's agent. "D——n the grass," he returned, "it will have a hundred years to grow again."

The Assassinated Minister.

The lately-appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army, Hussein Avni Pasha, was the head of the old Turkish party, which was strongly opposed to the pacific policy of the late government. He had several times held the portfolio of Minister for War, and from February, 1874, to March, 1875, he was Grand Vizier. He entered the army at an early age, and his intelligence and military talents attracted the notice of the Fuad Pasha, who afterward appointed him to an important post in the war office at Constantinople. During the Crimean War Hussein fought with distinction under Omar Pasha, and when, during the insurrection in Crete, Ali Pasha was sent there on an extraordinary mission, Hussein was appointed to the command of the Turkish troops in the island. After Ali Pasha's death Hussein fell into disgrace, and was banished; but soon after he was recalled and appointed Governor General of Smyrna. It is said he was a bitter opponent of Russia and a great admirer of the military organization of Germany. In the summer of last year he visited France and England, and when he returned to Constantinople—shortly after the insurrection broke out—he was given the chief command of the Turkish troops, which, however, he only held for a short time, as when Mahmoud Pasha became Grand Vizier he was obliged to resign.

National Republican Platform, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind; and, looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments under their respective Constitutions the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

Second, The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truth spoken at its cradle that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or if need be vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party is sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public merit and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

Fifth. Under the constitution the President and heads of Departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that this distinction be respected, that Senators and Representative who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with the sole reference to efficiency of public service, and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control.

Eighth. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from the duties upon importations which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the government to modify existing treaties with European governments, that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the State for that purpose.

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments, effected by Republican Legislatures, in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts; the honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled; a grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the National Capital the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the lower house of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense service in war and peace.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we present as our candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, two distinguished statesmen of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for those two high offices, and we confidently appeal to the American people to entrust the administration of their public affairs to Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

The Man Who was Scalped.

A seedy individual stood at the corner of Fourth and Walnut. It was midnight, and the moon glimmered among the floating clouds. A well-dressed citizen approached. The seedy one planted himself in the center of the sidewalk.

"See here, mister, can't you lend me a quarter to rent a bed for the night? 'Pon my soul I haven't slept under a roof for six long months."

"Where did you come from?"

"Black Hills. I'm the man what was scalped. You heard about me, I s'pose?"

"Yes. I read something in the papers about a man being scalped by the Indians; but you can't be the individual, because you have not lost your hair."

"Oh, it growed on; just feel them lumps on top. It's a dreadful thing to be scalped by the Indians, and I don't want it to happen to me again, I tell you. Feel how tight my hair sticks to my head. It is glued on."

The citizen put his hand on the man's head, and declared he could see no difference between his hair and that of other men. He told the fellow that he was an imposter, and passed on. When he had proceeded about two blocks he put his hand to his vest pocket to draw out his watch, but the ticker had disappeared. Then he was mad.—*Globe-Democrat.*

POLITICAL POINTS

It is stated that Governor Tilden is to marry Miss Barlow, of New York.

The best way to let a Presidential candidate go to grass—just put him in the field.

General McClellan is talked of as the successor of Mr. Frelinghuysen in the United States Senate.

Peter Cooper, as a Presidential candidate is thought to be of so little account that nobody takes the trouble to lie about him.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Every little while there is a paragraph printed calling attention to the fact that no man whose name began with C was ever elected President. It is also true that no man whose name began with X was ever elected President; and yet there have been many ex-Presidents.—*Chicago Times.*

Ingersoll, Blaine's brilliant champion in the Cincinnati Convention, is reported to have declared that he has made his last political speech and will take no part in the canvass.

Mr. Bristow needs rest. After making a short visit to Louisville he will take a trip to Europe, to remain several months, and will, therefore, not participate in the approaching canvass.

The man the Democrats to daze,
To send them on their devious ways,
And fill their souls with wild amaze,
The ir buildings shake, their towers raze,
And put their whole shebang ablaze
At the end of the comin' election days,
Is—well, we'll call him President Hayes.

—*New York Graphic.*

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Years Old—Doesn't Want to Go to the Centennial—A Strange Kidnapping Case.

From the Los Angeles Express, May 15.

An event of extraordinary interest occurred here to-day. A wagon came in from the mission and stopped in front of the Court House, and in a minute an old woman seated in the bed of the wagon became the object of general attention. An immense crowd gathered around the vehicle to witness perhaps the oldest living woman in the world. Eulalia Perez Guillen, who, according to the records of her family, has reached the great age of 138 years and some months, was the rare object of this curiosity. She sat there wrapped up in a rebosa, and conversed freely with all who spoke to her. The lady seemed to greatly enjoy the attraction she provoked, and evinced an animation of juvenility contrasting curiously with her great age. Her features are hardly discernable beneath the heavy wrinkles in her face. Her eyes, which have not lost their vision, peer out from beneath two red circles of lids. Her mouth is sunken, and although her speech is mumbling, yet it comes out tolerably clear. The old lady was greatly amused at the interest she excited, and spoke pleasantly to all who addressed her. In the same wagon, sitting beside her, was another old woman, who was one of her daughters, and on the driver's box were two great grandchildren. The old lady has been brought to the city on an application made by Mrs. de White, one of her daughters, for letters of guardianship. It seems that the old lady is living with Mariana Antonia Higuera, one of her daughters, who has formed the idea of taking her mother to the Centennial, under the idea that there is money in it. Mrs. de White objects to this, and, in order to restrain her sister from taking the old lady out of the country, filed an application for letters of guardianship. The case came before Judge O'Melveney in the supervisor's room this morning, and Mr. F. P. Ramirez appeared for the applicant and Mr. S. M. de White for the contestant. Mrs. de White testified that she had been told by her sister that she would take the old lady to San Francisco and thence to Philadelphia if she could make the necessary arrangements. Mr. White, the husband of the witness, testified that the old ladp was in her dotage and not a competent person to decide as to a matter of this kind. He said he had means, and wished to provide for the wants of his mother-in-law, and believed that she would not live if taken away from the county. Mariana said she had no means beyond her house at the Mission, but that she could provide for her mother by her work; that she had lived with her twenty years, and that her mother was willing to go anywhere she had a mind to take her. When the testimony was all in, Judge O'Melveney said that he was perfectly agreed with the daughter who opposed the removal of her mother from the county, and he should forbid it. But he would leave the old lady at liberty to live with either of her children, as she elected, in the meantime requiring Mariana to furnish a bond in $500 that she would not take her mother out of the county.

His Candidate.

He had a confidential look, and he spoke in a confidential tone, as he entered a Michigan avenue grocery yesterday. He leaned over the counter, extended his fore-finger, and whispered:

"All this hurrah for Blaine, Hayes, Bristow, Tilden and others is a mere blind—both these National Convention will be blinds,"

"Do you want any sugar, soap or tea?" inquired the grocer.

"What do I want of sugarsoaportea at this hour of the country's peril?" exclaimed the man. "No, sir, I want to give you the cue so that when the proper time comes you can put your ballot where it will do the most good. Do you know who will be our next President?"

The grocer didn't. All he knew about it was that the stranger's breath smelled of bad whisky.

"I'll drop you a hint," whispered the man, leaning further over the counter. "These conventions are blinds. We know what we are about. On the first day of August all candidates will withdraw, the people will meet in mass convention, and you are to be nominated and made President!"

"Me!"

"Thou art the man! I have been deputized to inform you of the plot in advance, but of course you won't say anything. In two months more the eyes of this country will be upon you, and your name will be as much a household word as onions and vinegar."

"I don't believe it," bluntly remarked the grocer.

"Do you doubt my word? Is the news so sudden and momentus as to stagger you? See here a minute!"

He hauled the grocer nearer to him by a grip on his collar, and continued:

"It's all fixed. Don't doubt me. I'll take along a codfish, a roll of butter, and some flour—pay you day after to-morrow—and I tell you that this country, under your able management, shall march on to glory and renown. You are Michigan's favorite son, sir—our great unknown—our concealed motor. When you bust out it will be all of a sudden—come like a thunder-bolt." The grocer put him out, but three dozen eggs were destroyed beyond repair in the struggle.—*Free Press.*

An Obstinate Elector.

The proprietor of a Gratiot avenue saloon won't vote for James G. Blaine, and that is a settled fact. Some men were yesterday seeking to ascertain the cause of his animosity toward Maine's "favorite son," and he explained:

"You see, when I vhas keeping saloon in Puffalo dot Mr. Plaine come aroundt und dook some drinks ond never baid me."

"Oh, that can't be this Blaine," replied one of the men; "this Blaine is a temperance man."

"Zo vhas this Plaine," was the calm reply. "I can shust remember as blain as day how he poured dot whisky down his throat und groaned over some increase of indemperance."

"But this Blaine is James G. Blaine," they protested."

"I cant help dot; I didn't name him. Dot Plaine who owed me is named Shames. Vhen I ask for bay he set: 'Sharge dose drinks to Shim Blaine,' und walk right oudt."

"You must be mistaken. This Blaine is a member of Congress.

"Zo vhas dot Plaine. He couldn't spheak some pieces in Gongress like lightning."

"There's a mistake somewheres. You have two Blaine's mixed up. Here is a picture of James G. Blaine. See if he is the man who played dead beat on you."

The saloonist glanced at it and handed it back and said:

"He is der same man, only he has a glean shirt on and is more paid-headed as he was den. No use, shentlemen. Vhen some 'lection times comes aroundt again I shall boll my vote for de oder mans."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Travona, Montana.

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AND A FULL GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS Which I am

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Give me a Call Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

J. H. B. FOSTER.

TRAVONA, Oct. 20, 1875, 329

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MAIN STREET, - DEER LODGE.

THE best quality of French and American Boots, suitable for light and heavy wear, manufactured to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

MY PRICES ARE REASONABLE

A Good Stock Constantly on Hand.

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Mr. BIEN, Practical Upholsterer.

Ware and Salesroom, adjoining Lansings Shop

HAVING opened an Upholstery establishment under management of Mr. M. BIEN, a practical workman of skill and many years experience, I respectfully ask the patronage of the public in manufacture or repair in this line of business.

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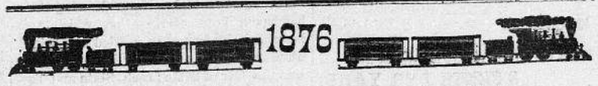
GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER MINING. Reducing and Concentration Machinery.

Hoisting Engines, Diamond Pointed Rock Drills, Manufactured by R. C. GULLOCK.

Address, FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.



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Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Are Forwarding Consignments to all points in

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At the Lowest Going Rates.

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Via Union Pacific and Utah Northern Railroads,

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A. L. STRANG,

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U. S. Wind, Engine and Pump Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DOUBLE AND SINGLE-ACTING

Force and Lift Pumps

Feed Mills Tanks &c. &c.

AND JOBBERS IN

HOSE, LEAD AND IRON PIPE,

BRASS and IRON FITTINGS,

WELL POINTS, &c.,

181 FARNHAM STREET, : OMAHA. NEB.

Having recently added a large stock of all kinds of Pumps, Hose, Pipefittings, &c., to meet the wants of the trade, can compete with either Chicago or St. Louis, both in Price and Quality of Goods. 354-6m

Western Brewery,

FENNER & VAN GUNDY, Proprietors

Deer Lodge, Montana.

We are now manufacturing and offer at Wholesale and Retail

Lager Beer,

Bottled Beer,

Cream Ale and Porter.

THE WESTERN SALOON

(Formerly the Excelsior)

Is now opened by us as a Retail Establishment. Drop in and take a drink.

Orders by mail, or personally at the Brewery or Saloon, for beer in any quantity will receive prompt attention. Delivery free in town or at coach offices.

DON'T FORGET THE WESTERN, BOYS.

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Deer Lodge and Butte

Stage and Express Line,

Jos. S. Daddow, Proprietor.

Good Coach and Four Horse Stock

Leaves Deer Lodge Mondays, Wednesdays an Fridays at 8 a. m.

Leaves Butte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday at 8 a. m.

AGENTS:

SAM. SCOTT (Scott House) ..... Deer Lodge
ISAAC DEAN ..... Silver Bow
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FARE—Deer Lodge to Silver Bow .. $3 00
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FREIGHT—100 lbs or over, per cwt. .. $1 00

Alex. Ralston will be on the bor and attend to purchases promptly for persons living on the line.

323-3m S. S. DADDOW.

Peter Valiton,

Wholesale Dealer in

Fine Wines and Liquors,

Deer Lodge, - - - Montana.

have just received

A General Stock of

Domestic and Imported Liquors

Which I offer to the trade

At Lowest Market Rates.

Dealers are solicited to examine goods and prices 314

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AND

Patent Solicitors,

San Francisco, Cal.

Dewey & Co's *Mining and Scientific Press* Patent Agency, No. 224 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., was established in 1860. This firm is enabled to do full justice to applications for Patents for Inventors in the Pacific States and Territories.

For particulars address as above.

340 tf DEWEY & CO.

Celebrated Albany Manufacture.

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY,

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Tools, Implements Hard Wood

ALL HYDRAULIC APPLIANCES,

Iron Pipe, Nozzles, Etc., Ezc.

All Goods sold at Reasonable Prices.

Having imported this season a large stock of all goods in the above line, bought for cash at lowest market rates from first hands, we are prepared to supply customers at low rates and to guarantee satisfaction with all articles we sell.

We have also expert workmen, a complete manufacturing establishment, and will do job work of all kinds promptly to order at reasonable prices.

We solicit the examination of our stock by dealers and others, assured our goods will command sale.

KENNON & ZENOR.

July 13th, 1875. 314

R. T. KENNON, H. H. ZENOR.

KENNON & ZENOR,

Corner of 1st and C Streets

DEER LODGE, - - MONTANA,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

TIN, COPPER,

AND

SHEET-IRON WARE.

Storage and Commission Merchants

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

HOTEL DE MINERAL.

BUTTE CITY, : MONTANA

Hauswirth Brothers, Proprietors.

HAVING opened the above Hotel with the only Hotel accommodation for lodgers in Butte, we will be pleased to have the patronage of the public, and endeavor to give satisfaction in accommodation and rates.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC IS SOLICITED.

Reasonable Rates to Regular Boarders.

HAUSWIRTH BROTHERS.

BUTTE Oct. 2, 1875. 329

ISAAC D. HUNTOON,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

418 Front st.,

SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA

Particular attention given to the purchase of goods for the Montana trade, a thorough knowledge of the character of goods required for that market enabling me to fill all orders satisfactorily.

The patronage of the merchants is respectfully solicited. 127-6m.

FRED. J. MILLER,

DEER LODGE, MONTANA

Manufacturer and Dealer in

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Hardware and Cutlery,

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Sewing Machines

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

CARPENTERS' AND MINERS' TOOLS.

IRON AND STEEL,

Hydraulic Pipe and Nozzles,

Wooden Ware,

Crockery,

House Furnishing Hardware,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Will Sell at the ver Lowest Prices.

Call and examine Stock.

391 F. B. MILLER.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

NEWS AND FLAT PAPER.

Nos. 30, 32, & 34 South Sixth Street

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Montana Publishers and Stationers are solicited to send for our price lists, and samples, as we are satisfied our stock and prices will give them fullest satisfaction.

We Manufacture Our Own Paper. 312

The paper used by the NEW NORTH-WEST for the past three years has been principally purchased on the above house.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[No. 448]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M., T. April 24th, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Pryse, whose postoffice address is McClellan Gulch, Deer Lodge county, Montana, has this day filed his application for a patent for 151 84-100 acres placer mining ground, situate, lying and being in Poor Man Mining District, county of Deer Lodge, and Territory of Montana, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot number forty two, [42] in T. 14 N. R. 9 west of the Principal Meridian of Montana. The exterior boundaries of said Lot No 42 being as follows, to-wit: Variation 20 degrees east. Commencing at corner No 10 of lot No 37, township 14 north, range 9 west, and running thence north 36 deg 15 min west 26.00 chains, thence north 45¼ deg west 44.45 chains, thence north 37 deg west 19.81 chains, thence north 23 degrees 18 min west 56.11 chains, thence north 11 deg 26 min west 19.15 chains, thence north 22 deg 40 min west 15.85 chains, thence north 22 deg 34 min west 15.06 chains, thence north 43¾ deg east 5 29 chains, thence south 36 deg 19 min east 11.98 chains, thence south 51 deg east 17.61 chains, thence south 13 deg 56 min east 37.28 chains, thence south 33 deg 01 min east 40.95 chains thence south 50 deg 20 min east 25.82 chains, thence south 39 deg 04 min east 22.48 chains, thence south 40 deg 05 min east 32 62 chains, thence south 30¼ deg west 4 39 chains, thence south 42¾ deg 02 min west 3.00 chains to place of beginning,