HAYES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A Letter that is Better Than the Platform.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10th.

The following is the letter of Governor Hayes accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency:

COLUMBUS, O., July 8th, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon, Joseph H. Rainey, and others, Committee of the National Republican Convention:

GENTLEMAN:—In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States, by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions

ARE IN ACCORD WITH MY VIEWS,

and I heartly concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of particular interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up based upon the maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils"

THE OLD RULE, THE TRUE RULE,

that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party servers were to be chiefly considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction, but it has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders.

THE SYSTEM DESTROYS THE INDEPENDENCE

of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished.

THE REFORM SHOULD BE THOROUGH, RADICAL AND COMPLETE.

We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation when needed that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected or desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of

A SINGLE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

I do not assume to add to that declaration; but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington, and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

I have frequently expressed views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS;

but the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. Elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, but shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States, attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinction of race or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital. But laborers will not go and capital will not venture where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of a peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed, the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition

OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL BY ALL,

a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of an honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States, that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure unity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness. Very respectfully, your fellow citizen.

R. B. HAYES.

WHAT THE WITS SAY.

The Toledo *Blade* mentions that Hayes will become the fodder of his country.

The Worcester *Press* advises its readers to "Owe the wild charge they made" at the Centennial restaurants.

Low shoes and a watch chain impart an appearance of coolness to a man.—*Danbury News.*

We don't think croquet would be sinful if those other persons didn't cheat.—*Rochester Democrot.*

Of Gov. Hayes it can be said that he was nominated without the expenditure of a dollar, or the promise of even a post-office to any citizen of the United States.

A Black Hills refugee came dashing into Ft. Laramie the other day and did not notice a hatchet sticking in his head until one of the soldiers broke the handle in trying to pull it out.—*N. Y. Herald.*

General Sherman told the boys at West Point that they mustn't gamble, and just as soon as the boys get their money back they're going to stop.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The phrenologist lifted his hand from the boy's head and said: "Your son has extraordinary developments, sir; he will be a great man." The father dropped his chin upon his breast and mournfully added, "Then he can never be President.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

"Dey ain't no nigger on de top side er keration," said a colored man at Tennille, the other day, putting his hand to the bandaged head, "what can sing a hymn an' put de gear on a kickin' mule at de same time."—*Savannah News.*

When a man stakes his pile on an ace high hand, and finds that his opponent has three kings, the safest thing to do is to claim that there has been cheating, pocket the pot and cut for the door. Presence of mind will almost always beat three kings, and has been known to take the stakes from a straight flush.—*Rome Sentinel.*

The army of Greece is a tremendous thing. The cavalry branch of it is said to consist of eleven men, nine horses and a'bus—not a blunderbus, but an omnibus. When Greece takes up a gun Europe lies down behind a log.—*Courier-Journal.*

The "aire" poets have not yet tried their hand on Hayes and Wheelaire. It seems to us that something might be said about every votaire doing his shaire next Novembaire to retain the Presidential chaire, and get the Democracy by the haire, and make them swaire, and ·rip and taire—and so forth.—*Norristown Herald.*

Though the spring has been backward, old Sol turned off the dampers yesterday and set everything going in fine style. Babies' teeth took a fresh start, and all last night the shirted figures of young fathers moved miserably through the darkness, muttering curses from the opera of "O Hush," and remembering Herod with an admiration they never felt for him before.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

POLITICAL POINTS.

Conkling will take the stump in several of the Western States for Hayes and Wheeler.

With the single exception of the late Horace Greeley, James G. Blaine, of Maine, is the only member of the press who has ever aspired to Presidential honors.

Ex-Senator Fenton says he believes the Liberal element will cordially support Hayes and Wheeler, and his present determination is to do so himself.

There are forty-seven good Democrats in Georgia who want the nomination for Governor. Such is patriotism in this Centennial year.

The New York *Times* thinks that Wheeler is the only man ever nominated for the vice presidency "within the recollection of most men now living" who is fit to be president.

The New York *Times* says of Governor Hayes as President:—"He will carry no pledges into the White House, and will be as free to perform its duties as he deems wisest as he is to-day. There never was a candidate less under obligations to the machinery of politics, and there could not be a President more at liberty than him to serve his country first and last."

The Springfield *Republican* says:—"A subscriber wants us to 'explain the principles of the different parties.' Happy to oblige. The principal principle of the Republican party at present is to stay in, if possible; of the Democrats, to get in, if possible. It is precisely the difference between the dog that has the bone and the dog that wants it."

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Dem.) writes of the Republican candidate for Vice-President: "Mr. Wheeler is a large, powerfully built man, standing very erect when speaking. His hair is growing very gray. It is always combed with scrupulous care; always thrown back from a high, square forehead, under whose heavy brows there are very observant eyes. He wears no beard or mustache; the jaws are as square as the outlines of the forehead, and the whole face is expressive of earnest thought when in repose, but I have seen it soften and brighten, when some friend has accosted him, till Mr. Wheeler grew really handsome. The death of his wife last winter was a sad loss; one that he will feel keenly now, when he thinks how she would have rejoiced in his honor. She was a noble woman dearly loved by all who knew her."

"Two-Forty on the Road to Hell.

I never knew any one to grow very rapidly in grace at the Catskill Mountain House or Sharon Springs or the falls of Montmorency. It is generally the case that the Sabbath is more of a carousal than any other day, and there are Sunday walks, rides and excursions. Elders, deacons, and ministers, who are entirely consistent at home, sometimes when the Sabbath dawns upon them at Niagara Falls or the White Mountains, take the day to themselves. [Laughter.] If they go to church it is apt to be for the sake of parade. From the way the ladies hold their fans you know that they are not so much impressed with the heat as with the picturesqueness of half-disclosed features. Four puny souls stand in the organ loft and squall a tune that nobody knows, and worshippers with $2,000 of diamonds on the right hand drop a cent into the poor box—[laughter]—and then the benediction is pronounced and the farce is ended. The toughest thing I ever tried to do was to be good at a watering-place. The air is bewitched with the world, the flesh and the devil. But, my dear friends, take your Bible along with you, and take an hour for secret prayer every day. This may be your last summer. If so, make it a fit vestibule of heaven. Horse-racing business is another temptation hovering around our watering-places. The horse race is not of such importance as the human race. Horse races in the olden times were under the ban of Christian people, and in our day the same institution has come up under fictitious names, and it is called a summer meeting, almost suggestive of positive religious exercises; and it is called an "agricultural fair," suggestive of everything that is improving in the art of farming, but under these deceptive titles are the same cheating and betting and drunkenness and vagabondage, and the same abomination that were to be found under the old horse racing system. I never knew a man who could give himself up to the pleasures of the turf for a long reach of time and not be battered in morals. They hook up their spanking team and put on their sporting cap, and light their cigar, and take the reins and shout "g'lang," and dart down at two-forty on the road to hell. The great day at nearly all the watering places is the day of the races. Three weeks before the race takes place the struggle is decided, and the men in the secret know on which steed to bet their money. Ah! my friends, have nothing to do with horse racing deceptions this summer. With the bullfights of Spain and the bear-baiting of the pit may the Lord God annihilate the infamous and accursed horse racing system of England and America. [Applause]—*From a Sermon by Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage.*

The Appropriation Bills.

All of the appropriation bills, twelve in number, have now passed the House, except the sundry bill. Their total amount as passed by the House, including the army and sundry civil as reported by the committee, is in round numcers $138,590,000, as against $177,912,000 for the present fiscal year. The reduction from the estimates submitted by the departments is $64,608,000. The various bills were as follows:—

Military Academy—Appropriation for the present year, $364,740; estimate for the coming year, $437,370; appropriation, $231,241.

Pension Bill—Present year, $30,000,000; estimate for the next year, $29,535,500; appropriation, $29,535,500.

Consular and Diplomatic—Present year, $1,351,285; estimate for next year, $1,352,485; appropriation, $922,847 50.

Fortification—Present year, $850,000; estimate for next year, $340,600; appropriation, $315,000.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial—Present year, $18,764,225; estimated for next year, $20,886,307; appropriation, $13,009,807 61.

River and Harbor—Present year, $6,643,517 50; estimate for next, $14,301,100; appropriation, $5,872,850.

Deficiency—Present year, $4,703,699 18; estimate for next, $2,272,471 70; appropriation $671,406 74.

Postoffice—Present year, $37,524,461; estimate for next, $37,937,805 99; appropriation, $00,700,100.

Navy—Present year, $17,011,306 90; estimate, $30,871,666 40; appropriation, $12,432,855 40.

Indian—Present year, $5,360,554 55; estimate, $5,787,095 64; appropriation, $3,979,602 11.

Army—Present year, $28,331,070; estimate $33,348,708 50; appropriation, $23,135,077 12.

Sundry Civil—Present year, $26,664,350 09; estimate, $32,560,475 29; appropriation, $14,626,971 74.

There are several significant points in these figures, one of which is, that while the Indian bill is reduced nearly $1,400,000. the River and Harbor bill is only $770,000 less than last year.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Electoral Vote Since 1836.

The following table, collated by the Binghamton *Republican*, will afford opportunity for study to those interested in the relations of the popular vote to the electoral vote for President in past years under the present system. It throws no new light upon the subject, but the figures may evoke thought and explain some curious results:

	Popular.	Electoral.
1836.		
Martin Van Buren	761,549	170
All others	736,656	124
1840.		
W. H. Harrison	1,275,011	234
M. Van Buren	1,128,702	60
1844.		
James K. Polk	1,337,243	170
All others	1,331,862	105
1848.		
Zachary Taylor	1,360,099	163
All others	1,411,807	127
1852.		
Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
All others	1,542,403	42
1856.		
James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
All others	2,215,798	122
1860.		
Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180
All others	2,810,501	124
1864.		
Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	213
All others	1,808,725	21
1868.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,593,367	214
Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
1872.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,587,578	300
All others	2,890,756	74

An explosion of the 130 tons of powder stored on Ellis Island, in New York harbor according to a calculation made by the *Scientific American*, would shock buildings in the lower part of the city equal to a force of twenty pounds to the square foot of exposed surface. This would be the effect of the entire quantity of powder exploded at once; but if only half detonated simultaneously, the force would be sufficient to destroy the shipping in the harbor, overturn steeples in the cities of New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn, and so jar the buildings below City Hall that they would probably have to be taken down. Other effects are foretold as follows: "Every church within twenty-five miles would suffer from cracked walls and windows; and if the disaster occurred at night, every gaslight in the cities of New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn would be extinguished. The loss of life due to falling buildings would probably be great. People in the streets in the lower part of the city would be thrown down and many rendered deaf. Far less extensive explosions have overthrown horses and ripped off their shoes, a curious result of the inertia due to differing specific gravities of the animal and metal. It is likely not a bird within fifteen miles radius would survive. The iron water mains in the part of the city below City Hall would also be ruptured, as that effect has followed less extensive explosions."

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 morals 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 it, 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 these 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 or 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 comts 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-Presedent 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.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, or having or claiming any interest in, or owning any part of the following described property, to wit—The undivided one-fourth [¼] interest on claim numbered five[5] west from discovery on the Grey Eagle lode; the undivided one-fourth interest in claim numbered six [6] east from discovery on the Parrott lode; and the undivided one-fourth interest in claim numbered four [4] east on the Mountain lode, all in Summit Valley Mining District, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory to come forward and pay me the amount expended by me for you on said property for representation, labor, etc. Unless the sum so expended on said lode is paid within ninety [90] days from the date hereof, your interest in said lodes will be forfeited to me according to law.

FELIX POZNAINSKY,
Butte, Deer Lodge County, M. T.

Butte, Feb. 21 1876. 361-90d.

Notice of Town-Site Entry.

Notice is hereby given, that I have made entry at the United States Land Office, in Helena, M. T., of the site of the town of Philipsburg, in Deer Lodge county, M. T., in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, and have duly filed a plat of the survey of said town in the office of the County Recorder of said Deer Lodge county; and every claimant of any lot or lots in the said town of Philipsburg, is hereby required to file in my office a statement of his or her claim on or before the 20th day of August, A. D. 1876.

O. B. O'BANNON, Probate Judge.
Deer Lodge County, M. T.

Deer Lodge, M. T., June 17, 1876. 374-ed

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

I offer for sale at reasonable prices and liberal terms to good purchasers the following described property in Deer Lodge:

The dwelling house—four rooms, kitchen, frost proof cellar—and two lots [residence now occupied by W. A. Clark, Esq.] The property is very desirable, has two good wells, outbuildings and improvements.

Also, a pasture lot, 120x180 feet, well enclosed, with shade trees, on extension of First street, adjoining above property.

Also, one dwelling house, and lot 30x130 feet, on First Street. The dwelling is now occupied by Mr John Gerber, is pleasantly situated and desirable.

All or any of the above property will be sold at fair figures and perfect title given. Parties desiring to purchase will please communicate with S. E. Larabie, Esq., at First National Bank, or with the undersigned

JOHN MAXWELL,
317-tf Deer Lodge.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern having any interest in or owning any part of the lode known as the Four Johns lode, situated in Georgetown mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, to come forward and pay me the amount expended for you on said lode, for representation, labor, etc. Unless the sum expended on said lode is paid within ninety [90] days from the date hereof, your interest in said lode will be forfeited to me according to law.

JOHN MURPHY,
CARLE CITY, February 12, 1876.

PETER LANSING,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
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.

UPHOLSTERING.

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.

291-tf F. LANSING.

Parchen & D'Acheul,
DRUGGISTS,
DEER LODGE
MONTANA.

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Glass, Chemicals

LAMPS AND LAMP FIXTURES

STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
WALL PAPER,
PATENT BUILDING PAPER
NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

BUYING goods from first hands in the East, and shipping in large quantities at low rates of freight via Fort Benton, we are enabled to sell goods at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our stock is the largest on the West Side, full and complete in every line and prices lower than ever before

Orders from the outside solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. 316-3m

H. L. SEXTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Liquors, Cigars, Groceries
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND
General Merchandise,
NEW CHICAGO,
DEER LODGE COUNTY. M. T,

Having established a General Merchandising Store at New Chicago—mouth of Flint Creek—and keeping

A Large General Assortment

Of all goods Required by

RANCHMEN MINERS AND TRAVELERS.

Which we are Selling at

Prices to Suit the Times.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the residen and traveling public, believing we can make it to their nterest to trade with us, and will endeavor by good goods, fair prices and the best attention to retail customers. 181

H. L. SEXTON

D. COHEN & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos
Main & Winchester Saddles and Harness,
California Canned Fruits,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
Deer Lodge, : Montana,
Which we are
SELLING AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
AGENTS FOR
THE CELEBRATED BAIN WAGON
[A supply of which is kept in stock.
Call and examine stock.
D. Cohen & Bro.,
320 Deer Lodge, M. T.

C. C. HOUSEL, — REUBEN ALLEN
C. C. HOUSEL & CO.,
STORAGE FORWARDING,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA.
Agents for Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company.
General Forwarders of Freight Overland to all Points in the North-West.
LOST GOODS TRACED. CHARGE REASONABLE.
MONTANA MERCHANTS
will find it to their advantage to ship in our care and prevent delay. 274

J. H B. FOSTER,
..DEALER IN..
General Merchandise,
Travona, Montana.

Would solicit the attention of residents in the Upper Deer Lodge Valley, Butte, Rocker, Silver Bow, and the vicinity to the fact that I have now established at Travona, one half mile south of Butte, with full stock of

Miner's Supplies, Groceries, Liquors, Tobaccos, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

AND A FULL GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS Which I am Selling at Very Low Prices for Cash.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Give me a Call Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

J. H. B. FOSTER.
TRAVONA, Oct. 20, 1875, 329

SIGN OF THE BIG IRON HORSE

VALITON & HYDE.
FOR
SALE,
Feed and Livery Stable
MAIN STREET, DEER LODGE CITY.
Coach and Express Lines Stop Here
The traveling public will find good attention given to their animals at this well and favorably known Stable.
31-8m VALITON & HYDE.

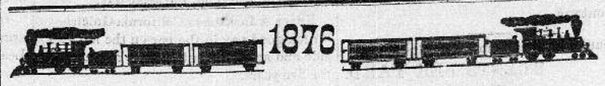
Mineral Surveys.
D. L. McFARLAND.
U. S. MINERAL DEPUTY SURVEYOR
DEER LODGE CITY, MONTANA.
WILL make surveys of Mineral Lands, retrace lines of government surveys and give prompt attention to all orders for work in the line of his profession at reasonable rates.
335— D. L. McFARLAND.

TAMMANY EXCHANGE,
Wm. Wilson,
PROPRIETOR,
DEER LODGE, MONTANA.
34

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER MINING.

Reducing and Concentration Machinery. Hoisting Engines, Diamond Pointed Rock Drills, Manufactured by M. C. BULLOCK.

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



FRED. J. KIESEL & CO.,
CORINNE, UTAH,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Are Forwarding Consignments to all points in
MONTANA AND IDAHO
At the Lowest Going Rates.
Mark Goods,
"Care F. J. K. & CO., CORINNE, UTAH."

GEO. S. KENNEDY & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
Creighton & Co.,
FORWARDING
—AND—
Commission Merchants
—AND—
FREIGHTERS
Via Union Pacific and Utah Northern Railroads,
TO AND FROM
MONTANA AND IDAHO.
MARK GOODS CARE OF
KENNEDY & CO.,
Terminus Utah Northern Railroad, Idaho. 356.

A. L. STRANG,
[WESTERN AGENT,]
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.,
131 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.
247-tf FENNER & VANGUNDY.

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

A. T. DEWEY, W. B. EWER, GEO. H. STRONG, JNO. L. BOONE.
Dewey & Co.,
Publishers Mining & Scientific Press.
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 1859. 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.
346 tf DEWEY & CO.

New Goods Just Received!
D. S. KENYON - DEER LODGE
I have just received
A Lot of School Books,
A Full Line of Blank Books
The Latest Literary and Standard Books
A general stock of
Variety Goods!
PAPER, SLATES, COPY BOOKS, PENS, INKS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Buy before the assortment is broken.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 453.
Application for Patent.
U. S LAND OFFICE, Helena, M. T., May 29th, 1876.
Notice is hereby published that John Gerdts, Frederick Distelhorst John M Roberts and Benj. F Lovegood, of Deer Lodge county, Montana, have this day filed application for patent, under the mining laws of Congress, for the Claghorn Bar placer mining claim, situated in no organized mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, designated as lot 47, in sections 28 and 29, township 12 north range 8 west, of the principal meridian of Montana Territory, and described as follows: Beginning at a point from which the ¼ section corner to sections 28 and 29 in township 12 north range 8 west bears S 24 deg W 15.15 chains distant; running thence S 46 deg 30 min W 20 chains to a charred post; thence 45 deg 45 W 20.30 chains to a yellow pine; thence N 6 deg W 10 chains to Nevada creek; thence on same course 2 chains to a yellow pine; thence N 66 deg 30 min E 34.08 chains to the W boundary of lot 45; thence S along the W boundary of lot 45, 4.40 chains to corner No 3 of said lot 45; thence 65 deg 15 min E along the southerly boundary of said Lot 45, 11.01 chains to the established corner No 4 of lot 45 thence N 59 deg 45 min E along the southerly boundary of lot 45, 8.96 chains to corner No 5 thereof; thence S 18 deg 30 min W 1.44 chains to the place of beginning, embracing 45 44/100 acres upon which a notice of said application is posted, together with a diagram of the premises.
The adjoining claimants to these premises are Wm McCormick and Frederick W Zingler.
361-6td J. H. MOE, Register.
Geo. D. C. Hibbs, Attorney for Claimants.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Andrew J Davis, plaintiff, vs John F. Allen, defendant.
To be sold at Sheriff's sale on Saturday, August 5, 1876, at 2 o'clock p m, at the south front door of the Court House, in Deer Lodge City, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the above-named defendant, John F. Allen, had on the 16th day of May, 1872, or now has, in and to lots No 11 and 12, in Block No 2, together with foundry building, machine and Blacksmith shops and all other improvements thereon; And also lots numbered 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 in Block No 8, with all improvements thereon, in the town of Travona, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, according to the survey made by Preston Scott.
Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A D 1876.
JAS. S. MCANDREWS,
367- Sheriff of Deer Lodge county, M. T.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
William T. Allison, plaintiff, vs. Elijah T. Huson, Defendant.
To be sold at Sheriff's sale on the 5th day of August, 1876, at 2 o'clock p m, in front of the Court House in the city and county of Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, the following described property, to-wit—All of the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to a certain dwelling house situated in the town of New Chicago, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, and known and formerly used as the residence of said defendant; said house being 16x24 feet in size, with a porch in front 6x24 feet, also the addition to said house 12x24 feet in size; said house being one and one quarter stories high, and being situated in that certain plat of ground in the town of New Chicago, Deer Lodge county Montana Territory, fronting west 200 feet more or less on the street or road running up Flint Creek valley from said town, and running back 400 feet.
Dated this 12th day of July, A D 1876.
JAS. S. MCANDREWS.
347-4t Sheriff of Deer Lodge county, M. T.
By E. T. OWEN, Under-Sheriff.

Proposals for Fresh Beef.
Office Chief C. S., Dept. of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., June 27, 1876.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Ellis, M. T., until 12 o'clock noon, July 20, 1876, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at that post, during the ten months commencing September 1, 1876.
Information as to conditions, payments, &c, can be obtained on application to the A C S, or to this office.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and be addressed to the A C S, Fort Ellis M. T.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. E. DU BARRY, Major and C. S., U. S. A.
367-2t

Administrator's Notice.
Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late Julia Gird, deceased (of Philipsburg, M. T.) that I have been appointed by the Probate Court of Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, administrator of her estate, and that I have taken charge of the same. All persons having claims against said estate are here