The Assimilated Tactics.

West Point Corr. N. Y. Herald, November 3.

General Sherman is here for the purpose of informally inspecting the condition of the Academy. In the exercise of this duty he takes great pleasure, particularly as it affords him an opportunity of witnessing the efforts that are being made to assimilate the tactics of the three branches of the service.

Until within a few years back the separate arms were drilled to tactics so dissimilar that an infantry officer could hardly be expected to manage a squadron and a cavalryman would have found himself unacquainted with the details of an infantry battalion movement, while the artilleryman was not at home in either of the other arms. The introduction of General Upton's new tactics is doing much toward breaking down the old barriers which, in a tactical sense, separated the different branches from each other. One of the greatest improvements that came into use with his first text book was the new method of changing front to rear by the wheel of fours about, disregarding the inversion caused by this movement, without reference to the original right or left of line, and saving the old complicated way of doing it by the countermarch of companies, &c. The adoption of the column of fours, although it was only a modification of the column of threes that was used by the British before the death of the Duke of Wellington, has done much, in the hands of General Upton, to simplify the evolution of tactical units. He now proposes, and his system is on trial in the army, to make the same word of command and the same method of executing the tactical manœuvres serve alike for infantry, cavalry and artillery. In this plan the battalion is considered the basis for the tactical unit; two squadrons of cavalry are counted as a battalion of this arm, and a maximum battery of artillery (eight pieces) is susceptible of being worked in harmony with this system, which is deservedly growing popular. It is an acknowledged fact that simplicity in tactics is as much a necessity as it is to possess a uniform calibre for small arms, and as few calibres as possible of great guns. Under this unified system of tactics the cadets are now being drilled. In the forenoon to-day the first and second classes, to the number of some sixty sabres, drilled mounted as a cavalry battalion, and in the afternoon the four companies, representing all the classes, about two hundred bayonets, turned out on dress parade as a battalion of infantry. The cavalry drill demonstrated a considerable knowledge of equitation and command over their horses by the young soldiers, who have had about two months of this sort of exercise during the present season. The horses, however, are anything but good; they are of several colors and sizes; sometimes employed to move the material of a battery of field artillery and sometimes mounted by one cadet and sometimes by another. The result of all this naturally is that as cavalry horses the animals are good for nothing. They are disobedient, hard-mouthed, self-willed, and don't know their place. They do not look as if the stable cable call ever brought them much of a grooming, and this neglect is perhaps one reason for their defective temper. The irons of the bits, bridles and saddles, as well as the sabre scabbards of the riders, were dirty and rusty to an extreme that might astonish the beholder. As the horses are thus put to double duty they cannot be looked upon as fit for cavalrymen, and therefore it would be unjust too severely criticise either the riding or manner of executing the battalion movements which were performed. The force was divided into four companies of twelve men front and went through skeleton drill in this form. General Sherman, who was accompanied by the military commandant and Colonel Audenried, watched the walk and trot past, the ployments, deployments and changes of front with much interest.

A Voyage With a Ship Load of Monkeys.

Washington Letter to Hartford Times.

An American consular officer, now in Washington on leave of absence, relates a very funny occurrence which came under his observation during his official residence in Liverpool. A successful and wealthy shipowner, having devoted more time to the business of money making than to the cultivation of any of the unnecessary embellishments of the intellect, was considered by his business associates a little "off" in his orthography. He sent an order to Bombay, and, among other things, wrote for two monkeys, which he wanted to present to some friends; but departing from the usual mode of spelling the word *two*, he put it *too*. Perhaps the handwriting was not very legible, as is often the case with other than illiterate shipowners. At any rate the master of the ship read it 100, as did also the agents at Bombay. There was much astonishment at so strange an order, but the master was bound to obey it. Accordingly the services of a number of natives were secured, the country round about was scoured, and in a few days a hundred monkeys of all colors and previous conditions were secured. There were little black moneys, with eyes like beads, bigger monkeys with whiskers, and baboons whose grave expression of countenance presented a ridiculous contrast to their undignified antics. The whole crowd chattered, screamed and fought in the cage which had been provided for them in the ship in spite of all efforts to keep them quiet. In a few days the homeward voyage was commenced, and with it the troubles of the crew.

As soon as the motion of the ship was felt the monkeys redoubled their noise, making a regular pandemonium of the ship. Relays of them shook the bars of the cage without a moment's hesitation for 23 hours out of each 24, until the cage was literally shaken to pieces, and the astonished sailors beheld a cloud of monkeys suddenly issuing from the hold, scrambling, fighting, and tumbling over each other as if their lives depended upon getting into the rigging in the shortest possible time. From that moment poor Jack had not a moment's peace. The monkeys, with mischievousness unparalled, would steal everything they could lay their hands on. If clothes were hung up to dry they would carry them up to the highest point attainable and pick them to pieces. It was necessary to set a guard over everything that was washed or dried. When the cabin boy swept the deck he had to look up the broom, for if he hid it ever so securely his back would scarcely be turned before an old ape, half as big as a man, would have it going through the motion of sweeping the deck with an air of indescribable gravity. So great was the annoyance that it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could prevent the men shooting their tormentors, and when the ship touched at Aden half of the crew deserted, preferring to take their chances at this inhospitable place than to endure the persecution of the monkeys.

Finally the ship reached home. She had been signaled at Land's End, and the owner was at the dock when she arrived. Shipowners generally pride themselves on the trim appearance of their ships, and our friend was weak in this respect, if in no others. What then was his astonishment to see his ship's rigging crowded with knots or bunches, with here and there a festoon where several monkeys had suspended themselves from a spar in a string, holding each other by the tail! Everybody about the docks viewed with wonder the approaching spectacle. The ship moved slowly to her berth, and presently her yardarms neared those of several other vessels lying at the dock. In an instant the monkeys leaped from one to the other, and began a tour among the forest of masts that fringed the harbor of Liverpool. All the boys and idlers around the dock were engaged, and a grand hunt ensued, up and down the rigging from ship to ship, all over the harbor. They were finally captured.

The owner was furious, but was, after awhile, mollified by an explanation over a bottle of wine, and the difficulty satisfactorily adjusted. The monkeys were gradually sold off, realizing a profit of ten pounds ($50) above all costs. But the master of the ship declared that he never wanted to sail another voyage with a cargo of live monkeys.

Deep Mining Shafts in Europe.

Twenty years ago the deepest mining shafts in the world reached only about 2,000 feet below the surface. The very deepest, we believe, was a metalliferous mine in Hanover, which has been carried down to a depth of 2,290 feet. The deepest perpendicular shaft to-day is the Adelbert shaft in a silver lead mine in Przibram, in Bohemia, which has reached a depth of 3,280 feet. The attainment of that depth was made the occasion of a three days' festival, and still further noticed by striking off a large number of comemorative silver medals of the value of a florin each. There is no record of the beginning of work on this mine, although its written history goes back to 1527. Quite recently an elegant commemorative volume has been written and printed, which is the most interesting to those who have a taste for either the actualities or antiquities of mining industry. There are two other localities, however, where a greater depth has been reached than at the Adelbert shaft, but not in a perpendicular line. These are: 1. The Rocksalt bore hole, near Sperenberg, not far from Berlin, which, a few years ago, had been bored to a depth of 4,175 feet. 2. The coal mine of Viviers Remus, in Belgium, where the miners, by shaft-sinking, together with boring, have reached a total depth of 3,242 feet. Turning from these two mines, no shaft, in unbroken perpendicular line, has as yet exceeded the depth of 3,280 feet. Taking each singly, the deepest shaft in the world at the present moment, group themselves according to the following order:

1. The already mentioned Adelbert shaft, 3,280 feet deep. As the top of this shaft is 1,732 feet above the sea level, the bottom is, of course, 1,548 feet below it.

2. The shafts near Gilly, in Belgium, are sunk to the depth of 2,847 feet. At this depth they were both connected by a horizontal drift; from there an exploring shaft is sunk to a further depth of 666 feet, and from there again a trial hole, 96 feet in depth, is put down, so that the total depth reached is 3,542 feet. As they did not, in the bore-hole, discover the sought-for coal seam, they have returned to the shaft at the 2,847 foot level.

3. Eimgkerts shaft of the Luguaer coal mining company, Rhenania, Luguaer, in the kingdom of Saxony, is 2,653 feet in depth.

4. The Sampson shaft of the Oberhartz lead and silver mining works, near St. Andresberg, Hanover, has a depth of 2,437 feet, and is at present the deepest shaft of Prussian mining.

5. The winding shaft of the Rosebridge colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire, England, has a depth of 2,458 feet. Coal is drawn from the "hanging on" at the 2,418-foot level; the time of the cage running this distance being 55 seconds; the winding rope has, therefore, an average speed of 44 feet per second.

6. A shaft at the coal mines of St. Luke, near St. Chaumont, in the Loire department, France, reaches 2,253 feet.

7. The shaft of Dankirk colliery, near Dunkinfield, Lancashire, is 2,069 feet deep, but the mine is prosecuted to a further depth of 755 feet by shafts from the lower levels, making a total depth of the mine of 2,824 feet.

8. The deepest shaft of the collieries, near Ronchamp, in France, is 1,881 feet. A similar depth has been reached by the argentiferous mine near Konigsberg, in Norway. The mines belonging to the Roros copper works, in Norway, have worked to the depth of from 2,540 to 3,270 feet.

9. The Amailia shaft in the mine works, near Schemnitz, in Hungary, 1,782 feet.

10. The No. 1 Camphausen shaft, near Fishbach, in the department of the Saarbuck collieries, has now reached the depth 1,650 feet, and may possibly become the deepest shaft in Prussian coal mining.

Although the depth to which the shafts enumerated have penetrated into the interior of the earth in the art and practice of mining may appear mighty, and may be an expressive witness of the great progress made in mining pursuits, yet on the other hand, the above results may be considered insignificantly small when we compare them with the extent of the earth's crust and the diameter of the earth. The deepest bore-hole in the world is the artesian spring at Potsdam, Missouri, which reaches a depth of 5,500 feet.—*London Mining Journal.*

Shakespeare in Court.

A copy of Shakespeare had been picked up on the street by one of the officers, and left at the station for its owner. After sweeping out, arranging the chairs, and giving each prisoner a drink of water, Bijah sat down and opened the volume. He read a few lines here and there for about five minutes, and then closed the book and muttered:

"Well, that Shakespeare wasted a heap of time on this book. There isn't a single adventure with the Indians — nothing about a man being carried over Niagara Falls— no ghost stories, and nothing about the last war. I'd give just four cents a pound for this book." He put it away with a disappointed look, and when the boys came in and one of them started to look through it, the old man called out: "Let that right alone. It's all about a man named Romeo somebody or other, and there isn't a picture in it." "Lemme see if I can find a picture of a bear chasing a boy," pleaded the boy. "I know you can't. It's all full of poetry and big words. I looked it all through, hoping to find the picture of a steamboat blowing up, but there's nothing there 'cept tresh." "Lots 'o big folks buy such books," protested the boy. "Well, let 'em buy 'em. When I sit down to read a book I like to find out about snakes, and Sitting Bull, and prize fights, and tigers eating up folks, and husbands murdering their wives, and how Jay Gould got licked, and how James Gordon Bennet is coming home. Goan sit down and behave your character.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Just received at Coleman's & Co.'s Fresh Quinces, just the thing for preserves. 434

To Ascertain the Weight of Live Cattle

It is often important for those who are not experienced judges by the eye, to have some means of ascertaining the weight of cattle while living besides the scales, and by following these approved directions this can be done with a mere trifle.

Take a string, but it around the breast, stand square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then, with the string, measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length; and work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the bullock, say six feet four inches; length five feet three inches; which multiplied together make 31 square superficial feet; and that multiplied by 23 (this number of pounds is allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth), make 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth and two along the back, which multiplied together make four square feet; that multiplied by 11, the number of pounds allowed to each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet girth, make 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf, a sheep, etc., should measure four feet six inches in girth, and three feet nine inches in length, which multiplied together make 15¼ square feet; that multiplied by 16, the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than five feet and more than three in girth, makes 265 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of the back of cattle, sheep, calves or hogs may be as exactly taken this way as it is at all necessary for any computation or any valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal, a sum which every man who can get even a bit of chalk can easily figure.

The Soup-bone Candidate.

From the N. Y. World.

There has just been made public a funny incident of the Ohio election. Mr. John C. Covert, of the Cleveland *Leader*, was running for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, when it was recalled by the opposition managers that in June, 1876, he had written a very sensible article on "Cheap Living," an article in which he showed, with the ability of Miss Juliet Carson, that a soup could be made at a cost of six cents for peas, onions, asparagus, spinach and a small beef-bone, which the butcher was almost willing to give away, a soup that was savory and nutritious, and would make a meal for a man, or a man's family. Mr. Covert was thereon assailed as "the soup-bone candidate," who thought the refuse beef-bones were good enough for the American workingman; cartoons presented him as ladling out soup in exchange for workingmen's votes, or as running down the workingman with a soup-bone and a syringe charged with broth. The result was that it took the official vote to decide that he was elected by some twenty votes, though his district went Republican by a large majority.

This recalls the fact that Tom Corwin won his first Congressional election in a district hopelessly opposition by telling how his opponent, who did indeed wear "store clothes," slept in a night gown. He intended the story for a joke, but the freemen of Ohio took it in earnest, and rallying against the pampered aristocrat, defeated him.

A somewhat similar story is told of a Whig candidate in New York, who, stopping for dinner at a wayside inn, ordered his beefsteak to be broiled and not fried. Whether his alert constituents thought he was relapsing into savagery or putting on airs is not known, but they promptly made that broiled steak a live issue in the campaign, and he was defeated.

Typographical Errors.

In a recent number of the *English Workman*, Richard A. Proctor bewails some of his typographical misfortunes. One journal speaking of his charts of 22,434 fixed stars, made it "chart of 2,243½ stars." This mishap he forgives in consideration of the dullness of a compositor's life; but the following he thinks a severe test of any one's good nature: He wrote of the solar spectra, "lines, stripes and bands of the violent end of the spectra," which appeared when printed as "links, stripes and bonds for the violent kinds of spectres.

COSMOPOLITAN SALOON

Henry Harris, Proprietor.

HAVING fitted up the elegant quarters opposite Parchen & D'Acheul's as Saloon and Club Room and stocked the bar with the best goods, I will be pleased to see my friends.

GIVE ME A CALL AND COME AGAIN.

405- HENRY HARRIS.

Moore, Reynolds & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS

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San Francisco - California

ORDERS SOLICITED

One Hundred and Sixty-Eight Thousand Cigars!

All the Choicest Brands,

Heaviest Stock in Montana.

Just Received; For Sale Low.

Now is the time to get Supplies at Wholesale. WM. COLEMAN & CO.

POST-OFFICE STORE.

PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC.

CENTAUR LINIMENT—the great remedy.

CASTORIA—Children cry for it.

A FULL LINE OF STAPLE DRUGS.

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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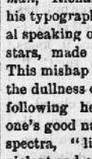

Estray Taken Up.

Came to the premises of the undersigned at Pioneer City, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1877, one dark bay horse, six years old, and about 15 hands high, star in forehead, branded thus ⟨⟨ on left shoulder. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. WM. BAKER,

Pioneer City, M. T., Sept. 24, 1877. 435-4t

McBURNEY HOUSE

Lodging Rooms.

Our facilities for furnishing all guests with good sleeping apartments being too limited, we have *Leased the Wilcox Brick Building,*

First Floor—Directly Opposite,

And have fitted it up for sleeping apartments. Its convenience, quietness, safety from fire, warmth and excellent ventilation render it as desirable as apartments in the hotel proper, and we are now enabled to assure all guests of first-class lodging.

AYLESWORTH & McFARLAND,

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"A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."—"THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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The *Weekly* is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-one Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

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Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is the organ of the fashionable world, and the expounder of that world's laws; and it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—*Boston Traveler.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident matrons by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fire-side enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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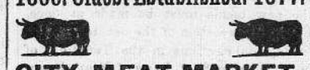

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A LARGE SUPPLY AND CHOICE VARIETY OF MEATS ALWAYS ON THE HOOKS.

Beef, Veal, Mutton,

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AND ALL GAME IN SEASON!

MEATS DELIVERED IN ANY QUANTITY ANYWHERE IN THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE.

PATRONIZE THE OLD ESTABLISHED MARKET

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES.

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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.

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Have the Finest Bar Stock on the West Side

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Special Invitations to the whole Community to—come and see us. 1249

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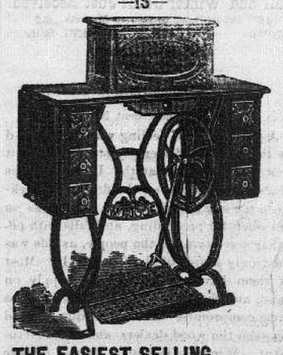

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Its Introduction and World-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND-HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

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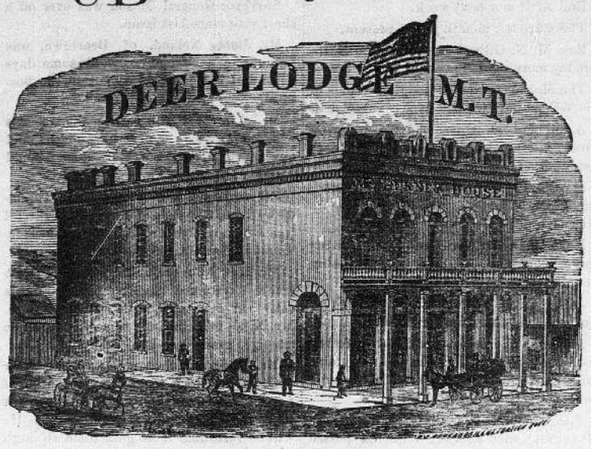

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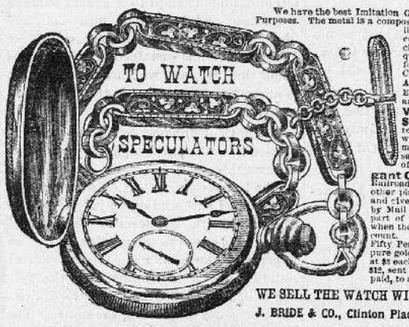

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Holsting Engines, Diamond Pointed Rock Drills, Manufactured by M. C. BULLOCK.

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MONTANA AND IDAHO

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, HIDES AND TALLOW

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Which I offer to the trade

At Lowest Market Rates.

JOHN MARCHION'S

Meat Market.

[MARCHION & TODHUNTER'S OLD STAND.]

Main Street, Deer Lodge.

Having succeeded to the proprietorship of the above popular Meat Market, I am prepared to supply patrons with

All Choice Meats

—AND—

Game In Season.

And solicit a share of public patronage.

My Prices Are Reasonable.

☞ Meat in any quantity delivered free in the city Give me call for nice meats.

Missouri Farms

For Exchange for Cattle in Montana.

For particulars inquire of

E. T. HUSON,

11-tf Georgetown, M. T.

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

BIRD CAGES, NOTIONS, ETC.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Assayer's Supplies,

MUFFLES,

MATTRASSES,

BEAKER GLASSES,

SCORIFIERS,

CUPELS, ETC.,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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

1877. 1877.

McCormick & Hardenbrook,

FORWARDERS OF

MONTANA and IDAHO

FREIGHTS.

Business Correspondence will receive PROMPT Attention.

MARK GOODS CARE OF

McC. & H., Corinne, Utah.

VEGETABLES FOR SALE.

Choice Vegetables Delivered in Deer Lodge.

I have a choice lot of Potatoes, Cabbage, etc., which I will deliver to order in Deer Lodge at reasonable prices.

Orders can be given to myself and sons and will be promptly attended to.

I will re-commence delivering milk in town about October 15th.

434-tf PHIL B. EVANS.

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.

Cooking and Heating Stoves

Celebrated Albany Manufacture.

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY,

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Tools, Implements Hard Wood

ALL HYDRAULIC APPLIANCES

Iron Pipe, Nozzles, Etc., Etc.

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

ESTABLISHED 1866.

WM. H. WEIMAR & CO.,

Deer Lodge, Montana,

Wholesale Grocers,

Groceries,

Liquors,

Tobaccos,

Produce, Etc.

WE SELL GOODS AS LOW AS

Any House in Montana.

THE TRADE WITH DEALERS IS OUR

SPECIALTY.

Please examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

403. W. H. WEIMAR & CO.

C. C. HOUSEL, REUBEN ALLEN

C. C. HOUSEL & CO.,

STORAGE FORWARDING,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT

OMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA.

Agents for Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company.

General Forwarders of Freight Overland to all Points in North-West.

LOST GOODS TRACED. CHARGE REASONABLE

MONTANA MERCHANTS

will find it to their advantage to ship in our care and prevent delay

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 GOOD Which I am

Selling at Very Low Prices for Cash.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!

Give me a Call Before Purchasin Elsewhere.

J. H. B. FOSTER.

TRAVONA, Oct. 20, 1875 329

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 Sales room, 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 manufactures or repair in this line of business.

0ct' P. LANSING.

H. C. VALITON'S

LIVERY STABLE.

(Sign of the Big Iron Horse.)

Deer Lodge, - - Montana.

The Only Livery Stable in Deer Lodge.

Good Single Horses or Teams and buggies Furnished promptly for drives, excursions or journeys at reasonable prices,

This is the old established Livery of the West Side The same careful attention which has heretofore commended it to patronswill be continued.

396 H. G. VALITON.

New Goods Just Received!

D. S. KENYON, - DEER LODGE,

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.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPY OF SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Deer Lodge.

Jeremiah Roach and Geoffrey Lavell, [surviving partners of the firm of Murphy, Roach & Co.] Plaintiffs,

vs

Joel W. Ransom, et als, Defendants.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Joel W. Ransom, Henry Machen, Samuel T. Cox, Thomas Haney, William Owsley, Heinrich C. Wiebhold, Charles J. Corrie, Charles Swat and James E. Dickey, Lee W. Foster and William Ray, Aaron Dunn and Edward Brown, defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Deer Lodge, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days—exclusive of the day of service—after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover judgment against the defendants, Joel W. Ransom, Henry Machen, Samuel T. Cox, Thomas Haney, William Owsley and Heinrich C. Wiebhold, for the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven and 92-100 dollars with ten per cent. per annum interest thereon from the 22d day of August, A. D. 1877, and for costs of this action. Also to recover a decree to enforce the lien of plaintiffs on the following described property, situated in the County of Deer Lodge and Territory of Montana, to-wit: That certain quartz lode and mining claim and the ground thereto belonging, known and described as the Hattie Harvey quartz lode being 1500 feet in length by 400 feet in width [more or less] which was located by Joel W. Ransom and Thomas Haney, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1875, and located South of the Mountain Chief quartz lode and north and east of the Colusa quartz lode, the shaft house on the said Hattie Harvey quartz lode, being located just west of Silver Bow Creek and south of W. W. Hill's reservoir on said Creek and about one and one half miles north east of the town of Butte, in Summit valley mining district.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required the said plaintiffs will take a default against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the prayer of plaintiff's complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county [Seal.] of Deer Lodge this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

O. B. O'BANNON, Clerk.

By GEO. W. IRVIN, H. Deputy Clerk. 434-5t.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Henry H. Porter, deceased.

Pursuant to order of the Probate Judge of Deer Lodge county made on the 1st day of November, 1877, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that on the first Monday in January, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard, which being at a regular term of said court, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will apply to the Probate Court of Deer Lodge county, M. T., for an order authorizing him, the said administrator, to sell all the property, both real and personal, of said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts, costs of sale, and of administration of said estate. And all persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear before said court at said time and make known their objection, if any they have, why such order should not be made.

THOMAS C. PORTER,

Administrator of said estate.

Dated Nov. 1, 1877. 433-4t

Proposals for Care of Indigent.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DEER LODGE COUNTY, M. T., November 1, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office of Deer Lodge county, M. T., for the care, support and maintenance of the indigent sick paupers of the county, per capita by the week, for the next ensuing year, commencing December 20, 1877, said proposals to include and cover the entire cost of feeding, clothing and nursing of said indigent sick paupers, and all burial expenses thereof.

Said proposals will be received until the 1st day of December, 1877, and the right to reject any and all such proposals is hereby reserved. Said proposals to be directed to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

H. S. CLARK,

433-td Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

NOTICE OF MEETING

OF

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AS BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The Board of County Commissioners of Deer Lodge county, M. T., will meet at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday November 28, 1877, as a Board of Equalization for the