BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

A TRAMP WHO DIDN'T FORGET A KINDNESS—HE "STRUCK IT RICH" AND GAVE HIS BENEFACTORS A FARM.

In 1858 Miss Myra Kellogg, eldest daughter of the late Simon Kellogg, and sister of Mark H. Kellogg, who fell beside General Custer on the Little Big Horn, was married at La Crosse, Wis., to Mr. Tuman J. Safford, who had represented Green county in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1852, and who, in the year above named had removed to the promising village of La Crosse. The next spring, however, the young couple moved down into Iowa, and we believe settled on a farm, and several years since went into Dakota. He was an honest, hard-working man, but never succeeded in accumulating much of this world's riches. Four years since, just after the evening meal had been eaten, a dirty, ragged, footsore tramp called at his house and begged for something to eat, saying that he was on his way to Californian, but had had hard luck, having been taken sick after starting. Mr. Safford made him welcome, and his wife went to work and cooked supper for the stranger. After partaking of the meal prepared, they allowed the tramp to remain over night, and becoming interested in him he was entertained for a week, during which time he recuperated his health and, bidding them good-bye, started on for California.

Two months ago the stranger, who during his four years' absence in California had "struck it rich," came back to Dakota and inquired out his old entertainers, and in disguise again spent the night under Mr. Safford's roof. The tramp was particular to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Safford, and was told by that gentleman that he had "plenty of hard work to do but very little money."

The next morning the tramp departed without making himself known, and the conversation and incident had been forgotten when Mr. and Mrs. Safford received through the post-office a sealed package which contained the deed of one of the finest farms in their neighborhood, having a fine house, barn, stock, horses, wagons, agricultural implements, and everything complete, which was accompanied by an explanation, stating that he wished them to accept the deed of this farm, which he had purchased especially for those who divided with him when in need, and treated him kindly when foot-sore and poor, and assured them that he was the tramp they entertained years before. Volumes could not say more, and Mr. and Mrs. Safford are now enjoying the gift made them by the stranger.

The Brave Southern Journalists.

The South has borne herself bravely and nobly during the yellow fever scourge; no people could have behaved better. One class in particular has shown unflinching courage and the most generous humanity. Its members may not have done, probably they did not do, anything more than many others in the infected districts, but they have been conspicuous from their calling. These, the journalists of the South, meaning all who are occupied with getting, transmitting or arranging news, have reflected credit on themselves and the profession by the quiet, resolute, fearless manner in which they have discharged to the fullest their highest duty. Hardly an instance can be given in which one of them has quitted his post. In New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis and smaller towns, they have refused to go away, as they might, and as so many others have done. They determined to face the danger—a very formidable one, since very few of them had had the fever, and a large number were new to the South—and to challenge death in order to render the service which they knew would be sadly needed. Scores of them have been down with the pestilence; many of them have died, but none have faltered or retreated. On some newspapers only one or two journalists have been left, but the survivor or survivors have kept religiously at their work. Nor have they by any means restricted themselves to their business; they have distributed supplies—many belong to the Howards—attended to the sick and dying, and worked incessantly to relieve suffering, to help humanity in every way possible. They have seen death steadily approaching; they have looked him calmly in the face; they have felt they must be victims. But they have not blanched, nor abated effort while they could lift voice or hand; and as their fatal turn came they have shown remarkable fortitude, fighting disease to the last, and when forced to submit, yielding as dauntless men overcome, not as men conquered. The Southern journalists deserve well of the nation. They have been fearfully tried, and their trial has brought out all their virtues. They have proved themselves to be men not less than journalists, and very manly men. They may have defects neither few nor small; but surely lack of courage and want of humanity are not among them.—*New York Times.*

How the Sun Was Saved.

From the Alta Californian.

During the eclipse the Pueblo Indians, of Taos, N. M., were much agitated. The chieftain of the village came forth in great excitement and declared that some one had committed a great sin, the destruction o the village was imminent, or, at least, the extinction of the sun. Three trusted messengers were therefore sent to the priest to conjure them to keep the eternal fire on the altar burning at its brightest, while the women of the village were ordered to strip themselves naked and run in pairs around the race course where the foot races take place. Thanks to these simple precautions, the eclipse soon passed off. The custom of having the women run these races in a nude state is universal with the Pueblos on occasions of this kind. They have a tradition that Montezuma was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards by his daughter, and it is thought probable that the requiring of the females to humiliate themselves for the original crime committed by one of their sex against this dignitary grows out of the tradition.

IMPROVING STOCK.—Those who first introduced into our country the improved breeds of stock, who paid from $1,000 to $5,000 for a Merino buck or a Durham bull or who paid the high price for a Berkshire, a Suffolk, or an Essex pig, were laughed at as examples of folly, but where is the sensible man who does not now see that they were benefactors and promoters of their country's good—who does not now see that the improvement of our stock is worth a thousand times to our country what these innovations cost? And who does not see that those who have given the example of thorough culture, of mixed husbandry, of a rotation of crops, of underdraining, of cheese manufactories and creameries, have been promoters of the farmer's good? These improvements have all been first introduced by the so-called scientific farmer, not of necessity the classic student, but by those who think and act in accordance with scientific principles.—*Rural Home.*

Facts Worth Knowing.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The public debt reached its highest in August, 1865—the amount being, less cash in the treasury, $2,700,431,571.43.

At the present the debt, less cash in the treasury, is $1,999,382,280.45.

Reduction of public debt during thirteen years of Republican administration, $757,049,290.98.

The debt per capita in 1865 was $78.25. It is now $41.97. Reduction per capita in 13 years, $36.58.

Interest on the debt per capita in 1865, $4.29. Interest per capita now, $1.97.

Largest volume of nominal currency in circulation in 1865, $683,318,685.76.

Gold value of the above amount, $692,256,344.77.

Gold value of present volume of currency, $684,465,694.27, to which should be added over $200,000,000 gold and silver now held by the treasury.

Difference in gold value between the currency in 1865 and now, not including the gold and silver in the treasury, $7,790,663.50.

During five years preceding the panic of 1873, we imported more than we exported, or, in other words, ran in debt in Europe, $554,000,000.

During the five years since the panic of '73, we have exported more than we imported, $448,000,000.

The change since the panic, as compared with five years before the panic, is in favor of the prosperity of the country to the amount of $2,000,000,000.

Since the panic we have called home $800,000,000 of our national bonds held abroad.

We now owe on foreign held national bonds $200,000,000 to $250,000,000.

From the above we deduce the following conclusions:

First—The panic was not produced by contraction of currency.

Second—It was caused by running in debt in Europe.

Third—That this nation is solvent, having paid one-third of its debt in thirteen years.

Fourth—That it is in better condition now than ever before, as shown in its increasing exports over imports.

Finally, that we have only to be steadily honest and to work to reach the most permanent prosperity the country ever enjoyed.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE AT REST.—Cleopatra's Needle was raised to its position on the Thames embankment without a hitch. When the signal had been given, the monolith began slowly to move on an iron axis, and with no apparent strain on any point, the giant block of stone gradually raised its head until at and angle of 10° to 15° from the perpendicular it came to rest, suspended on its center of gravity. It was then easily moved into its proper place. Within the pedestal had been placed an earthenware jar containing Bibles in French and English, an Arabic Genests, a Hebrew Pentateuch and a verse from the third chapter of St. John in 215 different languages. It has been pointed out that this enterprise is only the second instance since the time of the Roman Emperors of the transport of a colossal obelisk from the shores of Africa to any other part of the world. The first instance was the memorable enterprise of Louis Philippe in removing the Luxor monolith of Rameses II. to the center of the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It was set on its pedestal on October 25, 1836, in the presence of the King, the royal family and an immense concourse of people. Some sailors climbed to the top when it was firmly in place and placed the tri-color there amid the shouts of the multitude below. When the obelisk at St. Peter's in Rome, was set up in 1586, it required the joint labor of 1,500 men and 140 horses, straining for a month at blocks, ropes and tackles. But in contrast with this only a dozen men were working at the cranks in London the other day, and they raised the obelisk in half an hour. There are only 20 colossal obelisks now standing on the face of the earth. Five are in Egypt, four in Rome, and one each in Paris, London and Constantinople. It cost about £15,000 to remove Clepatra's Needle to London and set it but Louis Philippe's government expendeded between £80,000 and £90,000 to secure theirs.

"Washboard" Hale.

Milwaukee Sun.

We see by the Jefferson county papers that "Washboard" died in the poorhouse recently. He was a character. For thirty years he lived in that vicinity on a washboard, as may be said. He made a few washboards, and he would take one under his arm and go to a farm house and allow the wife to use it. If she bought it, all right, if not, it was all the same. He would have half a dozen washboards scattered around, and he was always the guest of the house, got his meals, moved his washboards to another locality, and ate and drank on the board. He always managed to arrive at a house about meal time, and as he had all the news to tell he was welcome. If a house-wife had wood to split, a cow to milk, or the man had steers to break, hogs to kill, or a wagon to grease, old Hale was always ready to help. At times when the good housewife had not much in the house for dinner, the arrival of Washboard Hale would cause a cloud to rest upon her brow, but a cheerful word soon dispelled it, and we do not believe he ever went hungry a day in his life. He was a tramp, always on the move, in summer with his coat over his arm, and in winter bundled up and always on the march. However hard up he might be, he could always manage to get zinc enough for a washboard, and any friendly carpenter would allow him to do the woodwork in his shop, and his stock being complete, he was on the road. In all his thirty years' travel about Jefferson county no one ever heard him use an unkind word, and he never injured a soul. Children would chaff him until he got an opportunity to be of assistance to them, after which they were his friends. He would make them kites or draw them miles on a sled for the asking. He was a great character and will be sadly missed.

MERCHANTS in eastern cities report trade better than at any time since 1872. While there is a general decline of prices, especially in dry goods and groceries, the increased volume of trade more than makes up for the narrowed margin of profits. It is claimed that a large amount of illegitimate competition is removed by the repeal of the national bankrupt law. This increased confidence is not confined to any particular place or trade, but extends to all parts of the country. All the principal crops are large, and prices, though not high, are fairly profitable. The balance of trade in favor of the country is enormously large. The sales of public lands have been two thirds larger than those of the years 1876-7. The only danger now is that this movement toward a settled and healthy condition of trade, industry and finance will be interrupted by the schemes of inflation demagogues, which really begin to make ominous and even alarming progress.

Power of a Sweet V .

There is no power of love hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth, and be on the watch night and day, at work and play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of mind and heart. But this is the time when a sharp voice is most apt to be got. You often hear boys and girls say words at play with a quick, sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gets vexed you will hear a voice that sounds as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine, and a bark. Such a voice often speaks worse than the heart feels. It shows more ill-will in the tone than in the words. It is often in mirth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill-will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys at home. Such as these get a sharp home-voice for use, and keep their best voice for those they meet elsewhere, just as they would save their best cakes and pies for guests and all their sour food for their own board. would sayto all boys and girls: "Use your own guest-voice at home. Watch it day and night, as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is a joy like a lark's song to hearth and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines. Train it to sweet tones now, and it will keep in tune through life."

Death of a Kearneyite.

Arizona Citizen.

The robber killed at Tucson last week was evidently one of the worst renegades ever in Arizona. We hope to be able to get a brief biography of this character soon. He is from San Francisco—a Kearneyite—and it is stated he, with a few other boy hoodlums, lived seven years in an old boiler, until the aperture used as an entrance would no longer admit them. He claims to have robbed nine coaches, says he killed his first man when only 15 years of age, and that one time, when closely pursued by detectives in New Mexico, he made a fight and killed seven, the entire party. He could shoot effectively with two revolvers simultaneously, and equally well with either hand. He had a plan to rob the depository in Tucson during business hours by simply presenting the clerk with a sack, and then, with cocked pistols, produce greenbacks or death. His accomplice, however, was unwilling to hold his horse at the door. He was to rob the stage the day following the one on which he was killed, and then go into Tucson, call on Messrs. Shibell and Butner, kill each in his own door and then go to Santa Fe, N. M., and rob the banks. Those who saw him after he was killed say he looked dangerous even in death. One correspondent says: "He was the most desperate looking character you can imagine; 'armed to the teeth' won't express it; he was armed to the eyelashes, and had lived just above that other fellow, on the headwaters of Bitter Creek." Sheriff Shibell and posse did the Territory a most excellent service when they killed Wm. Brazleton.

The Charity of the Country.

From a Washington Letter.

Up to date Washington's contributions to yellow fever sufferers (leaving out of question the contribution of physicians and nurses), amounts to over $31,000. This is well for a city of the size, and can stand unblushingly by the side of New York's quarter of a million, taking population as a basis of comparison, or Philadelphia's $150,000. There has been no such outburst of charity since the Chicago fire. From data kept in the larger cities it is computed that the sum of pecuniary charity called out by the great scourge amounts to over $1,300,000, or about $200 for every death from yellow fever! And this when "times" are supposed to be particularly hard. No previous epidemic in this country has called forth such munificent charity, and I pity an American who is not proud that Americans thus help one another in distress. Charity in this country seems a matter of growth, and it grows faster than the country. The yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans, in 1853, was about four times more severe than the present one; that is, the death rate in proportion to population was four times greater than at the present time, yet the contributions from the outside were but a mite compared to what has poured into New Orleans to relieve her distress this year. And as for Government rations, we do not learn from the newspaper files of that day that anybody even thought of such a thing.

A. F. & A. M.

The Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. convened in annual session at the Masonic Temple in this city on Tuesday morning' the 1st inst., at 9 o'clock, and continued its session until Wednesday evening. A large number of the delegates from all parts of the Territory were in attendance and the proceedings were marked by harmony and fraternal feeling. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Elective—M. W. G. M., John Stedman, Helena; R. W. D. G. M., Hiram Knowles, Deer Lodge; R. W. S. G. W., Daniel W. Tilton, Virginia; R. W. J. G. W., A. D. McPherson, Bozeman; R. W. G. Treasurer, Henry M. Parchen, Helena; R. W. G. Secretary, Cornelius Hedges, Helena.

The Grand Master appointed the following non-Elective officers, which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge: Clark Wright, R. W. G. Chaplain; F. C. Deimling, R. W. G. Historian; W. F. Sanders, R. W. G. Orator; Hugh Duncan, R. W. G. Lecturer; Chas. Warren, W. A. G. Secretary; James Mitchell, W. S. G. Deacon; A. O. Brawner, W. J. G. Deacon; W. G. Mc Gregory, W. G. Standard Bearer; Patrick Talent, W. G. Sword Bearer; A. J. Edsall, W. S. G. Steward; C. E. Worden, W. J. G. Steward; Ira Bateman, W. G. Tiler.

The Grand Master also appointed the following Committees: On Jurisprudence—M. W. P. G. M. W. A. Clark, M. W. P. G. M. H. R. Comly, M. W. P. G. M. J. M. Knight. On Work and Retusns of Chartered Lodges—J. F. Beck, Hugh Duncan and R. T. Kennon. On Appeals and Grievances—E. S. Stackpole, John Anderson, W. D. Smith. On Foreign Correspondence—C. Hedges, J. Hathaway, C. L. Clark.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Butte on the second Tuesday in October, 1879.—*Madisonian.*

LETTER FROM JAY GOULD.

He Proposes to Push the Road Through.

The following letter was received by one of our citizens from Mr. Gould. It was written before the recent decision of the Cabinet to stop him. We hope the delay may not be great, and that the unnecessary interference of the Indian Bureau may be overcome:

FIFTH AVENUE, Sept. 22, 1878.

DEAR SIR; You ors of the 4th duly received. I am glad to note the continued growth of your Territory in minerals and agriculture. I am certain there will be a great rush into Montana next year, now that there is a certainty of a railroad not far off. I notice the complaint in regard to delay in mail transportation. Another season we shall run two trains each way as far as Franklin. This will enable us to send out the Montana train from Ogden in the evening, landing the passengers and mail at the terminus in the morning. To do this successfully we must have sleeping cars so as to run the train comfortably. I am just sending out three first-class locomotives for the road, and shall contract for a large number of cars and and seven more locomotives for spring business. Now that I have got my foot is so far I shall see that a good road is built and that it is well equipped and run. The Interior Department have notified us to keep off the Indian reservation at Fort Hall, but we are keeping along with the work, and unless they take extreme measures to stop us we will soon be on the outside of the line with the road. Yours, JAY GOULD.

—*Independent, 4th.*

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat,

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. Temperaments and constitutions vary its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, from sudden change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly chilled when the digestive organs are in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature in all catarrhal cases from whatever cause they arise, may be thin and watery, and so acid as to cause redness and excoriation of the skin with which they come in contact, or thick and yellow ish, emitting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be an entire lack of secretion, the surfaces being dry and feverish, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was encircled by a tight, unyielding band. This latter phase is called Dry Catarrh. The free mattery discharges cause the passages to swell and become thickened, rendering breathing through the nose difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, thereby permitting cold air to pass directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs. The matter passing down the throat creates a constant desire to hawk and expectorate to throw it off; but when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nose and throat, the mucus becomes hard and forms into scabs, incrustations, and hard lumps, which adhere so firmly to the nasal passages and throat as to require very persistent efforts to dislodge them. The eye in sympathy becomes inflamed, red, weak, and watery, or in the morning the lids may be found glued together, and matter is secreted in more or less quantity. The ears also become seriously affected, discharging quantities of matter, besides being visited by the most violent neuralgic pains, ending frequently in inflammation, ulceration, and finally deafness. The throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs are in many cases affected by catarrh, and when prostration of the nervous system is superadded, such affections become alarming.

A brief survey of this most serious disease warns all who are afflicted with it to make speedy preparation for its treatment before it becomes chronic. The advantages offered by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE we confidently believe are to be found in no other remedy. Every step in its preparation, every line in the directions, mark it as a scientific remedy, calculated to meet every phase of the disease. The numerous testimonials from the best people in the United States attest the esteem in which it is held by those who have been freed from the most destructive and dangerous disease with which mankind is to-day afflicted.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A carefully revised Treatise on Catarrh, with an accurate description of symptoms and sympathetic diseases, together with minute directions for effecting with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE a speedy and permanent cure. Also observations on diet and the general health, of vast importance to all afflicted with catarrh. It is wrapped about each bottle of the RADICAL CURE, or will be mailed free on receipt of stamp.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Cures Pains and Aches.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It subdues Inflammatory Action.
It cures Ruptures and Strains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaint.
It strengthens the Muscles.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It relaxes Stiffened Cords.
It cures Nervous Shocks.
It is invaluable in Paralysis.
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It is Grateful and Soothing.
It cures Epilepsy or Fits.
It is Safe, Reliable, and Economical.
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PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

Cooking and Heating Stoves

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QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY,

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Tools, Implements Hard Wood

ALL HYDRAULIC APPLIANCES

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All Goods sold at Reasonable Prices.

Having imported this season a large stock of al goods in the above line, bought for cash at lowest market rates from first hands, we are prepared to apply 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, 1878. 314

Wm. Coleman & Co.

DEER LODGE, BUTTE,

—AND—

PHILIPSBURG.

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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 a call for nice meats.

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—DEALERS IN—

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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Wines and Liquors,
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MINERS' SUPPLIES

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, TOOLS, ETC.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC., ETC.

AND A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF ALL GOODS

FOR THE

MINER, RANCHMEN AND DEALER,

At Prices Not Undersold in the Territory.

Customers at any of our stores are assured of prompt attention, fair dealing and satisfaction.

454 CAPLICE & SMITH.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

WM. H. WEIMAR & CO.,

Deer Lodge, Montana,

Wholesale Grocers,

Groceries,
Liquors,
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WE SELL GOODS AS LOW AS

Any House in Montana.

THE TRADE WITH DEALERS IS OUR

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Please examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIMAR & CO.

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CONTANCIN & FISH,

SUCCESSORS TO

PETER VALITON.

Having purchased this well known Brewery from Peter Valiton, Esq., we are pleased to inform the public that we shall continue to brew the best quality of Beer and hope to please all customers by supplying Ale, Porter and Beer, and prompt courteous attention to customers.

DEALERS IN

BREWER'S SUPPLIES,
FINE LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,

(In quantities less than five gallons.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CIGARS.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL OR IN PERSON PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

The Bar will continue to be stocked with the finest Liquors and Cigars obtainable, and we respectfully ask a share of pulic patronage.

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Western Brewery,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lager Beer,
Bottled Beer,
Cream Ale,
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The Bar is stocked with

FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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1866. Oldest Established. 1878.

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

Beef, Veal, Mutton,
Pork, Sausage, Venison
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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THE best quality of French and American Boots suitable for light and heavy wear, manufactured to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

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STEAM PUMPS—Cope &, Maxwell's.
BUCKET PLUNGER PUMPS—Wright's.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—Heald & Sisco's.
VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES—Baskin's.
TURBINE—Tyler's.
HURDY GURDY—Knight's.
BLOWER—Baker's.
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DO NOT FAIL to send for our Catalogue. It contains prices and description of most every article in general use, and is valuable to ANY PERSON contemplating the purchase of any article for Personal, Family or Agricultural use. We have done a large trade the past season in the remote parts of the Territories, and have, with few exceptions, exceeded the expectations of the purchaser, many claiming to have made a saving of 40 to 60 per cent. We mail these CATALOGUES TO ANY ADDRESS, FREE, UPON APPLICATION. We sell our goods to all mankind at wholesale prices in quantities to suit. Reference, First National Bank, Chicago.

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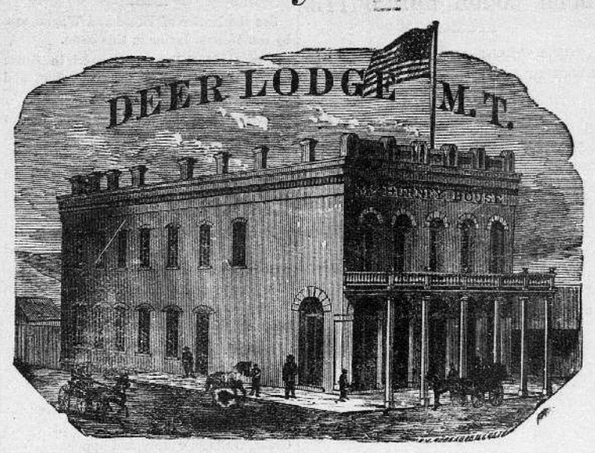

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

Chrisina Hutchinson, Plaintiff,
vs
George H. Hutchinson, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to George H. Hutchinson, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, 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 obtain a decree of said Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant.

And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff 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 of Deer Lodge, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

[Seal] O. S. O'BANNON, Clerk.
By GEO. W. INVIS, H.L., Deputy Clerk.
Patrick Talent, Esq., Atty for Plff. 482 4t

Notice to Co-Owners.

To William Graham, his heirs or assignees.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned in in accordance with the requirements of law, performed labor and made improvements to the value of [$200] Two Hundred Dollars in representing the Caledonia Quartz Lode Claim, in Flint Creek mining district, Deer Lodge County, Montana Territory for the years 1877 and 1878, and you are hereby notified unless you contribute or cause to be contributed your proportion of such expenditure, amounting to the sum of [$96.40] Ninety-six and 40/100 dollars, together with interest and costs, within ninety days from the date of this notice, all your right, title, interest and claim in and to the above-mentioned quartz lode claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owner, who has made the required expenditure. MICHAEL DONOGHUE

Dated at Philipsburg, M. T., September 20, 1878.

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