A TOUR OF THE WORLD.

A BANK OF ENGLAND BURGLAR CAPTURED AT NILES—A DETECTIVE TRAVELS 22,000 MILES TO CAPTURE HIM.

STOCKTON, Oct. 11.—Yesterday Chief Detective Henderson, of London, and Chas. Pinkerton, brother of Allan Pinkerton, Chief Detective of the Chicago police, succeeded in making the arrest at Niles, Alameda county, of Burgess, the burglar who robbed the Bank of England and killed McWilliams, the assistant cashier. Burgess murdered the banker by striking him on the wrist with a ring in which was a lance that carried deadly poison into the veins, producing instant death. He then took a pile of money, consisting of £1,000 sterling notes, the value of which was £250,000 sterling, or $1,500,000. The murder and robbery occurred on August 13, 1877. The burglar, after the robbery, was

TRACKED BY DETECTIVES

Through France and Switzerland to Vienna and London, thence to New York, thence to San Francisco. He then went to China, thence to Australia, and back to San Francisco, July 3d. Lord Beaconsfield sent word to Henderson that Burgess had been seen in Australia, but he was too late, as Burgess was on his way to San Francisco. May 28, 1878, the burglar registered at the Baldwin Hotel as S. O'Neill and wife, of London. He then went to Sacramento and registered at the hotel as Samuel Andrews, of London. The detectives here lost all track of him for several days, but by chance learned that a woman of the town had in her possession a curious Russian coin. That inspired the deectives with new hope, and they found the woman and obtained the coin and a description of the man who had given it to her. But he had left for Stockton, where he remained till August 30th.

THEY FOLLOWED HIM TO NILES,

Where he was found with a pair of blankets strapped to his back and ready to start away. When confronted by the detective he said, "Well, old man, you've got me at last," and gave himself up. He had but $150 on his person, but acknowledged his guilt, and said that the greater part of the money was buried in a spot 30 miles out of London. He was taken to Sacramento in irons, and thence he will go direct to London. Burgess is a noted burglar, having been in prison four years on another charge. A reward of $250,000 was offered for his capture. The detective traveled 22,000 miles before he caught his man.

(The painful sequel to the above is that Pinkerton's Bureau pronounces it wholly false and without a shadow of foundation, in fact.—ED. N. N.-W.)

How it Feels to be Tarred and Feathered.

Virginia Enterprise.

W. J. Jones, who was tarred and feathered by Reno people and then sent out of town on the westward bound train, was in a pitiable condition when he reached Truckee. The *Republican* says: "We saw the victim Thursday night on the overland train. He was in a truly pitiable condition. Coal tar or gas tar had been used, and used freely. This substance blisters like a mustard plaster. The cuticle will peel off of Mr. Jones just as if he had been boiled. His hair and the wound on his head were filled with tar. The hair stuck out in all directions, or at least a mass of tar stuck out. The sockets of his eyes were level full with solid tar, which seemed to have been poured into them and allowed to cool. His whiskers seemed a large, unshapely mass of tar. His face, neck and, we are told, his entire body, had a thick coating. The Vigilantes kindly clothed him before putting him on the train. The sight might have been ludicrous if it had not been agonizing. The train was nearly three hours in reaching Truckee. The pain endured by the poor fellow was excruciating. Sightless, helpless, coated with a horrid, odoriferous substance, he sat silently with his head bowed over. Occasionally his fingers would grasp spasmodically at the open air. Sometimes his body would twitch nervously, as if from the pain he endured. Arriving at Truckee Grandison Jones and another colored man were put to work to remove the tar. It was an hour before Dr. R. J. Goss was called and the linseed oil which he prescribed obtained. Everybody who saw the poor wretch pitied him. The very men who performed the deed would have pitied him. His sufferings were extreme. His eyes were fairly burning out. No one ever heard before of putting tar on a man's face and in his eyes. For six hours two men worked faithfully, neutralizing the tar and removing it from his body. We saw him this morning. His eyes were terribly inflamed. It is doubtful if he ever recovers his sight. It is feared that the eye-balls have been burned and blistered and forever destroyed."

Our Customers Abroad.

New York Correspondence of the Troy Times.

To Marseilles were shipped last week 900 barrels of alcohol. Mark that, ye lovers of what is improperly called French brandy, for you will soon be guzzling an "imported article" and commenting on its superiority. You will speak in contemptuous terms of the "rotgut" liquor drank by the lower classes, while you are sipping—American alcohol. Nine hundred barrels is a large amount for one week, amounting to 46,800 barrels a year. As long as this continues we shall never lack for imported brandy. Cuba takes 7,000 barrels of potatoes, 96 crates of cabbage and 235 barrels of apples, besides other articles to the amount of $135,000. Even Africa calls for goods to the amount of $28,415. Hayti must also be esteemed a good customer, since the shipments thither for the week are valued at $118,808, chiefly consisting of provisions. Hayti, in fact, stands next to Cuba in this array of exports, being nearly thrice the importance of Brazil. A number of ports take only petroleum, which has become an immense specialty in foreign trade. The shipments to Africa during the week of this article are 144,520 gallons, but the entire shipments during of this article during the time referred to are more than 4,500,000 gallons.

A COMSTOCK DELUSION.—Putting on style and keeping up appearances is one of the easiest things in the world. There is an ingenious Comstocker who, whenever he goes to San Francisco, stuffs his valise with empty champagne bottles. He then gets a room at the Palace Hotel for $1.50 per day, and whenever a visitor sends up a card he piles the empty bottles around the door so as to give the impression that he had just been indulging in an expensive revel. If the visitor makes any remark about the bottles he replies:

"The Governor and some of his friends were just in, and of course I had to set up the wine; but I enjoy a quiet cocktail with a friend much better than all their hollow display. Let's go down and get a regular old-fashioned drink, all by ourselves."

He then goes down and allows the other fellow to stand the drinks.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

LEPROSY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

HORRIBLE APPEARANCE OF A CHINESE LEPER.

S. F. Chronicle.

At a regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Medical Society, Dr. Black called attention to the case of the Chinese leper, Sarn Foon, or Fat Foon, who was present. Fat came forward at the doctor's motion, and submitted very readily to inspection. Stripping himself for that purpose and betraying no sensitiveness to the free handling of the medicos, who, on their part, seemed to have little fear of contagion—crowding very closely around him and touching his face and person. His head was by all means the worst looking part of him, resembling one of our foot hills seamed and cross seamed by gullies and deep ravines. There were no scales upon his face or body, but his ankles, which were somewhat swollen, presented a scaly appearance. He appeared at least 50 years old, though his age was stated to be but 34. The curiosity of the doctors being at last satisfied, and Sarn Foon having resumed his clothing and his seat, Dr. Black proceeded to read a paper he had prepared, with the assistance of the Chinese physician who had had this and several other cases of leprosy under his charge, concerning leprosy in general and this type and case in particular. The particular type of the disease called leprosy with which Sarn was afflicted was tuberosis—a highly significant name, as it caused the head to approximate very closely in appearance to a monstrous tuber. He was first attacked with it in China, about three years before he came to this country, or about four years ago. He he has a wife and three children in China. His general habits are good, and he does not know what was the cause of the disease. It is most common in those parts of China which are low and marshy, and where the inhabitants are poor and have insufficient and improper food. After the first year the disease is considered incurable. It is inherited but dies out generally in the third or fourth generation. There is another species of leprosy, prevalent in the East, in which the body is covered with white scales, and the flesh, instead of puffing up and seaming, rots and falls away. This species is very contagious, but tuberosis is not—under ordinary circumstances. By continual close contact it might be communicated. Dr. Loo Chan Foey, the Chinese physician alluded to by Dr. Black, was then introduced and answered some questions through an interpreter. He did not consider this type of the disease contagious to any considerable extent. In the discussion that followed one physician who had been a good deal among the Chinese said the premonitory symptoms of leprosy were similar to those of malarial poisoning, and expressed the opinion that the disease might become epidemic in the low valleys of California, but in the coast counties or the mountain districts he would have no fear of it.

PROF. TICE.

HE SUES A DRUGGIST WHO CRIBBED HIS WEATHER GUESSES FOR AN ALMANAC.

A St. Louis telegram of the 30th to the Chicago *Tribune* says: A curious lawsuit came up in the United States District Court to-day, in which Prof. Tice, the well-known weather prophet, sues Jacob S. Merrill, druggist, for $5,000 damages for making use of his weather forecasts in an almanac. The petition of the plaintiff opens with a relation of the fact that Prof. John Tice legally procured a copyright for a book called "Prof. Tice's Almanac for the year 1877." Then the petition proceeds in this wise: "Plaintiff further states that soon after he had secured the said copyright of said book as aforesaid, and given notice thereof as aforesaid, the defendant wrongfully and illegally commenced an infringement, so and thereby secured to the plaintiff, in this, to-wit: That, in the month of December, 1875, or thereabouts, defendant published a book called "Merrill's Almanac," meaning thereby the defendant, in which the defendant published, under the title of "Probable Weather," in the form of foot-notes, consisting of forecasts of the probable weather for each day of the year 1877; that in the publication of said foot-notes the defendant copied substantially the substance of the foot-notes of the probable weather published by the plantiff in the book aforesaid." Two offences are alleged to have occurred—one in December, 1878, the other in December, 1877. The answer of the defendant denies each and every allegation in plaintiff's petition, except that plaintiff and defendant are citizens of the United States of America, State of Missouri and City of St. Louis. Three witnesses were on the stand this morning, and some of the evidence was quite amusing. The case will be decided to-morrow.

BOB INGERSOLL ON INFLATION.—We have had in our country a magnificent inflation. We have built within twenty-five years some 75,000 miles of railroad, and in order to do that we must spend about $5,000,000. We had everything growing, and there was prosperity all over the land. Everybody worked for everybody—everywanted to employ somebody else. In the meantime the war came upon our hands and in that we spent $10,000,000,000. What for? To build up? No, to tear down and destroy. Every single, solitary dollar that was spent was wasted by us. But, as a matter of fact, we didn't spend the money—we only agreed to. We scattered all over the country certain notes which we agreed to pay, and we have not got them paid yet. In my judgment it did not take as much patriotism to put down the rebellion as it will take to pay the debt. A man can be brave for a few minutes when he is in the right of battle, and when he looks and sees that nobody else runs. It is comparatively easy to do that, and be shot down at the post of glory. But it is mighty hard to live for it. It is hard work to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and work until the sun goes down and do that for a life.

STATISTICS OF WORLD'S FAIRS.—A few statistics of the displays made at all the great exhibitions since that of London in 1851, will present to the eye the nature and rapidity of their growth:

	Duration. Days.	Exhibitors.	Daily Visitors.	Grand Total.
Time. Place.				
1851—London.	167	17,000	36,900	6,179,000
1855—Paris....	186	24,000	24,300	4,533,433
1862—London.	187	20,000	34,300	6,211,103
1867—Paris....	216	53,000	41,950	9,062,965
1873—Vienna..	186	56,000	39,000	7,254,867
1876—Phil'a..	159	49,300	61,560	9,789,392

Paris' present exhibition excels all others in the number of exhibitors and attendance.

CATTLE AND THEIR PRODUCT.—A good cow will make 200 pounds of butter in a season, and the skim milk, fed to thrifty pigs, will grow 200 pounds of dressed pork; or the same skim milk, fed to a calf, will put on at least 200 pounds of live weight. A good steer, fed in the ordinary way, will dress 800 to 1,000 pounds at four years, having grown, on the average, 200 to 250 pounds of meat each year, whereas the cow has made 200 pounds of butter, and the refuse of her milk has produced nearly as much meat in pork or the growth of young beef in the calf as the average growth of a steer for a year.

THE VIRGINS' BONES.

A GREAT CURIOSITY AT COLOGNE.

Cologne Letter in Philadelphia Ledger.

The Virgins' bones are a greater curiosity of Cologne than the Cathedral, and yet we rarely hear of them in America. Among thousands of legends of the Rhine is that of the pious St. Ursula and the eleven thousand Virgins, who, 1,400 years ago, went up the river on a pilgrimage to Rome, and returning were all murdered by the Huns. Their bones were gathered together, and in some way unexplained, were brought to Cologne and buried in a common tomb, over which, after many years, was erected the present church of St. Ursula, which is 850 years old. Subsequently the bones were exhumed from beneath the church, brought up into it and placed around it forming one of the most extraordinary displays that the eyes of man ever witnessed. The church is not very large, and its heavy walls, low ceilings, and ancient style of construction show its antiquity. All around this church are encased the skulls and bones, huge stone receptacles being filled with them, with apertures in the sides through which the bones can be seen, and the skulls being put on little rows of sheives divided off like pigeon holes. All the skulls have the part below the forehead covered with fine needle work and embroidery, and some of them are inlaid with pearls and other precious stones.

The collection is certainly a remarkable one, there being, besides the collection of bones, 1,830 of these skulls arranged in cases around the church, whilst in a room known as the Treasury, which is about 30 feet square, there are 732 more skulls on the walls, and the entire upper portion is covered with bones, which are arranged everywhere, excepting where the windows let in light. Here, under special glass cases, are the skulls of St. Ursula herself, her lover and several of the principal virgins; together with the bones of her right and left foot and one arm. There are also other relics, including one of the alabaster vases wherein the Savior turned the water into wine. This vase would hold about four gallons, but part of the mouth and one handle are gone, and it is so cracked and dilapidated that it probably would hold very little now.

A HERO OF THE PLAINS.

WIDESPREAD REGRET FOR THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEWIS—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF HIS CAREER.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1. 1878.

No event since Gen. Custer's massacre has been learned by the officers of this department with so much sorrow as the death of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, of the Nineteenth Infantry, who was mortally wounded Sept. 28th, in a cañon at Famished Woman's Fork, 60 miles southeast of Fort Wallace, in an engagement with the Cheyennes in ambush and who died three hours later. Three men in his command were wounded. From dispatches published it is believed here the military were driven back. One dead Indian was found on the field and many saddle horses and much stock were captured. Darkness prevented a pursuit by the troops. Col. Lewis' remains were sent to Fort Wallace. Col. Lewis was remarkable for his courage and brilliancy. He led a column of Cavalry in a famous expedition during 1864 from Fort Leavenworth to Utah, 1,100 miles, and requiring two months. In that perilous march through a country roamed by many large bands of hostile Indians, whenever a question arose as to which of two routes should be taken, he unhesitatingly chose the more direct one. This was often only a trail at most, unknown to guides and through a strange region, where wood and water were scarce. That march was accomplished without the loss of a man or horse.

AMONG THE MORMONS.

As the commandant at Camp Douglas in the height of Mormon power, in spite of a lack of support from the Government, he protected the lives of the Gentiles and restrained Brigham Young's aggressions. In the Department of Montana, under Gen. Terry, he sustained his old record for brilliancy, courage and an inflexible will. He participated in several of the best known Indian fights, often leading his columns against Sioux, Comanches, Arapahoes and Dogs.

It was a band of Cheyennes who killed him. Col. Lewis was remarkable for the same qualities as Custer and had an equally extended experience on the Plains. He was graduated at West Point in 1849, and many officers in this Department, notably Gen. Robert Williams, were with him there. He was 49 years of age, a native of Alabama, and, it is said, formerly a resident of New York City. Gen. Sheridan acknowledged his ability in placing him at the head of the most important expedition in the present Cheyenne pursuit, which is rapidly assuming the magnitude of a bloody campaign.

A COLONY OF MONKS.—If the report that Pennsylvania is to become the home of a colony of Trappist Monks is true, it is a notable event in the religious history of the State. Two hundred of these austere men, it is said, are to be sent from the home of the order in France and located on lands in Pennsylvania. This will be the second attempt to locate the order upon our soil. As early as 1803 a colony came to this State, where, however, they remained but briefly, removing from this point to Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and finally to Nova Scotia, where, we believe, they still remain. It is not likely that many proselytes will be drawn to the order here, especially if the monks prove true to the vows of their order. They are among the most ascetic of all the religious orders, and their modes of life are so primitive that Americans are not likely to be drawn toward them. The order has fallen into disrepute in Europe, and has been severely persecuted and totally suppressed in some countries, among which are Germanny, Switzerland and even Italy. It is not likely that it will make itself felt among us, being too weak in numbers and influence, besides the objection which the abstemious life of its votaries is apt to create.—*Lancaster New Era.*

DENTISTRY ON A MONKEY.—One of the large monkeys at the Alexandra Palace has been for some time suffering from the decay of the right lower canine, and an abcess, forming a large protuberance on the jaw had resulted. The pain seemed so great that it was decided to consult a dentist to see what should be done, and as the poor creature was at times very savage it was thought that if the tooth had to be extracted that gas should be used for the safety of the operator. Preparations were made accordingly, but the behavior of the monkey was quite a surprise to all who were concerned. He showed great fight on being taken out of his cage, and not only struggled against being put into a sack prepared, with a hole cut for his head, but forced one of his hands out and snapped and screamed and gave promise of being very troublesome. Directly, however, Lewin Mosely, who had undertaken the operation, managed to get his hand on the abcess and gave relief, and the monkey's demeanor changed entirely. He laid his head down quietly for examination, and without the use of the gas submitted to the removal of a stump and a tooth as quietly as possible.

FIGURING ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.—A Washington dispatch of October 11th, says: Now that Sayler is defeated for the next Congress, Cox announces himself as a candidate for Speaker. Friends of Blackburn of Kentucky say that the chances of the latter are greatly improved by the defeat of Sayler. They say that he will be the choice of the solid South, and that Randall will have no strength from that section Gen. Garfield said to an acquaintance today, that although his absence from the next Congress will be a great loss to the party and country, yet the gallant fight he made, and the consistent and firm stand he maintained on the money question, have won for him respect from all parties in the State, and he is bound to be the next Governor of Ohio.

—Our monument to George Washington has not yet been built, but the bronze statue of Kamehameha, conqueror and organizer of the Sandwich Islands, the centennial of whose discovery is to be thus commemorated by doing up the first king in heroic metal, has been ordered in Boston and will soon be ready.—*Philadelphia Times.*

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 ear also becomes 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. Sent 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.
It cures Inflammation of the Liver.
It removes Nervous Pains.
It cures Spinal Weakness.
It is Grateful and Soothing.
It cures Epilepsy or Fits.
It is Safe, Reliable, and Economical.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is indorsed by Electricians.

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.

Wm. Coleman & Co.

DEER LODGE, BUTTE,

—AND—

PHILIPSBURG.

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 a call for nice meats.

GILMER, SALISBURY & CO.

CARRIERS OF

U. S. Mail,

—AND OF—

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Run a Daily Line of Passenger Coaches to

Franklin Terminus and Butte City,

And Tri-Weekly from Deer Lodge to Helena, Pioneer, New Chicago, Philipsburg, Beartown, Missoula all points on the West Side.

Collection Notice.

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to me will please call immediately and settle the same. All accounts not settled within thirty days will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

T. H. MORSE.

PIONEER, July 30, 1878. 471 tf

Caplice & Smith

CAPLICE & SMITH, Philipsburg and Emmettsburg. | CAPLICE, SMITH & CO., Missoula and Forest City.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise,

Philipsburg and Emmettsburg.

KEEP IN STOCK

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars and Tobaccos,

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

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,
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.

WEIMAR & CO.

Western Brewery,

FENNER & VAN GUNDY, Proprietors

Deer Lodge, Montana.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lager Beer,
Bottled Beer,
Cream Ale,
Porter and Cider.

The Bar is stocked with

FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

FENNER & VAN GUNDY

DEERLODGE BREWERY,

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

BREWERS' 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 public patronage.

465. CONTANCIN & FISH.

1866. Oldest Established. 1878.

CITY MEAT MARKET.

Chas P. H. Bielenberg Proprietor.

At the old stand

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

C. P. H. BIELENBERG.

Clocks! Clocks! Clocks!

WILLIAM COLEMAN & CO.

Are in receipt of a large invoice of the celebrated Seth Thomas, and other makes, of Parlor and office, 30 hour and eight day, Calendar, Alarm and Strike Clocks. Fine assortment. Low Prices. Call for choice. 469 tf

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

PARKE & LACY,

417 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

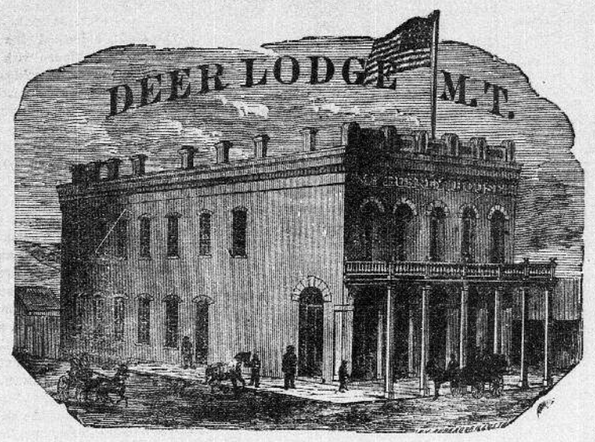
AGENTS FOR

ROCK DRILLS AND AIR COMPRESSORS—Burleigh's.
MACHINISTS' TOOLS—All kinds, Putnam's.
COMPOUND STEAM PUMPS—Walker's.
STEAM PUMPS—Cope & Maxwell's.
BUCKET PLUNGER PUMPS—Wright's.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—Heald & Sisco's.
VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES—Baskin's.
TURBINE—Tyler's.
HURDT GURDY—Knight's.
BLOWER—Baker's.
FARMERS' BATTERIES AND HILL'S EXPLORERS.
CHEMICAL ENGINES—Babcock's and Champion.
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS—Baccock's and Champion.

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 90 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. References, First National Bank, Chicago.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

McBurney House,



Aylesworth & McFarland, Proprietors.

This Commodious and Elegant Hotel has been

Renovated and Refurnished Throughout.

We have also leased the first floor of the Wilcox Brick Building, directly opposite,

And Fitted it up With Elegant Lodging Rooms.

The reputation it has had under its present management is its credential to popular favor.

The Best Attention Shown to Guests and Charges Reasonable.

Gilmer & Salisbury's Coaches for All Points Stop Here.

A Share of the Patronage of the Traveling Public is Respectfully Solicited.

W. F. SHANLEY. E. S. STACKPOLE.

Shanley & Co.,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

—POST-OFFICE STORE—

DEER LODGE, MONTANA,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.

ALSO DEALERS IN

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

A Full Line of

Stationery and Blank Books,
Cutlery, School Books and Stationers' Goods,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled and forwarded.

1878. 1878.

OVERLAND

R

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA

Union Pacific & Utah Northern Railroads.

Through Contracts to and from Eastern Cities to all Principal Points in the Territory.

Consignments from California Solicited to Care "R" Line, Terminus U. N. R. R.

Eastern Offices, 287 Broadway N. Y.; 60 Clark St. Chicago.

For rates and information apply to

F. J. Kiesel & Co., Agents, Terminus U. N. R. R. or

E. C. MACLAY & CO.,

Proprietors Diamond "R" Freight Line,

Helena, Montana.

Or to

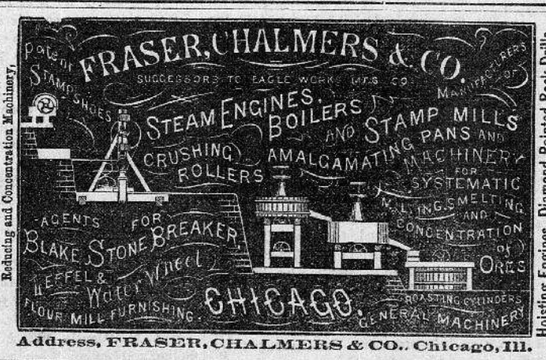
L. COLEMAN, Agent,

Deer Lodge, Montana.

454-3m

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.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN,

Using nothing but

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERY BEST OF SELECTED TIMBER

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making "THE

"Best Wagon on Wheels."

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No.——to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash, by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. { TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGHES, } Fish Bros. & Co.

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

475 497 FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

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.

Christina 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 to 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 in 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 twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

[Seal] O. B. O'BANNON, Clerk.

By GEO. W. IRVIS, JR., Deputy Clerk.

Patrick Talbett, Esq., Atty for Pltff. 482 4t

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or after Monday, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1878, I will sell at private sale according to law, the following described gulch placer mining property, situate, lying and being in Bear Gulch, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, to-wit:

Commencing at a stake set in the ground at the lower line of Alex. Cayley & Co's ground in said gulch and extending from the rim-rock to the rim-rock thereof, and running down said gulch to the upper line of John Barry & Co's ground in said gulch, a distance of one thousand two hundred feet, and including all of the gulch placer mining ground of said Bear gulch between said ground of Cayley & Co. and said ground of Barry & Co. in said gulch, together with the improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

And that on and after the 19th day of October I will receive bids or offers for the purchase thereof, in writing, delivered to the undersigned personally, or left at the store of Joaquin Abascal & Co., at the town of Bear, county of Deer Lodge, M. T., or filed as required by law with the clerk of the Probate Court of said county.

JOAQUIN ABASCAL,
Administrator of the estate of James Nolan, Dec'd

Dated October 15th, A. D. 1878. 483-4t

Notice to Co-Owners.

To William Graham, his heirs or assignees.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has 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 30, 1878.

TO ADVERTISERS.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's

SELECT LIST

—OF—

Local Newspapers.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS THE HIGHEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY