A FALLACY REFUTED.

THE INVENTION OF MACHINERY NOT DETRIMENTAL TO LABOR.

James Richardson in Scribner's.

The complaint that machinery robs the laborer of his only capital is entirely unfounded. Machinery never lessened the amount of work to be done, though it has constantly changed the character of the work. The labor-saving machinery employed in agriculture is almost entirely the product of the inventions of the past thirty years. In no part of the world has the introduction of such machinery been more general or more rapid than in the grain-growing States of the West. The result is shown in the census reports. During the ten years ending in 1869 the farm hands of those States increased in numbers more than 50 per cent. During the next ten, in spite of the losses of the war, the increase was about 30 per cent. During the same twenty years the population of the country as a whole increased only 67 per cent. When Walter Hunt invented his sewing-machine in 1838, his wife protested that it would throw all the sewing women out of employment, and persuaded him to suppress it. Howe's and Singer's and no end of other machines have come since then, and yet there is

WORK FOR WOMEN TO DO.

Notwithstanding the thousands of family machines in use, the number of persons earning a living with the sewing machine in this country is to-day much greater in proportion to the population than was the number of tailors and sewing-women before the invention of the machine which a recent pretended labor lover has classed with the steam engine as one of the two worst evils that ever befel maukind. In noting its influence upon labor we must not forget the 20,000 or more mechanics employed in our sewing machine factories, and the thousands of others engaged in mining and making the iron, cutting and sawing the lumber, and in transporting and preparing these raw materials for the machines and their cases; nor the men employed in making the machines used in the construction of sewing-machines and in transporting and selling the finished product. Counting these, the invention appears in its true light as a great creator of labor; and the average wages of the persons directly or indirectly employed by the sewing machine is doubtless four or five times that of the old-time sewers. It is but a little while since a metropolitan paper of high rank pointed to the shoe business as furnishing a forcible illustration of the disastrous

COMPETITION OF MACHINERY

with men. The truth is that while within twenty years not less than eighty-five per cent of the work done on factory boots and shoes has been turned over to machinery, there are to-day more men at work in shoe factories than then, and more than would now be employed except for machinery. It is but another illustration of the old industrial paradox. During these years of rapid progress in invention, the cost of materials has advanced, wages have nearly doubled, and the quality of factory boots and shoes has been improved 25 per cent.; yet the cost of manufacture has been so much reduced by new and improved machinery that American shoes have not only excluded the foreign made from our market, but have successfully invaded the markets of the whole world. As a natural consequence, many more shops are required, not only in New England, but throughout the Middle States and the West; more workmen are employed in shoe factories; higher wages are paid; and a great multitude of other men are furnished with employment in tanning the additional leather used, in packing and transporting and selling the additional product, and in making shoemaker's machinery and implements.

Another Spiritual Expose.

London Letter to Liverpool Mercury.

One of the most noted London mediums is Mr. Williams. He has been especially remarkable for producing John King, the spirit, with a black beard, clad in muslin, and who has spent the greater part of his spiritual existence during the last three years in making himself materially manifest to the gaze of other people anxious to hear of the other life. John King has various accomplishments, and he is never produced without a great expenditure of money on the medium. In England. Williams passed off magnificently. He must have had a fine income. He lived on the fat of the land. If he chose, he might always have dined out. His career seemed likely to prosper in the end. But there has lately been a great demand for mediums on the continent. Herne, the late partner of Williams, went abroad and produced the interlocked rings, which turned out to be manufactured. Williams himself went to the Hague. The Dutchmen suspected him. Last week they determined to test him. After he had gone in the dark cabinet to send John King out to the assembled believers in his magic, a descent was made upon him and his confederates. There was a free fight. The mediums nearly succeeded in getting off. But though they got away from the room they found the front door locked and were brought back ignominiously to undergo the operation of searching, a process which revealed that they had upon them all the materials for materializing. There were well worn false beards, handkerchiefs of soiled muslin, bottles of phosphoric oil (by which the "luminosities" of the seance were produced), a bottle of scent for the rain of scent, and, finally, the materials for the slate trick. The last were minute pieces of slate pencil, so cut as to fit into a flat, thin fishbone, which could be easily introduced by a clever conjurer between the edges of a folded slate.

Pillows for Babies.

Dr. Dio Lewis declares, substantially, that the disease of which a majority of American babies die is feather pillows—that is to say, the disease of which most of them die are produced by feather pillows, through the over-heating of the brain. Hence, in his opinion, the great American baby-saver is the straw-pillow. "It makes me shiver," he says, "to think of the number of deaths among those precious little ones, which I have myself seen, where I have no doubt that cool, straw pillows would have saved them." Which sounds reasonable. And as that singularly beautiful infant of yours looks a little puny, in spite of those 28 or 30 empty Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, and vermifuge bottles there on the shelf, suppose you throw syrups, feathers and fuges to the demnition bow-wows, and try a handful of straw. No doubt the result would be flattering. If all that Dr. Dio Lewis says against feather pillows be true, then they and Mrs. Winslow—gracious heavens! how King Herod would have doated on that woman!—are by no means among the best friends of infancy. By the way, was it Galen or Hypocrates or Dr. Mary Walker who said: "Keep the head cool and the feet warm, and a fig for the doctors?" Sensible thing, no matter who said it.—*Courier-Journal.*

THE LORNE FAMILY.

ILLUSTRIOUS ANCESTORS OF THE CANADIAN VICEROY.

London Letter to New York Times.

For six generations, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, the head of this famous Campbell family received the honor of knighthood as a matter of course. In 1445 Sir Duncan was created Lord Campbell, and his grandson was made an Earl, under the distinction of Earl of Argyle and Lord of Lorne. In 1641 the eighth Earl was made a Marquis by King Charles under peculiar circumstances. He had fought against the King and his allies, and as late as 1640 had marched against the Earl of Athel, who was in arms for the King. Yet, in 1641, when the King visited Edinburgh, he sent for his foeman and made him a Marquis. In 1701 the tenth Earl was made Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Baron Inverary, Mull, Morven and Tiry. A man, one would think, might find it difficult to carry more titles than these; but the second Duke, in addition to his hereditary title of Argyle, was created Baron Chatham, Earl of Greenwich, and Duke of Greenwich. His brother, who succeeded him, was raised to the peerage before he came to the ducal honors, by the titles of Viscount and Earl of Isla and Baron Oronsay, Dunoon, and Avrose. The fifth Duke was made Baron Sundridge in his father's lifetime; while the sixth Duke, before coming into the chief honors of family, sat in the House of Lords as Baron Hamilton. The youngest branches of the family have also had honors and distinctions showered upon them. They have borne the titles of Earl of Athol, Earl of London, Baron Clyde, Baron Kintyre, Baron Campbell, Baroness Stratheden, etc. The chiefs have been decorated with the Garter and the Thistle. They have exercised as much influence in English affairs as in Scotch. They have set up and overthrown Kings; if they have never sat on the throne, they have carried the crown at coronations; they have been great in the Senate and the field. One Argyle fell at Halidon Hill; another breathed his last at Flodden Field.

Indian Outrages.

From the Denver News.

The Indians reached the vicinity of the creek about 8 o'clock in the morning. James G. Smith, his son, a young man of 21, and John Hudson were in their meadow, a mile from the trail, loading day, when the Indians rode toward them to the number of 15 or 20. The savages made friendly signs as they came up, and the elder Smith, who had been accustomed to Indians, went on with his work. One of the Indians took a horse by the bridle and struck it on the head with a bow. The old man clung to his team, fighting the Indians, who commenced shooting at him with arrows. Meantime Hudson commenced to drive off his team, but the animals were frightened and ran off. While running to catch them he was shot dead. After firing seven arrows into Smith's body the Indians fired at him with rifles, fracturing the left arm and inflicting a flesh wound in the left thigh. Young Smith started to run and was followed by a mounted Indian, who rode alongside of him and fired seven shots at him with a Winchester rifle. He came so close that Smith struck him on the breast with a pitchfork. The Indian threw himself behind his horse's neck, firing a last shot at Smith, who gained the brush and hid. They hunted for him some time, but he escaped unharmed. The elder Smith crawled into the brush, where he was found 28 hours after. He lived ten hours after, dying from exhaustion consequent upon loss of blood, none of his wounds being necessarily fatal. Three-quarters of a mile up the gulch, at the mouth of which Smith and Hudson were killed, is the cabin of Colvin. As the Indians approached, Colvin stationed himself at one end of the cabin, armed with a revolver, while his wife, with a double-barreled shotgun, stood guard at the other, and the little girls kept watch through the chinks at the side, in which there are no windows, to give warding of the approach of the savages. After dancing and yelling about the cabin to draw the fire of the inmates, one of the Indians came within range of Colvin's revolver, and got a broken arm for his indiscretion. He returned the shot, but the Indians left almost immediately, the brave defenders escaping unharmed and saving their property.

From there they struck over to the trail. Half a mile from the creek crossing they met Mr. William Lang, who, with his youngest son, Freeman, and two young ladies, sisters, was going over to Prairie Dog creek. One buck rode up to Mr. Lang and extended his hand with a "How?" While the old gentleman was in the act of shaking hands with the savage another came up and shot him through the neck. Freeman Lang was shot through the body. The ladies were taken out of the wagon and held while the wagon was plundered. The horses were then cut from the wagon and the harness destroyed, and then commenced their brutality to the women. The young ladies were siezed and stripped. Each was then siezed by two mounted Indians and dragged through the thickest underbrush until their bodies were one mass of laceration. When this phase of the savage deviltry had been satisfied, the sisters were separated and taken out of sight of each other. Here the young bucks satisfied their lust. Occasionally they would suffer the half-dead girls to go off for a short distance, and then a fresh detachment would arrive and the outrages would recommence. Finally, half dead with fright and covered with bruises, they were allowed to depart and made their way to the nearest ranch.

GONE TO JOIN SITTING BULL.

THE FUGITIVE CHEYENNES SAID TO HAVE CROSSED THE MISSOURI.

By Telegraph to N. Y. Herald.

BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 23.

It is believed that the Cheyennes are across the Missouri river and well on to Sitting Bull's camp. They crossed the Yellowstone over a week ago 17 miles from Ft. Keogh. They came upon General Miles without his having the slightest warning from Gen. Gibbon, acting commander of the Department of Dakota. Gibbon's advices to Miles of the Indians moving north did not reach Fort Keogh until after the Indians had crossed the Yellowstone. As a matter of fact the Indians were on the Yellowstone before Gibbon started any information from St. Paul to General Miles. Miles feels badly treated.

Four days after the Cheyennes had crossed the Yellowstone the Seventh cavalry, tired and worn out by a long march through the Bad Lands, were scouting in the Sand Hills in Southern Dakota for these same Indians.

They were punning badly, when Smith said, "Iowa man two dollars," and Jones replied, "Ohio a man too." Funeral notice to-morrow.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WEDDED BY THE WIRES.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE CEREMONY ON RECORD.

Special to the Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Oct. 16.—"What God has joined together let no man put asunder." This, as it started over the telegraph wires this morning from this place to reach its destination two hours later, at Georgetown, Col., 3,000 miles away, ended the most novel marriage on record, joining till death shall part Mr. Wheeler C. Ellis, at Georgetown, to Miss Lina Sallers, at this town. The history of this strange proceeding, as related to your correspondent by a friend of the parties, is as follows:

Three years ago Wheeler Ellis, a young, poor and hard-working mechanic, left Washington for the far West, to seek his fortune, leaving behind a lovely and lonely maiden to await his coming at some future time, when his finances would admit of marriage. This time had come this week, but on account of business engagements, the young man found he could not make the trip east. A friend arrived here yesterday from the west, was commissioned to take the young woman to Georgetown, where the ceremony would be performed. This arrangement, though entirely in accordance with the young lady's wishes, did not suit her mother, who strenuously objected to this way of the thing being done, that some other plan must be adopted or the affair postponed. The girl had waited long already, and nothing but distance seemed to stand in the way. At the suggestion of Rev. George Carpenter, the telegraph was called into service. This calmed the old lady's objections, and the preacher performed the ceremony. No cards. The only spectators were a friend or two. From the time of the first message till the young man answered the "I do," was something over 4 hours. The bride started to-day for a home and husband in the far West, with the wishes of many friends. The parties are well known here, and the affair caused quite a ripple of excitement when it became known. It is unequalied in strangeness in the annals of marriages.

HEATHEN HIGH GALA.

LOS ANGELES CHINAMEN AFTER THE DEVIL WITH A LONG STICK.

Los Angeles Gazette.

Chinatown was thronged last night with curious people attracted thither by the Chinese religion, toad-eating demonstration, toward Ah Toa. The Chinese, with a discrimination which does honor to the "moon-eyed lepers," assume that they need expect no harm from the beneficent author of the universe. But they recognize the existence of a "cuss," whom we call the devil, and they designate by the more poetical and euphonious term of Ah Toa—really the only instance we know or in which that cacaphonous language appears for the nonce to be musical—and as this creature, in their eyes, is a sort of embodied destructiveness equal to an indefinite amount of dynamite, giant powder and Greek fire, they do well to propitiate him. They take the goodness of the beneficent creator for granted, and let him alone, as He does them, probably. They have erected a special building in Chinatown, provided with a veranda and other et ceteras, and lighted by gas jets. They are unmistakeably "tony" in all the appointments and ceremonials of this pusillanimous appeal to the devil. They have imported a special Chinese band from San Francisco to do honor to the occasion, and the resultant concord of sweet sounds has already rid Chinatown of its last rodent, and sent the gophers which erstwhile infested the vineyards leading to the river in search of fresh grape roots and tender shoots new. The fanfare will be kept up to-night, and a distinguished Chinese ecclesiastic has been exported at great expense to deliver a bang up sermon in the most approved Chinese dialect. At what hour the Celestial circus will open we are are not advised, but about the time the gas jets are turned on to a full head will be a good season to put in an appearance at Chinatown. Propitiators of the devil will do well to be on hand.

$300,000 a Year.

From the Omaha Bee, Oct. 31.

Omaha contributes over $300,000 a year to the U. P. bridge. Three hundred thousand dollars would pay for a first-class system of sewerage, extending through the entire city limits. Three hundred thousand dollars would pay for a system of water works sufficient to supply a population of 100,000 inhabitants. Three hundred thousand dollars would pay for six miles of solid stone block pavement. Three hundred thousand dollars would pay for grading every street in this city and leave a handsome balance for sidewalks and bridges. A bonus of $300,000 would insure the establishment of 20 factories, each giving steady employment to 100 hands equal to an immediate addition of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants to our population. Three hundred thousand dollars would build a magnificent court-house and city hall, and leave margin enough for erecting half a dozen substantial engine houses. Three hundred thousand dollars would build and furnish two first-class hotels, more elegant and commodious than the Grand Central, and leave enough to build a handsome opera house. Three hundred thousand dollars would build a substantial iron railway and wagon draw bridge at the old telegraph crossing. Three hundred thousand dollars would build a better bridge than the one bonded by Credit Mobilier for $2,500,000, that actually cost only about half that sum. Three hundred thousand dollars would build 1000 commodious cottages for mechanics. Three hundred thousand dollars would supply 1000 families with food and clothing for a year. Three hundred thousand dollars would duplicate the Omaha U. P. machine shops, round-houses, general headquarters and the magnificent shed palmed off on this credulous community as a depot, and leave margin enough to duplicate the palatial Spoon Lake hotel depot. And still there are newspapers in Omaha that defend this $300,000 robbery.

He Was a Workingman.

"Feller-citizens," said he, "I'm a hard-fisted son of toil. I'm a bricklayer by trade and I'm not a bit ashamed of it. No, s'r; I wasn't born with a silver spoon in my mouth or cradled in the lap of luxury. I'm a self-made man, gentlemen." "You'd better have let out the job," remarked a voice in the rear of the hall. He scorned to notice the interruption but proceeded; "Yes, feller citizens, I'm proud of having risen by honest industry, proud of appearin' to solicit your suffrage as a true representative of labor; as one who has contributed to build up this community by the sweat of his brow and the work of his hands. [Applause.[As I was saying, I'm a bricklayer by trade. I've worked to raise more than half the palatial mansions, magnificent commercial structures and heaven-pointing spires which beautify and adorn our town. [Great enthusiasm.] And here, right here, gentlemen, are the identical tools with which I carved out my way to prosperity." Here the orator exhibited a trowel and hammer amid deafening plaudits. "Pass 'em this way," said an excited listener, evidently belonging to the working class, "let me gaze onto them relics." The tools were handed to him and he scrutinized them with deep interest. "You say you work as a bricklayer," said he, turning sharply to the orator. "Yes" "And with them tools?" "Yes sir; those are the very tools I bought when I made my first start as a journeyman. To them I owe all my prosperity." "Well, then, I must say you deserve great credit. So does any man that could lay bricks with such weapons. Gentlemen," turning to the audience, "just look at em. It's a gardener's trowel and a carpenter's hammer." Tableau.

Bows of ribbon are much in use upon dresses of all kinds. One novelty is putting several colors together, sometimes as many as five or six. Another is putting upon babtiste, or long dresses of any color, long loops and ends of white-watered ribbons, tied in with black velvet. Sometimes bunches of roses or daisies are added to these bows. Ribbons are as much used in decorating the linens, ginghams and prints that are as popular as they are upon richer materials.

"This is the season," says the *Free Press*, "when the girl whose stern father has kicked her lover out doors, packs up a few things, writes an eight-page letter to her mother, drops a clothes-line from her chamber window, raises the sash, sees how dark it is, and—jumps into bed as fast as she can."

From the open windows of a Pine street house, Friday noon, there floated the air of the "Sweet Bye-and-Bye" and cooking onions.—*Danbury News.*

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 al 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, 1878. 314

FURNITURE.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing that I have purchased of Peter Lansing

HIS ENTIRE STOCK

OF

FURNITURE and SADDLERY

And will continue continue business at the old stand. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited

M. BIEN.

DEER LODGE, April 12, 1878.

Degenhart & Simmons,

FEED, LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

MAIN STREET.....PHILIPSBURG, M. T.

The Finest Stable in Western Montana.

NO. 1 SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES Always on Hand.

Prices to Suit the Times,

A Share of the Public Patronage Solicited. 488.

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

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.

CATARRH

THE EYE, EAR, and THROAT

Successfully Treated with

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

SUCCESS is the test of merit, and success in the treatment of Catarrhal Affections, after so many miserable failures, means undoubted specific curative properties in the remedy used. Does SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh possess such properties? The evidence, in the shape of unsolicited testimonials from the most respectable people in all stations of life, must be conclusive on this point. Never, we believe, in the history of popular medicines has such valuable testimony been offered, freely offered, in favor of any remedy that that in the possession of the proprietors of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. And valuable as it is, it does not represent a thousandth part of the recommendations which are to-day offered by friends to friends in its favor. People of wealth and refinement in all parts of the country daily admit its superiority over any method of cure known to the regular medical profession, but shun the publicity incidental to a published statement. Hence the testimonials in our possession represent but a small part of those withheld for the reason mentioned. The following unsolicited testimonial from HENRY WELLS, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, is an outspoken indorsement of which we are justly proud.

INVALUABLE.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.: *Gentlemen,*—I have for some months felt it a duty that I owe to suffering humanity to write you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. For more than 20 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or die. The entire membranous system had become so inflamed, and the stomach so disordered, that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific coast, or if I did go whether I should live to come back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and although being very incredulous about specifics or nostrums of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tried this, and was at once benefited by it. The changes of climate, a chronic disease of the liver, and my age—over 70—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use is to me *incalculable*, and I am hoping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age.

If this statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much needed), my object in writing this note will be obtained.

Very truly yours, HENRY WELLS,

ACCOMAC, N. Y., June, 1876. of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

ALWAYS CURES.

Enlarged Spleen.

This is to certify that I have been using your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS for enlargement of the Spleen and Depression in the Stomach, and they have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever used. I would highly recommend them to all suffering from the effects of pain and inflammation. J. W. SELLS.

PICKERING, MO., June 23, 1877.

Severe Pain.

Having occasion to use a remedy for a *very severe pain* in my side I tried one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and in twenty-four hours the pain was entirely removed. J. B. SAMMIS,

Ass't Cashier First Nat. Bank.

WINONA, MINN., June 19, 1877.

Weaknesses.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters give the best satisfaction here of anything that has been tried for Lame Side and Weakness of the Back. Please send more right away

JAMES LAWSON.

BRYANT, ILL., June 16, 1877.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and 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.

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.

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.

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. all for choice. 469 tf

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

FIRST QUALITY,

Wooden Pipes

AND

BOWLS

In Endless Assortment

WM. COLEMAN & CO.

PARKE & LACY,

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AGENTS FOR

ROCK DRILLS AND AIR COMPRESSORS—Burleigh's.
MACHINISTS' TOOLS—All kinds, Putnam's.
COMPOUND STEAM PUMPS—Walker's.
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VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES—Haskin's.
TURBINE—Tyler's.
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BLOWER—Baker's.
FARMERS' BATTERIES AND HILL'S EXPLORERS.
CHEMICAL ENGINES—Babcock's and Champion.
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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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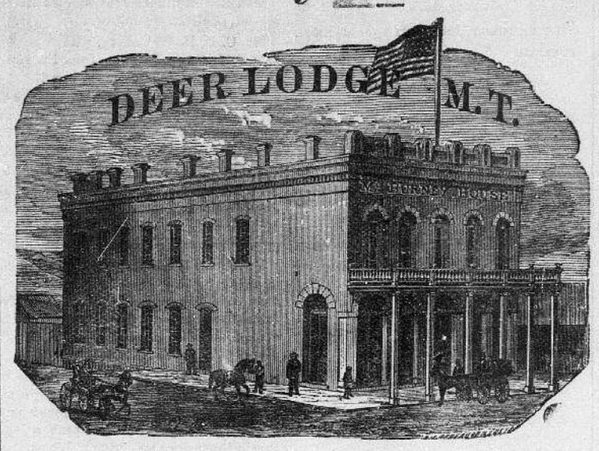
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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,

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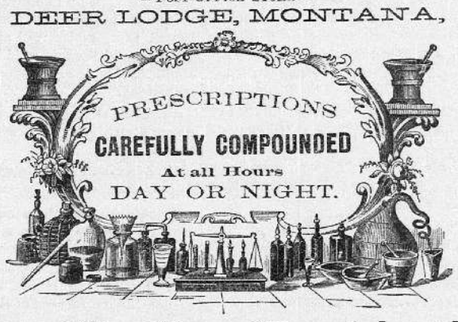

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[No. 651.]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., October 7, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that James A. Murray and Silas F. King, whose post-office address is Butte, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, have this day filed their application for a patent for 15.50 acres of placer mining ground, situate in Pike's Peak mining district, county of Deer Lodge, Territory of Montana, designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 42, township 3 north, range 11 west, principal base and meridian, Montana Territory, said lot No. 42 being described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at corner No. 1, a white stone with monument of stone about one foot high, bears S. 10 W. 10.80 chains, thence S. 13 W. 5.50 chains, thence N. 89½ deg. W. 9.00 chains, from which corner No. 2, lot 42, bears N. 25 deg. E. 5.50 chains distant, thence S. 3.68 chains, thence S. 84½ deg. E. 6.50 chains, thence S. 25½ deg. E. 6.14 chains, thence N. 89½ deg. W. 8.00 chains, thence S. [illegible] chains, thence N. 89½ deg. E. 11.50 chains, thence N. 25½ deg. W. 5.50 chains, thence N. 12½ deg. E. 5.60 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, with magnetic variation at 21 deg. 15 min E., containing an area of 15.75-100 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the book of records of recorder of claims in Pike's Peak mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory. The adjoining claims are, on the west, lot No. 42, claimed by E. H. Irvine; east, on the south, lot No. 41, claimed by J. H. Rogers et al.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said placer mining claim or ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Helena, Montana Territory, within the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

487-60d J. H. MOE, Register.

T. T. BAKER, Attorney.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 28th day of November, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in Deer Lodge city and county, M. T., all the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest which doctor John Mulford, J. How, or either of them, had on the 27th day of October, 1877, or now have, in and to the capital stock or shares of the Butte Silver mining company, to-wit, one half of said stock and shares also all money that may be coming to said John and Mulford, J. How from said Butte Silver mining company or from W. H. Weimar & Co., A. M. Holter & Bro., Alex. H. Beattie or Edward L. Newell, by virtue of and under a contract made between said parties on the 19th day of May, 1877, and which said sum so named in contract being $2,500. The above sale will be made by the undersigned as assignee from Foster & Ray of the instrument in writing from said John and Melinda J. How to said Foster & Ray dated October 1, 1877, conveying all of said above described property to them as security for the payment of a promissory note of that date for $1,619.25, with two per cent per month interest and payable and due on the 1st day of October, 1878, and now unpaid. JOHN C. RAINSFORD.

Dated October 30, 1878. 487-2t

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of "The Miner Publishing Company," is this day dissolved, the interest heretofore owned by James H. Mills having been this day transferred to other parties. The business will be conducted hereafter by the new firm under the old style of the "Miner Publishing Company." All debts of the old firm will be paid by the new company, who are also hereby authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the old firm.

JAMES H. MILLS,
H. T. BROWN,
GEO. B. JOHNSTON.

BUTTE, October 14, 1878.

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