

Weekly Chronicle

B. W. LANGHORNE, Editor.

TERMS: Yearly, in advance, \$3.00; Six Months, in advance, \$1.50; Three Months, in advance, \$1.00.

THE CHRONICLE is delivered in Bozeman at 5 cents per month, or 50 cents per year.

THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO., BOZEMAN, M. T.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

President Arthur will start for the National Park about August 1st. He will be accompanied by distinguished gentlemen. As he is the Nation's President, why should he not be the Nation's Park?

Under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior parties will leave Washington in a few days to make topographical and geological surveys of the Yellowstone National Park.

The captured Apaches had at last been disposed of. They will be placed under the care of the War Department at some point on the San Carlos reservation, but not at the agency without consent of the Indian Agent.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Judge Conger has concluded and the testimony, which is voluminous, has been forwarded to Washington. We are not prepared to give any opinion as to the merits of the case and the opinions of those who profess to know, but we feel us to what the ultimate result will be.

We were in hopes that before this, steps would be taken to erect a hotel building here, suitable to the wants of our growing country. The first remark a stranger makes is, "You need a good large hotel here," and one would be the greatest advertisement to your country, besides the attraction of an hotel in the Gallatin valley, would induce many people of means to spend the summer months here, if they could be provided with suitable accommodations. We dare say the hotels here are as good as any in the country, but they are limited in capacity and do not meet the wants of the traveling public. Cannot some move be made in that direction? Is there any doubt about it being a profitable investment? We think not, and we hope these steps will be taken, and at once to meet this crying need.

The friends of Hon. Isaac D. McCutcheon claim that there has nothing been done in the matter of his divorce of a clandestine or underground nature, that the defendant had full and ample notice of the action and of the grounds set forth by a decree should be granted, that the proofs were ample and heard at length by His Honor, Judge Wade, and a decree granted in accordance with the facts. That the reason for bringing suit here was simply to gain time. As the Secretary of our Territory, we would be glad that no dishonest attempt should be made on that account, and if there was nothing wrong in the proceedings and the reasons for granting the decree were ample, we should dislike to see any injustice done him, therefore it would be well to know all the facts before unfavorable comment was made. As we have said before it looked wrong on the surface, but there is always two sides to a case.

What will the harvest be? This query is not intended to apply to a spiritual harvest, but to the prospect of crops in the Gallatin valley. Unless some unforeseen calamity happens, our advice point to a good crop, where sufficient water can be obtained to irrigate. There are contingencies which may yet arise to shorten the crop if indeed it does not destroy it in some localities. In some portions of Dakota the wheat crop will be a failure and continued hot weather may make a light crop all over that territory. This to some extent is to be feared here, but not to such an extent because we have (what they have not) a system of irrigation, but we are liable to frosts, and have heretofore been plagued with grasshoppers, but we cannot hear that they exist in any portion of the country, and it is not probable that we will be visited by them, although a few weeks ago we observed a flight of them up the West Gallatin canyon.

The Northern Pacific has instructed Land Agent Stone, of Helena, to make collections of one sample from the various mining districts of Montana, samples of coal, fine building stone, iron, lime rock; also samples of agricultural products of all kinds, and in fact specimens of everything which would come under the head of resources of the country. The object is to make exhibits for eastern fairs, expositions, etc., and also in the company's offices in eastern cities. Miners, farmers and others are invited to cooperate in making a full representation of our resources. Any samples left at the Chronicle office will be duly forwarded and proper credit given to donor. We would suggest to our farmers to save and send us samples of best wheat, oats, rye, barley, in fact all the principal products of all kinds, as well as good specimens of iron, coal, gold, silver, also building stone, lime rock, etc. These things would be of great advantage to our Territory as an advertising medium.

To us the most interesting and notable event, as a portion of the grand programme gotten up by the people of Helena on July 4th was the moving away, and the booming of cannon, the shrill shriek of locomotives and the huzzahing from thousands of throats, of the immense Golden Gate from the Gregory mine near Helena. The train consisted of thirty-six box cars and contained over one million pounds of silver product. Each car was labelled with large colored cards upon which was inscribed, "N. P. R. R., 1,000,000 pounds Gregory billion from Helena, Montana." It was a sight never to be forgotten and one which should have amply repaid any one of the numerous visitors to our enterprising capital city. It may be safe to say, that the like will never be seen again with rapid and increasing facilities for the shipment of ores and bullion, it will never become necessary. There were many of the features of the celebration, which called forth our admiration for the ingenuity, energy and taste displayed, but as above said, this was to us the most notable and attractive. Would that the towns of Montana had more of the progressive public spirit and enterprise which the people of Helena exhibit, than they have. It is not alone natural conditions which have made Helena a thriving and prosperous city, but the progressive and public spirit under many leaders which Phoenix like, has sprung up from the ashes of her fires, has removed life and energy.

On July 4th the Bozeman base ball club met the famous Helena club on the diamond field and after a spirited contest defeated them. The score: standing Helena ten, Bozeman twelve, although the last half of the ninth inning was not played out to the end. The Helena papers are inclined to attribute their defeat to the fact that Robinson (catcher) had his thumb dislocated, but the score shows that better playing was done by the Helena club, after that occurrence, than before. They say victory is only loaned and we hope these two clubs may again meet, but trust it may be at Bozeman the next time and we hereby assure the Helena club the most generous and cordial treatment. Our boys will only smile over defeat and should that be administered there, they will accept it gracefully and try again. Bozeman is entitled to the championship of Montana and it should be gracefully accorded until the honors are fairly won from them. As it stands now they have just cause for congratulation, in that they have defeated a very good club.

In conversation with a gentleman from the east a few days ago, he remarked that Bozeman was the best and most promising place along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. This was something we already knew, but in course of conversation some things were said which we did not know, among others, that in many places persistent efforts were made to inform people that Montana was no fit place to go to. That it was vastly overrated, that crops were not good more than once in ten years, that we had frosts every month in the year, and that his knowledge many persons had been derived from coming here, through the representations of these defamers, of our country. We have not words to express our indignation at such practices, but with the retailers of fine falsehoods, no worse fortune than to be consigned to the bleak and treeless regions of Dakota, from whence they come, but it has suggested to us another thing, and that is, that an organized persistent effort be made to make Montana better known than it is. That bureaus of emigration be organized and pamphlets gotten up and distributed, showing the advantages Montana possesses, of climate and soil, mines, yield of crops, value of lands, school facilities, societies, etc. We know what we have. We must let the world know it.

There has been organized and incorporated what is known as the Montana Improvement Company, who have made a contract running for twenty years, to handle the lumber business along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, paying therefor a stumpage fee to the railroad for lumber cut on their lands. Every principal point along the road from Dallas to Miles City will be supplied with an adequate supply of lumber of good quality. From Miles City to Lake Park (Oregon) the Northern Pacific traverses for the distance of 250 miles a magnificent belt of white and yellow pine, fir, cedar and tamarac of a superior quality. This company have already commenced operations and have on hand now about 6,000,000 feet of lumber and adding to their stock about 250,000 feet daily. Upon the completion of the road every important place along the line, between the points indicated will have a lumber yard, and of quality equal to eastern lumber and at prices far below. We regard this enterprise as one of the largest and most important ever undertaken in Montana, and when once established good seasoned lumber can be procured at any time, a desideratum which has heretofore never been attained.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

The tariff plank in the platform of the Democratic party in Ohio is one which most commend itself to the party all over the Union, as expressing in no ambiguous and uncertain manner the true policy and doctrine of the Democratic party on this much vexed question. They have sounded what we consider the key note along the line and announced their position and one upon which all conservative elements can stand. In essence it means a tariff consistent with the needs of the government for revenue and only such protection as is needed to foster and encourage home industry. There is a middle ground between absolute free trade and ultra protection and as long as the party takes the middle ground and lives up to it neither of the others can ever rise to the dignity of a real issue; both are dangerous extremes and the success of either would be disastrous. The cry and boom that it protects our labor against the pauper labor of England, is a fraud and a humbug too shallow to admit of being argued. It is a fact that those industries which receive the highest protection are those in which workmen receive wages which more nearly approach those in England for the same labor. It is the duty, policy and doctrine of conservative Democracy to stand between these two extreme elements and upon such an issue they should command the support of conservative people of all parties. It has been charged that the Democratic party was a free trade party, but under existing conditions in our comparatively new country, no such doctrine has ever been espoused, that is we mean absolute free trade, nor will it likely be a living issue for some time to come. It may be true, that there are sections of our country which would be much benefited by free trade as protection would be beneficial to another while as a reverse proposition free trade would be more detrimental to some sections than the advantages would be to others and true statesmanship would not lead us to take a step which would blight any industries, but it would be just as wrong to give such a protection as would amount to monopoly. The greatest good to the greatest number is what should be sought for.

TARIFF.

To our many who are inclined to think that our country which has prospered so amazingly, has done so under protection and as a result of the system. This is a shallow argument. It has prospered under increase of population and new areas opened up to settlement and cultivation. The wealth and power for greatness is in the hands of the honest yeomanry and in our vast and productive areas. It is only capital that is protected, labor is not, as many a hard handed son of toil has learned ere now. The price of his labor is not increased in proportion to the value of the product of his labor, but it goes in as increased profits to his employer—he will not give a cent more, than labor can command from him. The inexorable law of supply and demand governs the matter. The Democracy of Ohio have only asserted the true doctrine clearly and forcibly and not left to misconception and misconstruction as the last National Convention did. Upon that platform we are prepared to plant ourselves and pin our faith upon its ultimate success.

IMPROVEMENTS.

On Monday morning, work on the brick walls of Martin Hocker's building was begun and the building will be erected as quickly as possible.

Work of tearing down the old sheds and buildings occupied by J. M. Nevitt was also commenced, to give place to the new brick building to be erected by Dr. Lamme. The building is to be 22x30 feet, with an iron front, handsomely furnished with tasteful cornice and cut stone trimmings. This building will employ several laborers and hurried to its completion. A portion of the upper story will be occupied by Luce & Arnstrong, lawyers, and the balance divided into offices. The lower portion will be occupied by a mercantile business.

The Masonic Temple and the lower rooms will be finished in a month, as the material is now on hand. The wainscoting and window casings are of black walnut and oak, and when completed the building will be the finest in Bozeman.

The new school house building is almost ready for the brick and will be a lasting and beautiful monument of good workmanship. Frank Benepe's elegant residence on the hill near the school house is almost ready for occupancy. It is a fine building, handsomely finished and a residence that Bozemanites may be proud of.

Matt W. Alderson's new residence is also ready for the brick, and from its commanding site will be admired by all who love the beautiful.

P. S. Rountree's residence is also a fine addition to Bozeman's handsome residences, and is about ready to be occupied.

A Base Ball Backer.

The base ball game played in Helena on the Fourth between Helena and Bozeman nine for championship of Montana resulted in a complete and decided victory for the Bozeman nine, who played under many disadvantages, the ground being a strange one and decisions of umpire being favorable to the Helena nine. Notwithstanding these difficulties our boys marched on to victory and the plaudits of a large audience. The Helena nine played their best men and in the strongest possible form, and resorted to many small tricks to get the advantage, but all of them were kicked and the Bozeman nine calmly submitted, preferring to defeat them at their own game, which they successfully accomplished. It was distinctly understood between Capt. Besserer and Capt. Ticknor that their respective nines should appear at the ground and have the game called at 3 p. m., sharp, but the Helena nine failed to appear until 4 p. m., as they were awaiting an outside player to arrive, which was in direct violation of the rules governing the national game. The Helena nine lay their defeat to their catcher getting hurt, while every one knows that the catcher substituted was far superior to the one who was injured. The only true cause of their defeat was that they cannot play base ball with the Bozeman nine. For the Helena nine Ticknor, Hollman, Radbourne, Hill, Davis, Ames and O'Connor played well, especially in fielding, but were utterly unable to hit Nevitt's phenomenal pitching, who pitched a remarkable game, who alone retired sixteen men on three strikes and the battery. Nevitt and Besserer, as the score shows, put twenty-one men out of a possible twenty seven, and the Helena "sluggers" made only three safe hits. Worley, Drummond and Canliffe wielded the bat effectively against the Helena pitchers, as did almost all of the Bozeman nine, who plainly surpassed the Helena nine in batting, making a total of thirteen clean hits. Woodson distinguished himself in the eighth inning by a beautiful running catch, as did also Robinson at first and Hayford at second. Costly errors by the Bozeman infield yielded the Helena six runs which were fairly presented them, owing to over confidence of our boys. To say the least it was a grand and glorious victory, and the Bozeman nine will at all times be ready to defend the well-earned title of champions of Montana against all comers.

A BACKER.

The movement is under way to wipe out the requirements embraced in the homestead laws which make it necessary for soldiers to live on the claims in order to get title. The substance of the law is that a soldier may deduct from the required five years' residence, the length of time he was in the service. The demand that every veteran soldier shall be given 100 acres outright, without being obliged to put his foot on his land or to live on it, and become a settler of the public domain, in the case of good soldiers, is a demand of great importance, and has been encouraged largely by the busy and petty go-betweens of the pension business. It is not a matter of surprise that this should be done. It is only part of a mass of fraud connected with the pension policy of the government, and one against which there seems to be no sufficient defense. It should by no means be understood that every man who has fought for his country joins in such demands. The real heroes of the war are generally too proud-spirited to be put in the attitude of beggars by shyster pension agents. The proposition to give every veteran of the rebellion a quarter section of land without restriction has upon its face the finger marks of the pension shark, as have so many other similar demands for substantial gratitude from government. Its effect, if it becomes law, would be to expose the public domain to seizure by speculators to an extent rarely witnessed in the history of the American land system. In individual instances, no doubt, a beneficial result would occur. Persons who have not the means sufficient to travel to the region where they desire land to select it, from a distance, and wait until they had accumulated savings sufficient to buy a pioneer's outfit, and transport themselves and their families to their chosen home. But in the great majority of cases, the result would be a grand harvest for speculators. In the first place, the claimant would need to get some one on the ground to select the land, and this would put him at once in the hands of a designing class of real estate operators. The business form of constructing a claim to 100 acres of land in the public domain would probably be by issuing soldiers' scrip. The country would be platted with it, and in a short time it would be picked up at big discounts by speculators, to the detriment of that class of settlement on the public lands most to be desired. In the end the soldier would derive small benefit from such a mock reward, and the new States and Territories, in which the public lands lie, would be almost permanently injured. The dictates of common sense and good citizenship are against such a false, scatter-brained attempt at gratitude; and it will be an extraordinarily silly congress that will listen seriatim to the matter.

Pension Agent Jobbery.

A movement is under way to wipe out the requirements embraced in the homestead laws which make it necessary for soldiers to live on the claims in order to get title. The substance of the law is that a soldier may deduct from the required five years' residence, the length of time he was in the service. The demand that every veteran soldier shall be given 100 acres outright, without being obliged to put his foot on his land or to live on it, and become a settler of the public domain, in the case of good soldiers, is a demand of great importance, and has been encouraged largely by the busy and petty go-betweens of the pension business. It is not a matter of surprise that this should be done. It is only part of a mass of fraud connected with the pension policy of the government, and one against which there seems to be no sufficient defense. It should by no means be understood that every man who has fought for his country joins in such demands. The real heroes of the war are generally too proud-spirited to be put in the attitude of beggars by shyster pension agents. The proposition to give every veteran of the rebellion a quarter section of land without restriction has upon its face the finger marks of the pension shark, as have so many other similar demands for substantial gratitude from government. Its effect, if it becomes law, would be to expose the public domain to seizure by speculators to an extent rarely witnessed in the history of the American land system. In individual instances, no doubt, a beneficial result would occur. Persons who have not the means sufficient to travel to the region where they desire land to select it, from a distance, and wait until they had accumulated savings sufficient to buy a pioneer's outfit, and transport themselves and their families to their chosen home. But in the great majority of cases, the result would be a grand harvest for speculators. In the first place, the claimant would need to get some one on the ground to select the land, and this would put him at once in the hands of a designing class of real estate operators. The business form of constructing a claim to 100 acres of land in the public domain would probably be by issuing soldiers' scrip. The country would be platted with it, and in a short time it would be picked up at big discounts by speculators, to the detriment of that class of settlement on the public lands most to be desired. In the end the soldier would derive small benefit from such a mock reward, and the new States and Territories, in which the public lands lie, would be almost permanently injured. The dictates of common sense and good citizenship are against such a false, scatter-brained attempt at gratitude; and it will be an extraordinarily silly congress that will listen seriatim to the matter.

A Set Not to be Broken.

A man in Texas was arrested for running away with three sisters—triplets—and was placed on trial. "You are a nice fellow," said the judge as a preliminary. "I know it, judge; leastwise that's what the gals said." "What do you mean by running away with three women, and ruining the peace of a happy family?" "I meant to marry 'em, judge." "Insatiable monster! would not one suffice?" "Put it a little plainer, judge." "Wouldn't one have been enough?" "It might look that 'ere way to you, judge, and did to me at first, but you see there was three of 'em, kind of one set, like." "That doesn't count in law." "Melbe it don't, judge, but them gals and me talked it all over, and they was mighty attached to each other and said it was a pity for me to take one of them triplets and break the set, so we just concluded to hang together, and I'll be darned if we wasn't hangin' right out for Utah, and no mistake."

The Law does not recognize any such excuses.

All right old man, go ahead. There was three gals one, and if I have to suffer I kin stand it; but I want to say right here, judge, if any fool cuss breaks that set while I'm sufferin' I'll break his durned skull as sure as I am a dyin' sinner, and you can bet a nawhite on it." The case was continued.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Nebraska Republicans hold their State convention at Lincoln, Sept. 23. Timothy Goggins rolled off from the roof of a five-story tenement house in New York and survived.

Since the passage of the pension law the number of attorneys before the office has increased from four thousand to seven thousand.

The Tennessee State prison with its convict labor was leased to the Tennessee Coal and Iron company for six years at \$101,000 per annum.

A nine-year-old boy in New York celebrated his Fourth by shooting a cat with a toy pistol. The cat was fatally injured, and the lad jerked into the police court.

The sanitary police seized 5,000 decayed coconuts in New York Wednesday that were about to be used by Geo. Gardner, a wholesale confectioner in making cake and candy.

The Philadelphia branch of the national league has been vociferously discussing a proposition for teaching the Irish language in the branches of the league, and allowing \$5 a month to pay expenses.

Four hundred Italians, employed in an oil factory at Marseilles, struck, and endeavored to wreck the factory. They were dispersed by the police, who charged on them with drawn swords. It is feared that there will be a renewal of rioting.

The hot wave increases the death rate in New York. July 4th the number of deaths was 150; on the 5th, 139; and up to noon yesterday, 205. A large proportion of the victims are children under five years, living in crowded tenement districts.

Official State reports from nearly all Arkansas counties announce that the wheat crop has been gathered. The yield was not as large as was anticipated at the beginning of the season, but in point of quality the crop is above the average, the berry being plump and sound.

Michael Horgan, one of the star route jurors, contemplates bringing suit for \$20,000 against the St. Louis Republican. His ground for complaint against the paper is that it charged him with being a common drunkard and a disgrace to the star route jury and the country.

George Wampel, a barkeeper at Kansas City, while fooling with one of Charles Forley's pistols, shot and instantly killed a poor teamster named Webster. Charlie Ford will be remembered as one of the men who killed Jesse James. He left this revolver in a saloon, and the barkeeper playfully pointed it at Webster.

The total number of deaths during last week in New Orleans was 117, of which 49 were among the floating population, in the hospitals, etc. Causes were small pox, 17; consumption, 17; malarial fever, 11. Every precaution is being taken to stamp out yellow fever, if it should come; but there seems to be much fear this season of cholera.

The executive committee of chairmen of the committees on Mississippi river improvements, which have been appointed in various cities and towns of the valley, will meet at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, July 11th. A meeting of the local committee was held yesterday, at which a programme for the conference and entertainment was arranged.

The St. Louis house of delegates passed an ordinance which was previously adopted by the council, establishing high license for dram shops in conformity with the State law passed last winter. It was expected that licenses for beer and wine saloons would be made uniform with those for dram shops, but it was finally concluded to let them remain as heretofore, which is only about one-quarter as high as for dram shops.

Bertie Morris, an Atlanta, Ga., mis, of twelve years, was badly wounded in one of her legs while working with a sewing machine, the driving rod—of wood—snapping in two and one piece penetrating the fleshy part of her leg in a terrible manner. Some of the broken rod entered the child's flesh. The machine stopped, and to remove the wood the wheel of the machine had to be turned by hand. The turning of the wheel drew the wood from the wound inch by inch.

The bequest of Henry Seybert endowing a chair of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania is accompanied with a request that the incumbent should, alone or in connection with a commission appointed by the university, investigate so-called modern spiritualism. In pursuance of this request the trustees appointed the following commission to act in conjunction with Prof. Provost Pepper, chairman, and the Rev. W. G. Fallerton, Prof. Eddy, Prof. Thompson and Prof. George A. Koenig.

THE FAMOUS GALLATIN VALLEY.

Is full of interesting and valuable information. Is just the thing to send to those desiring to know something about Montana and

THE FAMOUS GALLATIN VALLEY.

Sent by mail at the following rates:

SINGLE COPIES, 25 CENTS. THREE " 50 " SEVEN " 1.00 FIFTEEN " 2.00

Address: CHRONICLE PUB. CO., 24th BOZEMAN, MONT.

FRUIT!

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Pears, GRAPES, &c.

PENDLETON'S FRUIT STORE

Main street, opposite Capt. John Smith's.

Pleasant Homes.

A little time and labor will make the grounds about the house look tidy, neat and inviting. There is no use in having the yards all covered with sticks, chips and last year's hard-kick stocks, to stick their hateful bars into clothes and stockings. Use the garden rake and a wheelbarrow. If there are dry leaves drifting around, so much the better, they will make a good absorbent for the manure shed or pigery. No matter if the house is old, or brown, or moss-grown with age, if it is cleaned up neatly it will look as if it were comfortable and give a favorable impression of the inhabitants, and a few flower roots set out and trimmed up nicely will make the homeliest place look pleasant. A few vines running up the sides of the house so as to shade the windows and doors are as much of an ornament to an old house as they are to a fine mansion. A pretty porch can be made over the door by setting long poles each side of the steps and passing strings over the top backward. If you cannot get hop vines, plant beans, morning glories, or sweet peas, and train them to run up, and you will have something that will give pleasure all summer long. Boys will enjoy helping if you only show them how to do it, and it will be a lifelong pleasure to them to know how to make things look pretty. Do not think it will take too much time. Children can be taught early in life to make themselves useful, and there is no child but that likes to see a pleasant home, and if they know how to do it will take hold and help make it so.

M. MOUNTS, Proprietor of the Geyser Saloon, Formerly run by Ponsford & Sanborn, next door to the Laclede Hotel. We request only first-class goods, and keep a liberal share of the Public patronage. 10c

All those indebted to me on store account will please call at the CHRONICLE office and settle their accounts, as I must and will close up the business. S. W. LANGHORNE.

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Henry V. H. Lytle Loan and Building company, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1883, at the office of Rountree & Quaw, in Bozeman, to discuss the capital stock of said company from \$2000 to \$100,000. For terms, etc., enquire of Rountree & Quaw, Bozeman, July 24, 1883.

MUSIC TAUGHT.

PROFESSOR LOUIS WUERKER, graduate of the University of Leipzig, teacher of music, giving special attention to instruction upon the piano. Parties desiring use of piano will be accommodated on reasonable terms. For terms, etc., enquire of Rountree & Quaw, Bozeman, July 24, 1883.

TO THE VICTOR

Why Patronize J. W. TILTON? Because when I have a bargain, I divide the same with my customers. When the Railroad reached Bozeman I was the first to sell 8 pounds of granulated sugar for one dollar, first to sell nails for \$0.50 per keg. I hereby notify all who want to use nails hereafter that they can buy the same for less than \$0.50 per keg, and the bottom is not reached yet.

Trade is booming with me, thanks to the public for their liberal patronage. Would be glad to have one and all call upon me and price goods for I am the CHEAP GROCER AND HARDWARE DEALER OF THE GREAT NORTH-WEST, and don't you forget it. Yours truly, J. W. TILTON, 17 East Main Street, Bozeman, Mont.

Bozeman

A SIXTY-FOUR PAGE PAMPHLET

Descriptive of the CITY AND COUNTY

Contains FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS

And MAP OF THE COUNTY.

Is full of interesting and valuable information. Is just the thing to send to those desiring to know something about Montana and

THE FAMOUS GALLATIN VALLEY.

Sent by mail at the following rates:

SINGLE COPIES, 25 CENTS. THREE " 50 " SEVEN " 1.00 FIFTEEN " 2.00

Address: CHRONICLE PUB. CO., 24th BOZEMAN, MONT.

FRUIT!

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Pears, GRAPES, &c.

PENDLETON'S FRUIT STORE

Main street, opposite Capt. John Smith's.

OSBORN'S DRUG STORE.

A REVIEW. Twelve years ago when I came to Bozeman I brought all my worldly wealth (less than two thousand dollars) with me and cast my lot with the pioneers of civilization hereabouts, with an expectation to make a home and live among the advance guard. Since that time my business has increased from five thousand dollars the first year, to twenty thousand the last year, and I am proud of the record I have made, and feel a just pride in my customers, who have enabled me to achieve such a success. A year ago, the march of improvement caused me to vacate the log house corner of Main and Bozeman streets, at which time I commenced the building of a more spacious and comfortable building to accommodate my increasing trade. After two removals and one fire, I am at last settled in my new quarters, OSBORN'S NEW BRICK BLOCK, where I hope to see all my old friends and customers, and the public generally, whether they wish to purchase or not. I hope they will come in and take a look around and compare the old with the new.

You will find a larger and better selected stock of goods in the drug line than was ever before brought to Bozeman consisting in part of Drugs, powder, patent medicines, toilet and fancy goods, perfumery, Sponges, fine pocket cutlery, gold and steel pens, pencils, stationery, brushes—all kinds, toilet soap, paints and oils, window glass, lamps and chandeliers, lamp trimmings, trusses, supporters, braces, candies, pure liquors for medical use, and the best goods generally that can be bought for money.

ASSAY OFFICE. COOKE CITY, Gallatin County, Montana. Assays, wet or dry, promptly made and returns sent by next mail after receipt of ore. CHARGES REASONABLE. Consistent with reliable work. Sent by Mail For Price List. GEO. O. EATON.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

From this date the Studio of J. J. Bennett, Will be open at all times and a COMPETENT OPERATOR In charge to attend to customers. PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED to conform to those of the States.

C. J. BEST OF BLISS' STUDIO, BUFFALO, N. Y. Is at this Gallery.

Call and see those NEW SCENIC PANELS, Studio over Esler's Store. Main Street, Bozeman, Montana.

BRICKLAYING

PLASTERING, AND STONELAYING

Will be promptly attended to in a neat and satisfactory manner at reasonable rates. I also keep constantly on hand a supply of BRICK, SAND & MORTAR Apply to C. W. LAMSON, AT LOCKEY'S GROCERY STORE. BARNES' Railroad RESTAURANT.

At old stand of San Francisco Restaurant

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK MEALS AT ALL HOURS. PRIVATE EATING ROOMS. BOARD AT \$6 A WEEK OR A DOLLAR A DAY.

Mr. Barnes has 22 years experience in business. ICE CREAM SERVED EVERY DAY. EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

TAKE IT. READ IT. The Weekly Pioneer Press

Facts for the Farmer, Markets for the Merchant, Miscellany for the Mechanic, Wisdom for their Wives, Chats for their children.

ONLY \$1.15 PER ANNUM. Send for sample copy. Address PIONEER PRESS CO., 13 St. Paul, Minn.

W. M. NEVITT, DEALER IN HARDWARE, NAILS, TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.

1000 rolls of Building paper just received, also a car load of A Clear Wash and Doors.

We are selling all of our stock very close. CALL AND GET PRICES. WE WILL HAVE YOU MONEY.

We have a first-class tin shop in connection with our store. JOHNSON PROMPTLY DONE.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Mares with colts and Geldings for sale. For particulars inquire at William Black's ranch on Madison River, Virginia City Road. WM. BLACK.

17 LODGING ROOMS!

The finest and best furnished

lot of rooms for a Lodging

House. 17 of them, almost ready

for use, in the heart of the

City. Cheap rent.

Rountree & Quaw.

TWO Fine new stores for rent, \$50 per month. ROUNTREE & QUAW.

FRANK W. VAN ALLEN, JEWELRY, BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES, SOLID AND PLATED JEWELRY, SETS, THOMAS AND GILBER & CO.'S CLOCKS, JULIUS KING'S SPECTACLES, AND EYEGLASSES.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

ASSAY OFF