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The above banks are located in the three principal towns in the Yellowstone Valley the commercial center of an extensive and growing country. We have therefore unequal facilities for the prompt and satisfactory transaction of all business entrusted to us.

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NATIONAL BANK. THE GALLATIN VALLEY NATIONAL BANK OF BOZEMAN.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$100,000.

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Final proofs, Informal entries, and all matters connected with lands attached to deeds, Mortgages, Plats and Abstracts prepared. Correspondence solicited.

DAVIS WILLSON, (Late Register Bozeman Land Office) U. S. Land & Mining Atty

Over Sekree, Ferris & White—same floor with United States Land Office. MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, M. T.

My second term of office having expired, and by successor appointed, I take pleasure in announcing that, with an experience of eleven years as register of the Bozeman land office, I am prepared to practice and to transact all business that may properly come before the United States land office; the settling of claims made in correctly presenting their claims the Homestead, Pre-emption, Timber Culture, Desert, Mineral and Coal laws; the prosecution of contests of every character; also conveyances of all kinds made, and abstracts, plats and general information furnished.

DAVIS WILLSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Northwestern Bargain House.

Bozeman, Montana.

We have just received a large new Bankrupt Stock of

FINE CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS, HATS, Shoes, Caps.

Which we intend to sell at manufacturer's prices. We respectfully ask you to call and examine the goods and be convinced that you can save from 25 to 50 per cent. by purchasing from us. We mean business. This is no blind. Try us.

LEVY & ELIAS, Main St., Bozeman

◆PENDLETON◆ WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FRUITS!

Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, Nuts.

—ALWAYS HAVE A FRESH STOCK—

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Pears

Choice French and Fresh-made Candies, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Main street, opposite Masonic Temple.

WHERE IN BOZEMAN CAN YOU BUY SUCH A CIGAR AS THE "MOSS ROSE" OR "LITTLE DUDE" AS CHEAP AS HE SELLS THEM? WHERE?

Bozeman, 1885. Dillon. Livingston.

Sebree, Ferris & White Co., JOBBERS AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Blacksmith's and Miner's Tools AND SUPPLIES.

TIN WARE, AGORN STOVES AND RANGES. General Agents in Montana for BAIN WAGONS, RACINE SPRING WAGONS, MILLER Doggies and Omnibuses, Champion Mowers and Comb-Blenders, Hollingsworth's Hay rakes and tedder combined, Randall Pulverizing Harrow, Triumph Drills and Seeders, Strob-ridge Broadcast Seeders, Moline Steel Sulkey and Walking Plows, Oliver Chilled Plows, Flying Dutchman Sulkey-Plow, St. Paul Plow Company's Diamond Steel Tooth Harrow, Washburn-Moer Barbed Wire, Boinkerhoff Flat Fence Wire, Garr Scott & Co's Threshers, Engines, Mills.

We also Handle Baled Hay and Grain, &c.

SEBREE, FERRIS & WHITE CO

EVERYTHING IN THE FUEL AND LUMBER LINE

Enoch Hodson, DEALER IN

Wood, Coal, Lumber and Shingles

ORDERS LEFT AT DODSON'S STORE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cough remedy."

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

"It did so, and was speedily cured. Since then I have kept the Pectoral constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases."

J. W. WHITNEY.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt use of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

ENGINEERS. GEO. T. WICKES, C. E. and M. E. U. S. Deputy Mining ENGINEER. OFFICE: over Wm. Alward's drug store. P. O. Box 60, Bozeman.

ROBERT P. GREEN, U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR. CIVIL Engineer and Draughtsman. Office—Osborne Block, Main Street, Bozeman.

MRS. GEO. BUTLER, DEALER IN MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS. DRESSMAKING A SPECIALTY. PERFECT FITS GUARANTEED. IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT MY SUMMER STOCK I WILL SELL AT COST, FOR CASH.

Black Street, two doors south of N. P. Hotel.

BOZEMAN, MONTANA, 77.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! SAVE YOUR PROPERTY.

THE CHALLENGE. FIRE EXTINGUISHER, FOR HAND USE. AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Always ready, safe to handle, never deteriorates or explodes, will stand severe heat or cold.

A child can use it effectually. As a protection it ought to be in every house, factory and mill.

F. W. VAN ALLEN, Sole Agent. For Gallatin Co.

REMEMBER THIS

IF you wish to buy anything in the line of WATCHES, CLOCKS

Jewelry, Silverware or Spectacles, call and see my prices and goods. I can and will sell good goods at the

LOWEST PRICES

A good Stem Winding, 4 oz. Coin Silver Elgin watch for \$16.00. A good eight day clock for \$6.00.

All other goods at the same low prices.

F. W. VAN ALLEN.

MOUNTS & CO., Proprietors of the Geyser Saloon, Formerly run by Ponsford & Sanborn, next door to the Laclede Hotel. We keep only first-class goods, and request a liberal share of the Public patronage. 104

AN ELEGANT HOME.

ONE OF BOZEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES.

A Description of Hon. R. P. Vivion's Lately Completed Residence.

The CHRONICLER representative was this week privileged to see the interior of Hon. R. P. Vivion's residence just completed and pronounced it a structure wherein the requirements of comfort and elegant taste have been most happily combined. The site selected by Mr. Vivion has many advantages, plenty of light, fresh air and the surroundings of fine residences. The house is on a corner at the upper end of Templar avenue, opposite Dr. Monroe's residence, facing toward the west. It commands an uninterrupted view of the snow-capped mountains, and a delightfully pleasing sight of the western ranges is also presented.

THE GROUNDS have been laid out with rare taste, under the supervision of Mr. Vivion, and besides the green trees now budding there will be flower beds and a grassy lawn, constantly nourished by a bubbling mountain brook coursing within a few feet of the main entrance. Part of this ever-running stream is turned so as to reach every portion of the grounds and give to each and every plant a sufficient water supply. The eastern people cannot fully appreciate the advantage of having an abundance of running water, with which to irrigate. There, they depend upon rain; here, with only an occasional shower, the growing vegetation requires aid from the flowing brooks and happily Bozeman and the Gallatin valley are doubly blessed in this respect by numerous streams of crystal snow water rushing headlong down the Mountain sides and then placidly pursuing their way in devious directions through the valley, giving every portion of the valley the incalculable benefit of its moisture.

The residence is built strictly upon THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE in every particular, and even to the windows, which are of colored cathedral glass, spreading a rich glow of colored light upon every interior object. The admirable position the Queen Anne style of architecture holds with the American people is no doubt caused by the protection against cold buildings provide, and the hospitable appearance they present. They are not stately or massive in their outward appearance, but impart the combination of coziness and beauty.

FIRST STORY. Parlor, 13x15. Hall. Sitting Room, 13x17. Bath. Bed room, 12x13. Kitchen, 12x12. Dining, 12x16. Chamber. Hall.

SECOND STORY. The drawings of this building were made by Architect Vreeland, according to the plans of Mr. Vivion. The eash, panels, doors and hardwood finish were furnished by Corlies, Chapman and Drake, of St. Paul. No cold bay windows or projections for adornment have been provided, and the building stands alone in fulfilling the requirements of warmth. The foundations are of stone, well and substantially laid. The brick work has also been carefully executed under the eye of Mr. Vivion. The wood-work was done in a careful and workmanlike manner, proving conclusively that Bozeman has a few master workmen at least. The woodwork of the exterior has been neatly and tastefully painted, adding much to the beauty of the structure.

is entered in front by massive double doors, opening into a spacious vestibule located so as to enter the parlor or reach the upper story by gracefully winding stairs, with hardwood railings of carved wood. The parlor is connected by folding doors to the back parlor. The dining room has been finished with hardwood, in which a sideboard has been artistically enclosed. The plan given roughly exhibits the arrangements of rooms, and proves that rare good taste in their arrangement has been displayed. The floors have been covered with velvety carpet, of bright, cheerful hue, known as English Walton, and presents a harmonious effect with the curtains and paper, all of which were selected by Mrs. Vivion. All the conveniences known to housewives have been provided, and there is no lack of cupboards, pantries, closets, etc. Taken all together, Mr. and Mrs. Vivion are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in producing an elegant home, substantially built and combining the elegance of modern architecture and the comforts of an old-fashioned home. One thing is yet lacking to carry one back to the joys of childhood on a cold, blustery day, or a windy, bleak night, and that is the blazing fireplace. This, however, Mr. Vivion says has not been forgotten and will soon be added to the back parlor.

Backed by the Government. Considerable surprise is shown by railroad men that the Pennsylvania road is not crowded by the 3,000 emigrants that are arriving daily at New York. One railroad official yesterday remarked, "Why such a big business has not even made it sweat yet." This appears to be the case, for the Pennsylvania is doing all the emigration business at its \$1 rate from New York to Chicago. It has added largely to its equipment of rolling stock from connecting lines and always has a supply of emigrant coaches at New York ready to take away all passengers on the arriving steamers. The Allan steamship line, which only in summer runs its steamers to Quebec, found it could not do the business it formerly did, and has now established an agency at Philadelphia, and runs vessels there direct from Liverpool and passengers receive the benefit of the Pennsylvania low rate. Quite a sensation was caused in railroad circles the other day, by a report, which spread rapidly, that the Pennsylvania road was backed in its \$1 rate by the government. The emigrant station, when questioned as to where he got his information, that he received it from one of the ship's agents, who told him about the existing low rate to Chicago by the Pennsylvania road, and when he asked the agent how the road could do business so cheap the seller answered: "Between you and me, the road is supported by the government and has to do so to draw immigration from the British territory." While the story is not credited it is generally conceded that such might be the case, as the Pennsylvania road is in the best position to accommodate such a heavy travel as the government knew would be heaped upon it when such a tremendous low rate would bankrupt any of the other Eastern trunk lines that attempted to meet it.

ANALYZING THE BAKING POWDERS. "Royal" the only absolutely Pure Baking Powder made—Action of the New York State Board of Health.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. Chandler, a member of the state board, and president of the New York city board of health, assisted by Prof. Edward G. Love, the well-known late United States government chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime, many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food.

Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analyzed and found to contain lime and other impurities. In some samples to the extent of ninety-three per cent. of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of the "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe and inefficient by prudent housekeepers), are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime to a corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime, and absolutely pure, is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent process of the N. Y. Tartar Co., which totally removes the tartarate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this great cost it is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State board of health, as well as for the government, says of the purity and wholesome character of the "Royal": "I have tested a package of 'Royal Baking Powder,' which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or any injurious substances."

E. G. LOVE, Ph. D.

Dr. Clow's trotting stallion, Milton Melburn, which did such fine work on Montana tracks in 1884, died of glanders last week at Walla Walla.

Holstein cattle are being introduced on the coast and their milk and butter records attract wide attention. They have reached as high as forty quarts of milk per day and one cow at Smith & Powell's farm, Syracuse, N. Y., has scored a record of ninety-nine and one-half pounds in thirty days. Farmers are fast learning that there is very little money in scrub cattle, who eat more than they produce and do not yield one-third the revenue.

WORK OF OUR SOLONS

THE FENCE, ROAD AND WATER-RIGHT LAWS.

Passed by the Fourteenth Session of the Montana Legislative Assembly.

PRINCIPLES. The following shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences, provided they shall not be less than four and one-half feet in height:

1st. All fences constructed of not less than four strong poles or rails, the lowest not more than one foot and a half from the ground, firmly fastened to well supported leaning posts, not more than twenty (20) feet apart.

2nd. All fences constructed of at least one strong pole, rail, or board, and three barbed wires, the lowest not more than one foot and a half from the ground, all firmly fastened to well supported leaning posts, not more than twenty feet apart.

3rd. All fences constructed of at least one strong pole, rail, or board, and three barbed wires, the lowest not more than one foot and a half from the ground, all well secured to posts firmly set in the ground, at a distance not to exceed twenty feet apart.

4th. All fences constructed of at least four barbed wires, the lowest of which shall not be more than one foot and a half from the ground, at a distance not exceeding thirty feet apart, with not less than seven pickets, at least five feet in length, interwoven in and fastened to said wires between each two of said posts, in such manner that there shall be no space to exceed four feet in width.

5th. All worn fences and stone walls.

6th. All rivers, hedges, mountain ridges, and bluffs, or other thing which it may be impossible for stock to pass provided, that none of the hereinbefore described fences shall be deemed legal and sufficient for stack yards, or places where grain, hay, or straw is kept, but that such stack yards and places shall be fenced by a fence six feet high, constructed of not less than six poles or boards, fastened securely to posts set firmly in the ground, and not exceeding fourteen feet apart.

Any person or persons who shall construct or maintain a barbed wire fence without a strong pole, rail, or board at or near the top, except as provided in subdivision four (4), section one (1) of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, together with the costs of prosecution.

Section 1 of an act entitled "An act concerning fences," approved February 23, 1881, together with all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, 1885.

Approved March 10, 1885.

WATER RIGHTS. That right to the use of running water flowing in the rivers, streams, canyons, and ravines of this territory, may be acquired by appropriation.

The appropriation must be for some useful or beneficial purpose, and when the appropriator or his successor in interest abandons and ceases to use the water for such purpose the right ceases; but questions of abandonment shall be questions of fact, and shall be determined as other questions of fact.

The person entitled to the use of water may change the place of diversion, if others are not thereby injured, and may extend the ditch, flume, pipe, or aqueduct, by which the diversion is made, to any place other than where the first use was made, and may use the water for purposes than that for which it was originally appropriated.

The water appropriated may be turned into the channel of another stream and mingled with its waters and [be] reclaimed; but, in reclaiming it, water already appropriated by another must not be diminished in quantity, or deteriorated in quality.

As between appropriators, the one first in time is first in right.

Any person hereafter desiring to appropriate water must post a notice in writing in a conspicuous place at the point of intended diversion, stating therein: First, the number of inches claimed, measured as hereinafter provided; second, the place for which it is claimed and place of intended use; third, the means of diversion, with size of flume, ditch, pipe, or aqueduct in which he intends to divert it; fourth, the date of appropriation; fifth, the name of the appropriator. Within twenty days after the date of appropriation the appropriator shall file with the county recorder of the county in which said appropriation is made, a notice of appropriation, which, in addition to the facts required to be stated in the posted notice, as hereinbefore prescribed, shall contain the name of the stream from which the diversion is made, if such stream have a name, and, if it have not, such a description of the stream as will identify it, and an accurate description of the point of diversion on such stream, with reference to some natural object or permanent monument. The recorded notice shall be verified by the affidavit of the appropriator, or some one in his behalf, which affidavit must state that the matters and things contained in the notice are true.

Within forty days after posting such notice the appropriator must proceed to prosecute the excavation or construction of the work by which the water appropriated is to be diverted, and must proceed

cut the same with reasonable diligence to completion. If the ditch or flume, when constructed, is inadequate to convey the amount of water claimed in the notice aforesaid, the excess claimed above the capacity of the ditch or flume shall be subject to appropriation by any other persons in accordance with the provisions of this act.

A failure to comply with the provisions of this act deprives the appropriator of the right to the use of water as against a subsequent claimant who complies therewith, but by complying with the provisions of this act, the right to the use of the water shall relate back to the date of posting the notice.

Persons who have heretofore acquired rights to the use of water shall, within six months after the publication of this act, file in the office of the recorder of the county in which the water right is situated a declaration in writing, except notice be already given of record as required by this act, the same facts as required in the notice provided for record in section 6 of this act, such declaration shall be verified as required in section 6 of this act, in cases of notice of appropriation of water: Provided, that a failure to comply with the requirements of this section may in no case work a forfeiture of such heretofore acquired rights, nor prevent any such claimant from establishing such rights in the courts.

The record provided for in sections 6 and 9 of this act, when duly made, shall be taken and received in all the courts of this territory as prima facie evidence of the statement therein contained.

In any suit hereafter commenced for the protection of rights acquired to water under the laws of this territory, the plaintiff may make any or all persons who have diverted water from such stream or source parties to such action, and the court may in one decree settle the relative priorities and rights of all the parties to such suit. When damages are claimed for the wrongful diversion of water in any such such suit, the same may be assessed and apportioned by the jury in their verdicts, and judgment thereon may be entered for or against one or more of several plaintiffs or for or against one or more of several defendants, and may determine the ultimate rights of the parties between themselves.

In any action concerning joint water rights, or joint rights in water ditches, unless partition of the same is asked by parties to the action, the court shall hear and determine such controversy as if the same were several as well as joint.

The recorder of each county must keep a well-bound book, in which he must record the notices and declarations provided for in this act, and he shall be entitled to have and receive the same fees as are now or hereafter may be allowed by law for recording instruments entitled to be recorded.

The measurements of water appropriated under this act shall be conducted in the following manner: A box or flume shall be constructed with a headgate so as to leave an opening of six inches between the bottom of the box or flume and lower edge of the headgate, with a slide to enter at one side and of sufficient width to close the opening left by the headgate, by means of which the dimensions of the opening are to be adjusted. The box or flume shall be placed level, and so arranged that the stream in passing through the aperture is not obstructed by back water, or an eddy below the gate; but before entering the opening to be measured the stream shall be brought to an eddy, and shall stand three inches on the headgate, and above the top of the opening. The number of square inches contained in the opening shall be the measure of inches of water.

Approved March 12, 1885.

Softening of the Head. An old negro man was engaged at 30 cts. per day at the last term of the court in Martinsville to place his head at an opening as a target for parties who pay five cents to throw three baseballs at it. The old fellow was struck by a hard baseball on the top of the head by a short distance, and didn't even wince, until a man who could throw the ball with the force of a shot from a gun struck him on the head. When the ball struck him he scratched his head, and asked his employer how many hours he had put in. The man told him he had earned 20 cents.

"Well, gib me dat," said he; "my head is getting soft. I felt dat last ball."

In these days of print a reader is often like the little girl in the fairy tale whose wishes brought her so much happy pudding that she had hard work to eat her way out without a guide book. Justin McCarthy once said of his "History of our own times" that the wealth of newspaper material was such a chief embarrassment that it was hard indeed to tell where to look for an event of a year back buried in current print and not yet dug out by the historians. Mr. Foster, of Providence public library, solves the problem for current American history by his "reference list" to the administrations of Lincoln through Arthur of the twenty-four years of Republican rule, in the March, April and May numbers of the Literary News, a periodical published from 31 Park Row, New York, at a dollar a year, that makes a feature of such things, including class-lists of new books for the home library and for the young, "price question" on books and the topics of the month's magazines. Another publication from the same office, the Index to Periodicals (quarterly), just started under the editorship of Mr. Fletcher, associate editor of "Pool's Index," indexes the articles in nearly a hundred of the leading American and English periodicals.