

## THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

**A Fight between Col. Bernard's Command and the Indians—Three Whites Killed—Probable Repulse of the Red Devils.**

SILVER CITY, I. T., June 24.—The advance troops of Gen. Howard attacked the hostiles Sunday, 45 miles from Harney. Bernard bore the brunt of the engagement; three killed on our side. The battle took place at Curry creek. Howard has sent all troops possible to the front. Colonel Robbins and two soldiers were killed. Couriers rode two hundred miles to furnish Howard news of the battle and asking for reinforcements. Maj. Egbert at Camp Lyons has been notified to protect the Winnemucca road and give battle to the hostiles fleeing in the direction of Owyhee. The probabilities are that the hostiles have met with a severe repulse.

**Further Details of the Bernard Fight.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—A Silver City, I. T., dispatch says the assault made by Bernard upon the Indians at Curry creek turns out to be a success. It was a surprise to the savages, about 40 of whom were killed. The soldiers were very cool in the charges. The Indian force present was estimated at 700, but was probably not so large. The Indians retreated to their stronghold in Stein's mountain.

**Rapid Marching.**  
Howard, with the forces at his personal command, is making 45 miles a day, and will effect a junction with Bernard to-night.

**Forces of the Savages.**  
It is estimated that the whole force of the savage warriors numbers 2,000; 103 campfires were counted. The Indians will be pursued, and there is every prospect of a protracted campaign. The Stein mountain country is well adapted for defensive operations.

**MORE OF BERNARD'S FIGHT.**  
**Gallant Conduct of the Troops—They Attack and Defeat a Force Three Times Greater than their Own—Sergeant Richmond "gets away with" Bearskin.**

SILVER CITY, I. T., June 27.—In the recent attack of Bernard's command upon the hostiles, the latter are reported to have had 1,500 warriors. The Indians were not aware of the presence of the soldiers. Their stock was unguarded. Bernard addressed his troops, informed them that they were close by the enemy and could whip them. He charged them not to retreat; if they did they would be shot, and they might as well die by shots fired by the savages as by our men. The gallant soldiers went silently forward and attacked a savage force three times greater. When within 500 yards of the enemy, the order was given to charge. McGregor's company was near by and they charged also. The savages fled in dismay. Large numbers of them were killed. An encounter took place between Bearskin, a Bannock chief, and Sergeant Richmond, of McGregor's company. The sergeant finally killed the man. Between 12 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the hostiles were compelled to retreat. They were pursued by Bernard ten miles. General Howard, Downey and Miles subsequently arrived on the ground; also Bendire's company. All are anxious for fight. The body of one soldier, captured by Indians, was cut up and burned. The Indian camp was destroyed by the troops. Many hostiles were wounded. Col. Perry's company, as well as all other troops engaged, are reported to have done well.

### Indian Question.

The following we take from a report published in the *Oregonian* of June 27th, made by Rev. Dr. Adkinson to the Congressional Association of Oregon and Washington:

"Three young Nez Percés of Chief Joseph's band left their camp on Camas Prairie where they were digging their annual supply of roots in June a year ago and went over to Salmon river. One of the young men, whose father was killed on Salmon river by a white man, on coming to the man who killed his father, killed him and three other white men. This is the first murder the Indians committed. The next day they returned to the camp and it is said they openly told what they had done at Salmon river, and induced young men to join them to kill more whites on Camas Prairie, although the chiefs tried all they could to prevent further depredations, but all was to no purpose. The next night many more Indians joined and killed more white men at Camas Prairie. Thus the war with Chief Joseph and his band commenced." This is the account given to Mr. Barstow by James Reuben, assistant teacher at Lapwai agency school, and a scout under Gen. Howard until those Indians fled into Montana. It bears the marks of truth, and agrees in substance with other accounts given at that time."

We desire to say to Mr. Adkinson that the above is false in every particular, and has long ago been rejected through the press, and to revive the matter now is an act of great injustice to the person alluded to as well as to all of our people. The man alluded to as having been killed is now alive, never has been disturbed by the Indians and was more than 30 miles from the scene of the first murders at the time they took place.

## Bloody Work—A Brave Defender—Women and Children Burned to Death.

[Winnemucca Dispatch, 21st June.]

R. W. Wood and C. A. Desaussure, two volunteers, arrived from the front last evening. Before they left McDermitt, Piute scouts returned who had been out ten days. Their report was interpreted by Chief Natchez as follows: Part of the hostiles left Stein mountain with the intention of taking Camp Harney, which they learned from the Malheur reservation Indians, who had joined them, has been abandoned by the troops. On their way north they captured ninety cavalry horses which were feeding some distance from camp. They caught the guard, stripped him naked and sent him to camp, with instructions to inform the officers that Chief Egan had the horses, and if they wanted them to come and get them. In their raid through the country they surrounded a house in which several women and children had taken refuge, and which was defended by only one white man. The Indians ordered the inmates to come out. They refused. The Indians then fired the building. The white man shot Chief Egan through the body, but did not kill him. He shot a second Indian in the head, killing him instantly, and severely wounding a third. The house being in flames, its brave defender attempted to escape and was riddled with bullets. The women and children were all burned to death. A party at Green B. Crowley's ranch at Juniper lake, consisting of Crowley, his son, a beef contractor named Scott, from the Malheur reservation, who followed Egan's band to persuade them to return, and the Piute Chief Natchez, was surrounded by Indians. They asked Scott to make paper talk what they wanted. They dictated through an interpreter what he should write, and related their grievances at the reservation. When Scott finished writing they took the paper from him and handed it to Crowley to read. They discovered that Scott had not written what they desired him to, and they became very excited and angry. The chief, Egan, stepped up to Scott, and taking hold of his hair, said: "We have that in my belt heap soon."

They were informed by Natchez that the whites would remain at the reservation all night, and they concluded to hold a council before killing them. Natchez then advised the whites to go, and he went with them, and they were pursued for miles by the red devils. These savages, some 300 in number, had left the reservation, and their naked bodies were daubed with blood. Chief Egan wore a head dress decorated with the horns of an ox, and nearly all wore feathers in their scalp-locks. The Indians told their grievances at the reservation to Scott in the presence of Crowley. They said they had been starved, abused and lied to. They were at times promised pay for their work by Agent Rinehart, but never got a dollar. This statement is corroborated by a Piute known as Charley Thacker, who was interpreter at the reservation, but fled to McDermitt when Egan's band went on the war path. It is noticeable that as far as is known only the reservation Indians, the Bannocks and Snakes from Fort Hall, and the Lemhi and Putes, the Malheurs and Weisers from the Malheur reservation, are on the war path.

**A Horrible Ceremony.**  
[Yankton (Dakota) Special, June 21.]

The young men at Spotted Tail's camp are just concluded their annual sun dance, and the barbarous festival has been one of more than ordinary success. Forty-eight candidates passed through the terrible ordeal of self-torture and are entitled to full diplomas as warriors of unquestioned bravery. The candidate for honors cuts two longitudinal slits down each breast. One end of the lariat is passed under the strip of skin and flesh left between the incisions, tightly tied, and the other end is made fast to the top of a high pole. The candidate then throws himself backward with his weight upon the lariat, and the dance goes on until the flesh gives away. Should he fail to break loose in the manner prescribed, or should he faint during the operation, he is forever disgraced. The sun dance just closed was held about fifty miles back of the Missouri river and was witnessed by about 7,000 Indians and 25 whites. Old Spotted Tail was master of ceremonies, and from the manner in which he performed his incantations and flourished his mystic wand, from which dangled the scalp of a white woman, one would not suppose him to be the civilized red man who is carried upon the government pay rolls. Once a year Spot has his fun. The sun dance has closed and Spotted Tail's Indians are now ready for the government to move them to their new agency.

### Indian Agents.

What do the thieving agents care for the lives of gallant officers and brave soldiers, of peaceful settlers and their innocent families, so long as they feast and grow rich by their frauds upon the government and the outrageous swindles they practice upon the Indians—until the incensed and robbed tribes are provoked to war to right wrongs? And when the war does at last befall, then these same harpies fatten all the more upon the miseries of those they have plundered, and join in the false cry and infamous calumny that the settlers provoked the Indians to hostilities—while they themselves are guilty of the great crime, for which the blood of others wrongfully atones. Congress should now, before adjournment, remedy this monstrous evil, by abolishing the present system, and placing the Indians under the care of the army. Let this be done, and there will be no more Indian wars or massacres of settlers by roving savages bands.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

### A Reminiscence of the Assassination of Lincoln.

[Tribune's Washington, June 21.]

An eye-witness relates that on the night of the assassination a private dinner party was in progress in a back room at Wormley's restaurant, in Washington, at which were present General Baird, Robert Johnson, Samuel J. Randall, John Morrissey, John F. Coyle, editor of the *National Intelligencer*, and one other gentleman. During the progress of the dinner a waiter who had been out on the street returned and stated that the president had been shot at Ford's theatre. The news created great consternation in the party, who at first thought the waiter was drunk or crazy. Later, when they were assured that it was a fact, and that John Wilkes Booth was accused of the crime, Coyle, with blanched features and trembling lips, said: "My God, gentlemen, this very day I met John Wilkes Booth on Market Space. He was on a bay mare and rode up to me and handed me a sealed envelope, saying as he did so: 'If you hear of me within twenty-four hours publish this. If you do not hear of me within that time destroy this, and ride away. Here is the package,' continued Coyle, producing a letter envelope from his pocket. 'What shall I do with it?'"

"Destroy it at once," said Randall. "They will hang anybody who knows anything about the assassination, no matter how innocently they may have come by their knowledge. Don't open it—burn it up just as it is."

"Yes," said Morrissey, "burn it up, for God's sake, at once."

The doors were carefully locked. A fire was made in the grate, and the mysterious envelope and its contents very carefully burned. Even the ashes were carefully collected and placed in a dish. Water was poured upon them and the two were mixed into a paste, which was afterwards put into the fire and burned again.

**Whenever and Wherever**

Diseases of a choleric type prevail, or there is cause to apprehend a visit from them, the system should be toned, regulated and reinforced by a course of Hostetters Stomach Bitters. Perfect digestion and a regular habit of body are the best safeguards against such maladies, and both are secured by this inestimable tonic and alterative. The Bitters are extremely serviceable in remedying such disorders. If promptly taken in bilious colic, diarrhoea and cholera morbus, the disease is usually frustrated. In diarrhoea cases, it is only necessary to restore the tone of the relaxed bowels, and this is one of the specific effects of this medicine. Wind on the stomach, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, headache and other symptoms of disturbance in the gastric and hepatic regions are also speedily relieved by this excellent remedy. As a family medicine it is invaluable, since it promptly and completely remedies those ailments which are of most frequent occurrence. n-38-4-w

**WOOD'S BINDER HEARD FROM.**

Lewiston June 25th 1878.

We hereby certify that we witnessed to-day the starting of

**WOOD'S SELF-BINDER,**

BY

**AUSTIN & JONES.**

And can cheerfully recommend it to all intending purchasers of

**HARVESTING MACHINES.**

For clean work and

**GOOD BINDING**

We could not see that there could be any improvement.

**IT DELIVERS THE SHEAVES ON THEIR**

butt, a few feet from the machine in good shape.

A. Griffith,  
D. J. Warner,  
N. W. Brearley,  
Walter Fee,  
G. W. Underwood,  
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Dealer in general

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**MERCHANDISE.**

Forwarding and Commission.

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Constantly on hand the most complete stock of

**GENERAL**

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**IN THE TERRITORY.**

BEING AGENT FOR MANY OF THE lines of goods that I offer for sale, and other lines having been bought at the

**Lowest Cash Price,**  
From first hand in SAN FRANCISCO and EAST.

**I Am Prepared To**

**OFFER UNEQUAL BARGAINS**

**To Buyers.**

**GRAINS AND SUITABLE FARM PRO-**  
duce, taken at the highest market price. 26-1f

**FOR SALE.**

**TOWN LOTS**

**IN MULKEY'S ADDITION.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CAUSED TO be surveyed into blocks and lots, a portion of his land on the east of the school house, and within the limits of the city of Lewiston, which he offers for sale. The survey embraces 6 blocks, containing 52 full lots 100x50, and 8 fractional lots. The tract is bound on the north by Montgomery street, and on the west by the Mount Idaho road.

For particulars, price and terms of payment enquire of  
31-1f WESLEY MULKEY,  
On the premises

**MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING,**

Montgomery Street,  
OPPOSITE ROWLEY'S TIN STORE.

By Mrs. C. L. STEVENS.

Hats, Bonnets, Patterns,  
And Trimmings of all kinds, and a general assortment of

**MILLINERY**

and Ladies furnishing goods for sale at reasonable price.

Lewiston, May 24th, 1878. 32-1y.

**NOTICE.**

THE BOOK ACCOUNTS OF J. GAGE, DE- ceased, having been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All knowing themselves indebted to the estate are requested to call and settle and save costs.

32-3m J. K. VINCENT.

**LEWISTON BAKERY,**

MONTGOMERY STREET,  
LEWISTON, I. T.

**BREAD, PIES AND CAKES; ALSO GRO-**  
ceries Confectionery, Liquors and Cigars.

S. Wildenthaler has purchased all the interest of Conrad Wintsch in the above business and will hereafter do business in the name of S. WILDENTHALER. 18-1f 23-1f

**CITY MEAT MARKET.**

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THAT I am 2 doors East of J. P. Vollmer's and those who favor me with a call will find that I supply only the best article of meats, and all kinds of sausages at a REASONABLE PRICE.

J. KLEASER,  
Proprietor. 14-1f

**LIVERY STABLE,**

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AT THE OLD STAND FORMERLY KEPT by H. Crites, on the north side of E Street,

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**GENERAL FEED, SALE**

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Old and new Patrons are invited, who will find the management

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Lewiston I. T. Jan., 19th, 1878

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