

Loon creek massacre

Idaho



World.

WEEKLY

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MONA W. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND
Public, Idaho City, I. T. Will practice
in all parts of the Territory. Office on Com-
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W. J. RICHWELL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., graduate of Jefferson
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Commercial street, Placerville, Boise Co.,
[dec4-11]

H. ZIFF, M. D.,
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ALANSON SMITH,
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BOISE CITY, I. T. oct5

J. S. KINGSLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. WILL
attend to business in Boise county.
[dec 21, '77-11]

James H. Hawley,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, IDAHO
City, I. T. Jan. 23, '79-11.

F. E. Ensign,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BOISE
City, Idaho. [March 18, '79-11]

Society Notices.

Idaho Encampment No. 5, I. C. R. C.,
holds its regular meetings in Temple
Hall, on Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
All Champions in good standing are in-
vited to attend. By order of the E. C.
C. C. STEVENSON, W. S.
Jan. 2-77-11.

BOISE LODGE, NO. 2, I. O. G. T.,
holds its regular meetings at Temper-
ance Hall on Tuesday evening of each week.
All members in good standing are in-
vited to attend. By order of the W. C. T.
G. STEVENSON, Secretary. [Dec 13, '78-11]

C. SILSBY,
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SUCCESSOR TO JAS. A. FINNEY & CO.

**CALCULATING AND VARIETY
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DEALER IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY
...AND...
GENERAL NEWS DEALER.

**TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
CHILDREN'S TOYS,**
All of which be

OLD CHEAP FOR CASH
... in my line, not found in my stock
... be procured in the shortest possible
... facilities for so doing be-
... and expedient. [June 12, 1873-11]

Harper's Magazine, 1879. Illustrated.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year, \$4 00
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HARPER'S BAZAR, " " " 4 00
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DO NOT FAIL
to send for our Catalogue. It contains a list 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.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Just received at my

Boot and Shoe Store
in
Placerville.

From Buckingham & Hecht, San Francisco, a large stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
BOYS' BOOTS, AND LADIES' SHOES,
BOTH COARSE AND FINE.

Calf and Kip Boots, Cork-Bottomed Boots,

PURE GUM BOOTS, NATIONAL RUBBER BOOTS, OVER-SHOES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

French Calf Skins, kip Skins,

AMERICAN AND FRENCH. Shoe findings in general, which I sell at the

Lowest Prices
for
CASH ONLY.

MARTIN CATHCART.
Nov 2-77-11.

BATHS AND BOARDING
WARM SPRINGS.

FRANK COOPER, PROPRIETOR

HAVING TAKEN CHARGE OF THIS POPULAR place of public resort, I have thoroughly renovated the establishment and am prepared to receive
PERMANENT BOARDERS OR TRANSIENT GUESTS.

HOT AND COLD BATHS
... at all times, and everything about the house kept clean and neat.

The LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be controlled by
MRS. COOPER,
And everything will be done to contribute to the comfort of guests. [dec 14-11]

Notice.
In the matter of the estate of David Milnes, deceased.
In the Probate Court of Boise county, Idaho Territory.

ELIZA MILNER, THE EXECUTRIX OF THE estate of David Milnes, deceased, having, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1878, duly presented to this Probate Court a petition in due form, verified by her oath, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate and personal property of said deceased for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Probate Court on Saturday, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court room of said Probate Court in Idaho City, County of Boise, I. T., to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executrix to sell all the real estate and personal property of the said deceased at public or private sale, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Idaho Semi-Weekly World," a newspaper printed and published in Idaho City, Boise county, and Territory of Idaho.
T. S. HART,
Probate Judge.
IDAHO CITY, October 25th, A. D. 1878.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free.
No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. H. ALLEN & CO., Portland, Maine. [June 28-11]

LOON CREEK TAKEN BY INDIANS.

The Town Burned to the Ground... Five Chinamen Massacred and One Missing--The Miners of the Different Camps Alarmed as to Their Safety.

BONANZA CITY, Lemhi county, Feb 20, '79.

Ed. World.--There was quite an excitement created in this community to day, by the receipt of news early this morning of the capture of Loon Creek by Indians. Six Chinamen came dragging themselves into this peaceful little camp through the snow. They were eight days in making the trip from Loon Creek, and were frost-bitten and nearly starved. The facts are, as near as we know, as follows: On the 12th inst., while some of the Celestials were in their cabins amusing themselves at gambling and other ways, they were suddenly surrounded by a large number of Indians--Howard's pets--who immediately commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the Chinamen. Of about eighteen or twenty only six escaped. The remainder are supposed to be massacred, and the place destroyed by fire, as the escaped Celestials saw smoke after leaving. At the time of the occurrence there were about three feet of snow at that place. It is supposed the Indians came up from the mouth of Loon creek, from the Salmon, where there is a large hostile camp--at least it is so rumored.

To-morrow some half a dozen men will start from this place to Loon Creek. They will go well armed and for the purpose of obtaining as correct knowledge as possible of the situation, and with a view of rendering assistance to those that may be living and wounded. It is thought here that we shall have a lively time of it as soon as the snow will permit the Indians to range among the scattered mining camps. G. W. CHASE.

Farther Particulars.
February 26, 1879.

The party that left here, six in number, arrived at the scene of the massacre on the second day after leaving. Seven miles this side of that place they met four Chinamen. Two were badly wounded. They had been three days getting so far on their way to this place. The party continued on and reached Loon creek on the same day; found the place completely destroyed. The Indians had set fire to and burned up everything in the shape of buildings. In the ruins were five dead Chinamen, some of them partly consumed by the burning of the buildings. The dead were buried and the party returned without seeing Indians. It appears that two of the Chinamen remained hid in the brush for two days, during which time the Indians were busy carrying off the plunder, after which they set fire to the place. From the Chinamen's accounts it is supposed there were ten or fifteen Indians. They carried off all the money and provisions that could be found.

One Chinaman is still missing. It appears that after the attack was made the Chinamen stampeded, and, it being about 8 o'clock in the evening and very dark, the Indians could not follow. It is thought the missing man took up the trail to Idaho City, as he started in that direction.

The number of Chinamen at Loon creek at the time of the attack was sixteen. Ten of them are here. The Chinamen were unarmed. G. W. C.

PEACE has been re-established in Venezuela.

LUMINOSITY OF CLOUDS, ETC.

On the 23d of August, 1878, a heavy thunder storm had formed on the Snowy Range, some eight miles west of Georgetown, Colorado. It hung there all the afternoon, but soon after sunset the clouds became heavy and very dark. At nine o'clock they came rolling over the tops of the mountains that form the narrow canyon that walls in Georgetown. My record reads: "The clouds, as they rolled over the mountains, whose tops they touched, were luminous, as though they reflected the lurid light of a distant fire, while the canyon seemed filled with an atmosphere of pitch darkness. This phenomenon was succeeded by a heavy rain and hail-storm." Mr. Harris, who is engaged in mining, told me that one night, about the middle of July, he was suddenly enveloped by a dense cloud, which, for a few moments, caused Egyptian darkness. Suddenly the whole mountain, the Republican, where he was, became illuminated as bright as with a full moon, and he had no trouble to find the trail that led to town. But when he stood on the verge of the canyon, on Democrat mountain, which overlooks Georgetown, he saw the tops of Griffith mountain, on the east of the canyon, and Leavenworth, on the south, likewise illuminated, while the canyon seemed filled with ink. Mr. O'Leary, the first Signal Office observer upon Pike's Peak, informs me that no heavy clouds pass over the Peak at night without the summit becoming luminous, often affording sufficient light to read the instruments by; and that at all times, when a heavy cloud overhangs the Peak, blue Electricity plays up and down the stove-pipe, as though burning alcohol was intermittently poured on the pipe above. He confirms the observations of myself and others, that the vapor in the center of the hail cloud is always luminous, and hums like an electric battery in operation. The hail and snow falling from it rattle like metal, and sparks fly from it. Like the hail-storms of Egypt, fire runs along the surface of the earth. "There was hail, and fire mingled with the hail, and it broke every tree in the field." "Lambent flames," under electric clouds, are seen to play upon the crowns of the Andes, the Alps, the Himalayas; in fact, of high mountains everywhere, and are a well established phenomenon. After night, sometimes, there is seen a volume, apparently, of flame bursting from the mountain and throwing itself into the overhanging cloud, when the cloud suddenly collapses and falls in a cataract of water upon the mountain. This causes the phenomenon called cloud-bursts in the Rocky mountains. I was so fortunate as to see this phenomena take place on Mt. La Plata, near Leadville, Colorado, on the night of September 3d, 1878. Virid lightning commenced in the cloud as soon as it had broken loose from the mountain and had drifted over the Twin Lakes; masses of clouds now came from Grizzly Peak Mt. Elbert and Mt. Massive. They united with the storm-cloud in the rear, and extended it westward back over the mountain again. Instantly Mt. La Plata burst out into a flame, which struck the cloud. The latter suddenly vanished, having collapsed, and fell in a cascade upon the mountain. This is the phenomenon appropriately named by the inhabitants cloud-bursts.

Under an electric cloud, the tops of

trees, the ridges of roofs, the guards of bridges, the crowns and rims of hats, and harness on horses, the beaks of eagles, are seen to glow with light, or to emit flames, as did the lances of Caesar's Fifth legion marching in a stormy night to make an attack in one of his African campaigns.

St. Elmo's Fire of the sailors is the same phenomenon. Wm. Thrall, in 1837, in a harbor of the Orkney Islands, saw at night a tongue of flame issuing from the top mast and pointing north-west at an approaching thunder cloud. This tongue attained the length of from three to four feet when the cloud passed through the Zenith, still pointing to the cloud; and as the latter passed off towards the south-east, the flame followed it, but decreased as the distance from the cloud increased, until it died out. St. Elmo's fire made its appearance during a tropical storm on the masts of the ships of Columbus, on his first voyage of discovery. It made its appearance on the prows and sterns of the Spartan fleet during a storm at night when on their way to attack the Greeks at Argos Potamos. It is seen on stormy nights to blaze from the summit of pyramids. Moses saw it on Mount Hereb, in the burning bush that was not consumed. Before the invention of gas light, in stormy nights, it was seen to illuminate the cross of Notre Dame, Paris, and the crosses and balls on church steeples in every village in Europe. Every salient point of ships at sea, in stormy nights, is seen to emit a brush of unconsumed flame. In fact, the phenomenon is so common and so well known that it excites but little curiosity. Yet it is an approbrium to so-called Science that it cannot account for it, and that it has no explanation to give it.

A BILL introduced by Senator Booth for the relief of homestead settlers provides that any citizen who has settled, or who may hereafter settle, on public lands, either surveyed or unsurveyed, with the intention of claiming the tract under the homestead laws, shall be allowed the same time to file his homestead application and perfect his original entry in the land office as is allowed to settlers under pre-emption laws, to put their claims on record and that such claims shall relate back to the date of settlement the same as if he had settled under the pre-emption laws. The bill also provides that lands originally entered under the homestead laws, but not in good faith, and lands abandoned before the final entry shall be subject to either homestead or pre-emption entry by the first settler who has settled, or may thereafter settle, on them; provided, that within six months from the date of settlement he shall take necessary steps to have the said incomplected homestead entry canceled, and shall pay the Land Office fees in the contest.

An Italian claims to have made a valuable discovery. He says he has learned how to tune up nerves, like the chords of a violin, and bring them into harmony. The nerves lose their tone, he thinks, like any musical instrument, and if they all run down alike, it is of little importance, as they will still act together. But when the general harmony is destroyed, by accident or uneven strain, the whole system is disturbed, and health suffers. This difficulty he claims power to rectify, and calls himself "a nerve tuner."