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THE AVANT COURIER,

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4 Time	2	4	6	8	12
5 Time	1	3	5	7	10
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7 Time	1	2	4	6	8
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OFFICE	NAME	RESIDENCE
Governor	DEMO. F. POTTS	Virginia City
Secretary	J. E. CALLAWAY	Helena
Chief Justice	P. G. SEVIER	Virginia City
Associate Justice	H. U. PAER	Deer Lodge
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Asst. Sup. Indian Affs.	W. E. WATSON	Helena
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U. S. Commissioner	E. W. CARPENTER	Helena

Times and Places for Holding Courts in the Territory of Montana.

CRIMINAL COURT.
At Virginia City, first Monday in January and second Monday in August.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.
First District—At Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in November.
Second District—At Deer Lodge, first Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in November.
Third District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and first Monday in October.
Fourth District—At Butte, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.
Fifth District—At Great Falls, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.
Sixth District—At Missoula, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.
Seventh District—At Bozeman, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.
Eighth District—At Billings, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.
Ninth District—At Miles, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.
Tenth District—At Park, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.
Eleventh District—At Red Lodge, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.
Twelfth District—At Yellowstone, first Monday in April, first Monday in August, and first Monday in November.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

CHARLES W. TURNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in all Courts of record in Montana.
Office in rear of DeWitt's store, BOZEMAN, M. T.

JOHN POTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
HELENA, MONTANA.
Will practice in all the courts of Montana Territory.

R. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
BOZEMAN, M. T.
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.
Office in Corbett building, up stairs.

GEORGE F. COWAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HELENA, MONTANA.
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.
Office, lower story of the House B. B. King, RADERBURG, M. T.

T. R. EDWARDS, H. P. VIVION,
EDWARDS & VIVION,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
BOZEMAN, M. T.
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.
Office Collections promptly attended to.

H. E. WILLIAMS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
BOZEMAN, MONTANA,
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.

A. G. P. GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RADERBURG, M. T.

SAMUEL WORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.
Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

J. J. DAVIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
BOZEMAN, MONTANA,
Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

PAGE & COLEMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.
Will practice in all Courts of Montana.

C. MUSSIGBROD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the Metropolitan Hotel,
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

DR. CREPIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bozeman, Montana
Tenders his professional services to the people of Bozeman and the Gallatin valley.
Office at residence on Black street.

DR. G. W. MONROE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at Osborne's Drug Store, Masonic building,
Main Street, BOZEMAN, M. T.
Offers his professional services to the people of Bozeman and the Gallatin valley.

DR. L. W. FRARY
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Bozeman and vicinity that he is prepared to perform all operations on the teeth in the most improved style known to dental science. Teeth carefully filled with crystal, gold foil, or silver rubber. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction or no pay. Charges reasonable.
Office at Burke's Jewelry store.

W. R. BULLARD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
RADERBURG, M. T.

DR. THOS. REECE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office, No. 42, St. Louis Hotel,
HELENA, MONTANA.

DON L. BYAN,
ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN,
At his residence on Middle Creek.

H. N. ANNIS,
At the upper end of Main Street,
BOZEMAN, M. T.
Is fully prepared to do all kinds of

BLACK SMITHING
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
HORSES, MULES AND OXEN SHOD.
And everything pertaining to the blacksmith business promptly executed, in a satisfactory manner, and at low prices.

JAMES B. FINCH,
Practical Blacksmith and Machinist,
Main Street, Bozeman, M. T.

JOE PRINTING! PRINTING!
IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART,
Neatly Executed at this Office.

THE APACHES.

Causes That Led Cachise to Open War With the Americans.

BY GOVERNOR SEVIER, OF ARIZONA.
[The following appeared in the Missouri Democrat recently, and, so far as true, is important as a matter of history.]

In order to properly understand the true condition of Cachise and his band, I will say that he is a chief of a band of Apaches, who in olden times inhabited the country from the Gila on the north to some distance into Sonora on the south, and from San Pedro on the west to the Maricopa in New Mexico on the east. They have, as far back as the memory of man here runs, been at war with the people of New Mexico, and their living has been principally obtained by robbery.

When Arizona was first possessed by the United States, for reasons best known to myself, Cachise sought and evidently desired peace with our people and government, and this relation existed until 1830. During that time, however, he constantly raided upon the neighboring States of New Mexico, and brought back herds of horses and cattle. Occasionally stock was taken in Arizona by his Indians at points distant from his country, but it is understood that when complaints were made in such instances, he made an effort to restore the property.

During the year 1830, a boy was made captive while herding stock on the Sonora, and some believed that Cachise had taken him; hence Lieutenant Bascom, with a company of soldiers, marched to Apache Pass, near his headquarters, and camped at the Overland Mail Station. The lieutenant told the station keepers that he was on his way to New Mexico, and desired to see Cachise, and induced them to go and invite him in.

When asked by Cachise what was wanted of him, he was informed that he desired to extend the hospitalities of his tent, as he was on his way out of the country. Cachise with four of his friends and relatives came in, and when seated in Bascom's tent, it was suddenly surrounded by soldiers. He desired to know the cause, and was informed that he and his friends were prisoners, and would be kept as such until he had been released. Cachise protested against such treachery and declared that he could not give him up as he knew nothing of him. Watching his opportunity, he drew his knife and cut a hole through the tent and escaped.

He immediately led his warriors together and came in force near the station and desired to have a talk. One of the station-keepers went in to hear what he had to say, but as soon as he had reached Cachise's lines he was seized and made a prisoner. A party of soldiers were sent to the station to effect an exchange of prisoners. Cachise offering to give up his prisoner if the lieutenant would release his (Cachise's) friends.

The lieutenant declined to exchange only one man for man, unless Cachise would surrender the boy. Cachise steadily affirmed that he knew nothing about him. Finally he came for a last talk, leading his station-keeper prisoner, with a rope around his neck, tied to the horn of the saddle. He again offered to surrender him if his four friends were set free. The station-keeper begged to have the exchange made, as his life would be forfeited if it was not done; but the lieutenant again refused, and Cachise "rowled" his horse and dashed off at full length speed dragging his poor victim at full length by the neck.

The lieutenant then hung the four prisoners, and Cachise opened the terrible war that has since almost desolated Arizona. The people, not being apprised that hostilities had broken out, fell easy victims, and the horrible murders and tortures that followed for the next few days are sickening to relate, and from that time to the 1st of last September, scarcely a week has past without the commission of bloody deeds by his band. The attacks of Cachise were made from ambush, and invariably successful. Sometimes he appeared to be supported by a large force, and again had but a few followers. He was in fact reported to be in different points at the same time, frequently reported dead, and generally believed to be crippled for life. His force was often reported to have dwindled down to a mere nothing, while he would, when occasion required, make a stand with sufficient force to resist all attempts to take him.

No matter what impressions were entertained regarding him and his force, one thing is certain, that he has, for twelve years, successfully resisted all the power of the friendly tribes and what the governments of the United States and Mexico did bring to bear against him; and that since the first of last April he has been as successful in taking life and property as at any other period since he commenced hostilities.

CRUCIAL LABEL SUIT.—Father T. A. Marfin, a Roman Catholic priest at Euclid, Ohio, has sued the Cleveland Leader and one of its correspondents for libel, claiming \$5,000 damages. The action is based upon assertions contained in a communication published in the Leader, to the effect that Father Marfin told a widow her husband was in purgatory, but for \$10 the priest would pray him out; that the widow of having the money the priest said he would wait a reasonable time, provided it was secured by a responsible person.

A new Italian opera is announced, the scene of which is laid in the Garden of Eden. The choruses of seraphs and demons can be easily arranged; but there is said to be much difficulty in setting upon the costumes of the primal duo, the soprano in-lying upon dressing Eve with a yellow satin train and diamond necklace, while the tenor wants to wear a purple velvet cloak and a rapier as Adam.

THE WEST.

Utah.

Five gamblers were recently arrested in Salt Lake City and fined \$100 each, which was readily paid.

Pure aluminum has been extracted from material taken from the Moqui mine.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Pleasant Grove recently, lasting about one minute.

The Desert Evening News is the only newspaper in this country, if not in the world, that owns a type foundry and paper mill for its exclusive use. It also owns its own buildings, book store and bindery.

A new daily paper, called the Independent, will soon be started at Alta.

Of the new associates justice for Utah, the Lausling (Mich.) Republican says: "Hon. P. H. Emmons is now serving his second term as State Senator from Callum county, and is president pro tem. of the Senate. It would be hard to select from the whole State a gentleman better qualified for this position."

It is a punctual sort of a clap, and anxious to be "on time," he should put his hands to watchmaking.

It is believed in the chief end of man to have his business largely "felt," why, of course he will become a latter.

If he wants to "get at the root of a thing" he will become a dentist—although if he does, he will often be found "looking down in the month."

If he is a bungler at best, he should become a physician, and then he will have none at his bad work thrown upon his hands. It is generally buried out of sight you know.

Should he meddle in high living, but prefer a plain board, then the carpenter trade will suit him. He can plain board enough at that.

If he is needy and well bred he will be right at home as a baker.

He shouldn't become a cigar maker. If he does his work will all end in smoke.

The young man who enjoys plenty of company, and is ever ready to scrape acquaintance, will find the barber business a congenial pursuit.

The quickest way for him to ascend to the top round of his calling is to become a hod-carrier.

A very "grate" young man might flourish as an undertaker.

Don't learn chairmaking, for, no matter how well you please your customers, they will sooner or later get down on your work.

And don't become an umbrella maker, for their business is "used up."

If he would have his work touch the heads of the nation, we know of no way he could sooner accomplish such an object than by making combs.

The young man who would have the fruits of his labors brought before the eyes of the people will become an optician. The work, to learn.

A man can always make a scent in the perfume business.

If a young man is a paragon of honor, truthfulness and sobriety, has never swam a profane word, and has twenty thousand dollars for which he has no use, then he should immediately start a newspaper.

Death from Smoking.

The New York correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser writes: "A case in my own intimate acquaintance has this very week appalled a large circle of friends in this city. The victim was exactly of my own years, and a companion from early boyhood. For thirty years at least, he has been a smoker of the choicest cigars, but in all his other habits temperate and regular, and of excellent constitution—one who, of all men, would have laughed at the suggestion that tobacco was killing him. A week ago last Sunday night, he was stricken with the progressive paralysis characteristic of nicotine, and on Sunday night he died. His death was most painful. First, sight was lost, then speech, motion of the neck, then motion of the arms, and so on throughout the body, and he lay for a fortnight unable to move or make a sign, save a pitiful, tongueless, inarticulate sound, which sometimes rose to almost frantic effort, all in vain, to make known to his family or friends—for his consciousness and mental faculties were left unimpaired till within two hours of the last, to aggravate to the uttermost the horrors of his situation—a living soul in a dead body. The sense of hearing was left unimpaired, so that he was conscious of all that was said to him, while as incapable of communication with them as if dead, save a slight sign of assent to a question. The doctors were fully agreed that tobacco was the sole cause of this stroke."

New Mexico.

It is reported from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, that parties from California and the states are constantly passing through there, to and from the diamond country, and that they have in their possession valuable stores of beautiful and apparently valuable diamonds. With the opening of spring it is expected the country west of Defiance will be covered with prospectors.

Wyoming.

The President has made an admirable selection in the appointment of Dr. H. Latham, of Wyoming, surveyor-general of that Territory.

Within the past few days the amount of freight arriving at this place for our merchants and those of Montana has been enormous. Every day there are from three to five carloads switched off on the spur tracks to unload, and as the weather is now propitious for loading we expect to see rapidly disappearing en route to the merchants north. These are the consignments of spring and summer stocks which have been on the way for some time past. The freight agent at this place has his hands full, with a fair prospect of continuing the same for some time to come.

The same paper says there are sixty teams at that point awaiting an opportunity to take on freight for Montana, and the number is increasing daily. Three extra freight trains are running on the Central Pacific.

The first shipment of bullion from Montana for the East in quantity arrived in Cerro on the 8th. A train of twenty teams was loaded.

The stages leaving Corvair for Montana continue to be crowded. Passage is engaged five days ahead.

One Harry Rich was fined \$100 by Justice Clinton yesterday in Salt Lake City for attempting to ravish Miss Sophia Hansen.

To Young Men.

The young man who has an ambition to make a great noise in the world should learn better making. He can make more noise at that trade than anything else can engage in.

If he believes a man should "strike for wages" he should learn blacksmithing—especially if he is good at "blowing."

If he would contract a profession in which he can rise rapidly he should become an astronomer. He couldn't find anything better for "light."

He certainly could do a starving (and perhaps a starving) business at the cooper trade.

If he believes in "measure, not men" he will embark in the tailoring business.

If the one great object of his life is to make money he should get a position in the United States Mail.

If he is a punctual sort of a chap, and anxious to be "on time," he should put his hands to watchmaking.

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Simms' Dog.

BY MAX ADELER.

We did not want to take Simms' dog home for him; but Simms insisted upon it. He wanted to go somewhere to meet a man and so he placed one end of the chain in our hand, and left before we had time to remonstrate. So, as it was absolutely necessary to do something with the dog, we concluded that it would be better to do as Simms suggested, and take him home. He was a large dog, and his temper was not of angelic sweetness. When we started home with him, he seemed disinclined to go. He appeared to entertain a preference for lying down and thinking—probably about the success and injudiciousness of the bites he had taken out of various human legs during his career. When we pulled at the chain he growled. When we whistled he rose and shook up the hair on his spine and showed his teeth. When we attempted to drag him along by force he flew at our legs and attempted to help himself to a mouthful, so that he could in future have another chorused recollection upon which to muse and ponder. We dodged him and seized a cane, one end of which we inserted in his collar, so that he could be kept at a safe distance. Then he was suddenly seized with a fitness yearning to reach Simms' house at once, and he started with a jump. For three or four hundred yards the procession went on smoothly enough; but we should, perhaps, have gone more rapidly towards Simms' if the dog had not been possessed by an irresistible desire to be sociable with every other dog that came within a square of him.

Once Simms' dog obtained too much sociability. There was a bigger dog, which seemed more anxious to commune with Simms' dog than the latter did with him. The brief interview ended with a fight. We were so much interested that when hostilities began we climbed impetuously over a fence, in order, as it were, to obtain a better standpoint from which to view the conflict. We watched the fray from the other side, while we passed the chain between the panels and endeavored to soothe the excited passions of the parties. Simms' dog, we regret to say, whipped. Then we concluded to vary the exercises a little by starting for home again. But the blood of Simms' dog was up. As soon as we began to cross the fence he made such a savage demonstration at us that we thought it would be a suicide to get down among him. We determined to remain where we were. But Simms' animal was animated by aggressive zeal. If we would not go to him he would to us. So he began to crawl through the fence at the panel through which his chain went. Just as he completed the feat he uttered a long, low, wailing cry, surprised and grieved, but he emitted a savage growl and began to crawl back again. It seemed then as if considerations of a strictly personal but very urgent nature required that we should return to the previous stand-point; and when we did, Simms' dog seemed to regard it as a sacred duty to climb back at once. We like a dog to have perseverance and determination, and Simms' dog had. These gymnastics were last becoming monotonous, we concluded to vary them; so we let the dog go and repaired to a neighboring tree. As soon as the dog arrived he gazed upward for awhile and drank in the scene. Then he seemed satisfied, and lay down at the foot of the tree to wait till we descended. He stayed there four hours and so did we. We couldn't desert such a faithful dog as that. At the end of that time Simms was eight, and standing there beneath the out-spreading branches of that noble old monarch of the forest, turned his face upward and abused us scurrilously for not bringing home his dog, as we had promised to do, intimating at the same time his belief that we cherished an intention to steal the brute. We should have dropped on Simms' head and crushed him to the earth if his dog hadn't been there. As it was, we overlooked the insult, and he went home with his meagerie. The next time we have a dog to take home we shall kill him before we start.

There are no more mirable pictures in history than Cincinnati going from the plow to the dictatorship, and Marion welcoming the English emissaries to his dinner of roasted potatoes. What would Marion have thought could he have foreseen that within a century the President of the American Republic would declare himself unable to live on \$25,000 a year and free holdings? Yet, remarks the New York Sun, this is the picture now presented for the consideration of American taxpayers.

Theoretically the President, is but the equal of the humblest citizen of the United States. The great majority of the people are living on less than \$1,000 a year. Why cannot the elected head of the nation manage to get along comfortably on twenty-five times that amount?

The tendency of wages in ordinary life is downward instead of upward.

It is true that many of the subordinate officers of the Government are paid at low rates; or, to speak more correctly, they pay for the pleasure of their position to perform their duty. But as yet there has never been any place that becomes vacant.

But the President's salary is large. It is more than triple the compensation allowed the Governor of the Golden State of California, more than five times the salary of the executive officer of the great Commonwealth, and twenty-five times the yearly stipend of the Governor of Rhode Island, comparatively the richest State in the Union.

The idea that the nation is served for honor and not for mere money is a pleasant one. It is still lingering in many minds. Perhaps it should not be too rapidly dispelled.

A Pleasant Idea.

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Knave of Gold.

Beauty is an exquisite flower, and its perfume is a sweetened life; the greater enable it—Hercules.

It is better to desire than to enjoy, to love than to be loved—Haelet.

Contentment is natural wealth; luxury, artificial poverty.—Seneca.

Contentment is a tax a man pays the public for being content.—Swift.

A wonderful contentment is able to impudently Paradise itself.—Futler.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.—Montaigne.

Always occupied with 6th's duties, never with my own, alas!—Joubert.

O, memory, thou bitter-sweet, both a joy and a scourge.—Madame de Staël.

Custom may lead a man into many errors; but it justifies none.—Fielding.

None but the contemplative are apprehensive of contempt.—Rochefoucauld.

No man was ever so much deceived by another as by himself.—Lord Greville.

The rose and the thorn, sorrow and gladness, are linked together.—Saadi.

On the neck of the young man sparkles no gem so gracious as enterprise.—Hafis.

The secret pleasure of a generous act is the great mind's babe.—Dryden.

The usual fortune of complaint is to excite contempt rather than pity.—Johnson.

Liberty consists less in giving promissively than in giving judiciously.—Brydges.

"The best hearts, 'tis said, are ever the bravest," replied my Uncle Toby.—Sterne.

Characters never change. Opinions alter; characters are only developed.—Disraeli.

Death is the fresh-making of life. We die that we may die no more.—Hooker.

Every fresh acquirement is another roughness against affliction and time.—Wilmott.

There is no substitute for thorough-going ardor at sincere earnestness.—Dickens.

Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius.—Wilmott.

Plenty and peace breed covetousness; hardness ever of hardness is