

BOZEMAN AVANT COURIER

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THE AVANT COURIER, Published Every Friday, AT BOZEMAN, GALLATIN COUNTY, M. T.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS: INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. One year \$3 00 Six months 2 00 Three months 1 00

ADVERTISING RATES: TIME. 1 Column. 2 Columns. 3 Columns. 4 Columns. 5 Columns.

Table with 5 columns: TIME, 1 Column, 2 Columns, 3 Columns, 4 Columns, 5 Columns. Rows for 1 Year, 6 Months, 3 Months, 1 Month, 1 Week, 1 Day.

NEWSPAPER DISCOUNTS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the publisher...

ACT to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for and regulate the rates of charges for the publication of legal advertisements..."

SECTION 1. Publishers of newspapers in this Territory shall be entitled to the following fees for publication of all legal advertisements...

SECTION 2. The original of each legal advertisement shall be sent to the printer...

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS OF MONTANA. OFFICE NAME RESIDENCE

Table listing federal officers: Governor, Secretary, Associate Justice, U.S. Dist. Atty., Receiver General, U.S. Marshal, Collector Customs, U.S. Examining, U.S. Commissioner.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS. Probate Judge, Board of County Commissioners, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Clerk and Coroner, Superintendent Public Instruction, Surveyor, Assessor, U.S. Marshal.

Times and Places for Holding Courts in the Territory of Montana. SUPREME COURT. At Virginia City, first Monday in January and second Monday in August.

COUNTY COURTS. First District—At Virginia City, first Monday in April, and second Monday in September.

TERRITORIAL COURTS. First District—In Madison County, at Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in September.

Second District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in June, and fourth Monday in November.

Third District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in June, and fourth Monday in November.

Fourth District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in June, and fourth Monday in November.

Fare from Helena. To Hell-way House, \$2.00; Beaver Creek, \$3.00; Gardiner, \$4.00; Madison City, \$5.00; Hamilton, \$6.00; Bozeman, \$7.00; ROUND TRIP, \$12.00.

Fare from Bozeman. To Cockerill's Bridge, \$2.00; Gallatin City, \$3.00; Gardiner, \$4.00; Helena, \$5.00; Hamilton, \$6.00; Bozeman, \$7.00; ROUND TRIP, \$12.00.

FREIGHT. From Helena to Bozeman, per pound, 4 Cents; Gallatin City, 5 Cents; Gardiner, 6 Cents; Helena, 7 Cents; Hamilton, 8 Cents; Bozeman, 9 Cents.

H. F. CALEN, Proprietor.

"OLD SAM."

HOW A DETECTIVE FOUND HIM OUT.

[From the Dark Side of New York Life.]

People who live in the Bowery, or the vicinity of Hester street, New York, or who have had occasion to be much in that locality, will probably remember a hobbling old man, somewhat lame, and supporting himself on a thick stick, who was often to be seen there on Sundays, as well as week days, some two years ago. He was decently dressed, but was only known as "Old Sam." He was supposed to live New Jersey, but no one precisely knew. He was generally taken for a farmer, or for a resident in some little outlying place. People called him also "Laine Sam," and whoever heard his quiet mode of speaking, and saw the friendly smile that was always lighting up his face, must have taken him for a very harmless man. And whoever met him on Sundays wending his way to church with a most devout aspect, must assuredly have thought that he was a very good old man, who was going thither out of pure piety.

But "Laine Sam" was very little of a saint; on the contrary, he was a most arrant scoundrel, who, to get money, was capable of any wickedness, and only went to church for bad motives. In everything he did he had a dishonest object in view; and although he was generally considered as a good old man, he was, in truth, nothing else than a crafty, deceitful scoundrel, and the confederate of a notorious burglar, burler and safe thief named Crosby.

Sam had been running his evil course for some years, and had systematically circulated counterfeit money wherever occasion had guided him in his wanderings; a proceeding which was easy enough to him with his seemingly honest face, and an aspect from which one would have thought that he could not say "boo to a goose." And fortune favored him so well and so long that he succeeded in accumulating a sum of money which enabled him to buy a fine farm in Quaker town, which brought him in a handsome return.

Sam was always at work, for the circulation of counterfeit money continued to remain his sole occupation. But he conducted this vile business so cautiously, so craftily, and under such a pious air, that it never occurred to any one to take him for what he really was. And so, as he hobbled about from place to place, he was always the subject of a friendly good word, until one day the chief of the United States detective police, Colonel Whitney, conceived a suspicion against him; and thus the man who had for so many years been cheating people with false money began to be watched.

As before remarked, Sam always carried a stick, which, as he said, he could not do without, because he was so lame, that he therefore required a strong support. Whenever he was seen, wherever he went, sitting or standing, he had the stick constantly in his hand. He never let it go from him. But, one day, the thought occurred to the detective who was entrusted with the case, that there must be something more about that stick than at first appeared, and he determined to come at the truth of it.

About that time there was a large number of counterfeit notes of various denominations in circulation in New Jersey, and down as far as Maryland. The detective officer, working under the assumed name of Rugg, found out that Sam often paid visits in that direction. So the officer scraped an acquaintance with Sam. At first, meeting him on the road, he would go with him, then he very soon took a journey on the railroad with him, and the two were constantly in bar-rooms and beer houses together. He drank and gossiped with him, and thus the acquaintance grew thicker; at last on one occasion Sam was observed to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill in a hotel, and soon after to repeat the action in another house.

Now the officer went to work. Sam was traveling about in New Jersey, but Rugg was watching him unobtrusively; and, one day, just after Sam had come out of a hotel in a country place, the detective went in and asked whether Sam had spent any money there.

"Yes," answered the landlord, "fifty cents. He is an old miser—never stays through the night."

"What money did he give you?" asked Rugg.

"A ten-dollar note," "May I see it?" "Yes, here it is," answered the publican, taking the note out of the till.

"The note is bad," Rugg quietly remarked.

"The devil it is," cried the host. "Nothing but a counterfeit, my friend! Not worth a cent."

"Damn it!" shouted the publican, and he burst into a torrent of oaths. But Rugg whispered to him: "Now be quiet, friend, I am a detective. Leave the rest to me and take care of the note till I return."

"My daughter," said he, as he went in, "asked me to get her three yards of calico. Have you anything good in that way?"

"Yes," answered the storekeeper. "How much is it a yard?"

"Twenty cents." "Is not that a little dear?"

"No, on the contrary, you will not get it as cheap anywhere else."

"Well, then give me three yards." Sam took it; paid for it with another bogus ten-dollar bill, and left the store with his calico for his daughter, and nine dollars and forty cents of good money in his pocket.

Meanwhile Rugg had altered his dress, beard and hat so that Sam could not recognize him. He also, as he fell into Sam's road, feigned to be somewhat intoxicated.

"How are you getting along, old fellow?" said Rugg, in a stammering voice. "Where are you going?"

Sam stopped. They gossiped for a little while, and then went together.

Rugg asked Sam what he had in his little parcel. "Calico for my daughter, which I have just bought in that store," said Sam, looking backward at the place. Upon which Rugg suddenly remembered that he had to take some needles and thread to "old woman."

He took a good ten-dollar bill out of his pocket and asked Sam if he could not change it. Sam gladly seized such a good opportunity to do business, and he gave Rugg two counterfeit five-dollar bills, for thought he, the fellow is drunk, he will not know a bad note from a good one.

Rugg now begged Sam to go to the store with him, then they would go together; and, as they set off, Rugg noticed, as if for the first time, Sam's stick.

"What a curious stick," he stammered. And so saying, he took it out of Sam's hand, looked at it on all sides and examined it to see if the large top unscrewed. It did; he screwed it off, and found that inside a string was fastened.

Sam was now on thorns, but he was a cunning fellow and knew how to control himself.

Rugg pulled out the string (which had a knot at the lower end) and out fell a little roll of bank notes. He pulled again; another little roll fell out, and then another, till altogether there were twelve rolls of five and ten dollar bills.

Rugg, who still pretended to be drunk, laughed aloud, apparently at the quantity of money he had pulled out; while Sam was confounded and hardly knew what to say.

"Hallo, you are rich, old fellow, very rich," cried Rugg.

Sam collected his notes together again.

"Do you think they are good ones?" asked Sam, soon recovering himself.

Rugg looked at the notes and replied: "Yes, indeed, they are a good deal, while he had noticed a glance that they were all new counterfeit bills. The kind most recently put into circulation.

"It is curious," said Sam, "I have carried that stick more than twenty years. It belonged once to my father, who is dead, and I never in my life knew that the head would unscrew."

"Twenty years!" stammered Rugg; "and you have had it all the time?"

"Yes,—it has never been out of my possession."

"It seems to me," remarked Rugg, still feigning drunkenness, "that your notes were not printed at that time?"

That was delicate question, but Sam went on as if he did not hear it; and when he had gathered together all his notes, he said, "You wanted to go and buy something in the store; let us go and do it, and then we will move along together."

"So we will," said Rugg, making an effort to stand on his legs.

So they went to the store. When they had entered, Rugg asked the store-keeper whether the old man bought any calico of him.

"Yes, about an hour ago," answered the store-keeper.

"What did you give him in change?" "Nine dollars and a half."

In a moment Rugg took Laine Sam by the collar and began to search him. First he found the publican's nine and a half dollars; then his own ten-dollar bill, for which Sam had given him the two counterfeit five-dollar notes, and lastly he took \$100 in counterfeit notes from his stick.

"Where did you get these notes from?" asked Rugg, who was now quite sober. "I brought them from home. I went to see my sick daughter." And Sam was going into a long explanation, but Rugg took off his hat and false beard, and said: "That is played out, I am a United States detective, and you, old rascal, are now my prisoner." And at these words he slipped on the handcuffs, and taking Sam to the railroad station, soon brought him to New York and before the chief.

After a few words of conversation, Sam confessed that he bought the notes from a man named Crosby, a dealer in counterfeit money, and that for years he had been doing business by putting these notes in circulation in New York and the neighborhood, New Jersey and Maryland. Sam was prosecuted; he pleaded guilty and was sent four years to prison, where he now is.

A WASHINGTON ROMANCE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Graphic relates this little romance of the capital—one, no doubt, only of the many:

A beautiful young widow appears in society this winter, whose story is very romantic. Three years ago, one of the belles of Washington was the lovely girl who passed most of the season (her first in society) with Mrs. Admiral Lee. Miss Jessie Beale had many admirers, and soon it became known that Mr. Sturtevant, of New York, was the favored suitor, and in the spring the announcement was made that a brilliant wedding the next autumn would seal the happiness of the young lovers. But in July there was a grand denouement. Mr. Sturtevant disappeared from a "Sound" boat on his way to Newport, and the supposition was, and still is, that he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Immediately after the announcement, which of course created great consternation, society was still further amazed by the publication of a notice of the marriage in June in Baltimore of Mr. Sturtevant and Miss Beale. It seems that the young people, with the consent of the bride's mother, were privately married; but the express stipulation was agreed upon that no public announcement should be made until the time previously fixed for the wedding in October, and the bride should remain with her parents until that time, and continue to receive visits from the groom, just as she had done hitherto. The marriage was duly proven, the certificate being in regular form, and the young widow, the period of whose widowhood was comprised in the brief time necessary to perform the marriage ceremony, succeeded to her late husband's property. This is one of the romances in real life which is indeed stranger than fiction.

Another strange story from the "thick of life" is that of an early marriage in Trinity Chapel, New York, witnessed only by the family of the officiating clergyman, when the groom took the name of a prominent officer in the navy, who was after found to be at that time in China. The clergyman and his family were thoroughly deceived, and only discovered the fact when too late. Nothing has ever been heard of the high contracting parties of the 6 a. m. marriage.

TO STOP BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—It is worth while to know how to stop bleeding from the nose when it becomes excessive. If the finger is pressed firmly upon the little artery that supplies the blood to the side of the face above the eye, the result is accomplished. The two small arteries branching up from the main arteries on each side of the neck, and passing over the outside of the jawbone, supply the face with blood. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, for example, press the finger along the edge of this right jaw till the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it, and the bleeding will cease. Continue the pressure five minutes, until the ruptured vessels in the nose have time to contract.

THE GRANITE SAROPHAGUS presented by the Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugenie as a receptacle for the remains of the late Emperor has been placed in the handsome mortuary chapel which has been erected to cover the tomb at Chiselhurst. Solemn service was held on the anniversary of the Emperor's death, in the presence of the Empress and many of her adherents.

A MAN went into a butcher's shop, and finding the owner's wife in attendance, in the absence of her husband, thought he would have a joke at her expense, and said: "Madame, can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Yes, sir," said she. And then turning to a boy she added, "James, give that gentleman three pig's feet."

FROM MONTANA.

[From the Fulton (New York) Patriot.]

We publish the following by permission, from a private letter, dated at Crow Agency, Montana Territory:

It is the Sabbath, "but the sound of the church-going bell, these valleys and rocks never heard."

So we spend that holy day at home. We have very few visitors, as all know we are church members. I say all, for we have some twenty-five white persons here, though none but ourselves are professors.

There has never been any arrangement made for having religious services here, although this Agency is nominally assigned to the Methodists, but in fact it has never been assigned, which accounts for lack of religious observances.

When the Chairman of the Indian Peace Commission, Col. Brnott, was here last summer, he said that some mission work must be done, or the Agency would be turned over to others. The Commissioner is just here again, and may now require the fruit of the vineyard, either from Methodists or some other body.

From Eastern papers I learn that many persons are looking anxiously for the opening up of this noted Yellowstone valley. It is truly a noble valley, bearing away from this point in a northeast direction more than 600 miles, with many streams flowing into it from either side, continually adding to the extent of the original valley. Along each stream is a strip of bottom land, answering for meadow, then "bench land," for grain and grazing, afterwards foot hills, and finally mountains, high or low, as they may be near to or distant from the main mountain chains. Along some of the streams the bottom lands, bench lands, etc., are quite regular, but on others, the wildest confusion prevails, termed "bad lands," adapted to very little else than grazing. Some twenty miles above this Agency, the mountains on both sides crowd hard up to the Yellowstone, forming what is known as the lower canyon. A mile or so above, the valley opens again, but not as wide as below, for tall mountains seemed and scarred, and rent by internal forces, approach abruptly within a mile or two of the river. The snow lies deep at this date (July 13th) in their vast chasms, among the stunted pines, while the husbandman away below is tilling the soil and watching his herds.

From the canyon above mentioned, the sources of the Yellowstone are three or four hundred miles away to the south and southeast.

The National Park, established by act of Congress, lies in this region of wonders including canyons, falls, lakes, hot springs, geysers, mountains, extinct volcanoes, frequent earthquakes, and many things indescribable. Even Moran's famous painting of the "Grand Canyon" of the Yellowstone, though highly colored, is but a faint representation of what came forth when God said "Let it be," and it was.

Though we have no angel to trouble the waters as at Siloam, yet the springs are here, and many stepping in have been healed.

No moral grandeur clusters around these mountains, like Sinai, or Moriah, or like Carmel, with its prophetic, watching by the sea, yet in natural grandeur, in quiet, simple beauty, and in wild, rugged, imposing scenery, few spots, if any, on this green earth, excel the region here imperfectly described. The half has never yet been told.

J. H. A.

"OLD DENT."—Old Mr. Dent, says a Washington gossip, was a Democrat, like his distinguished son-in-law, and never changed his opinions. It made no difference to him, that his daughter was the wife of a Republican President, and that he was himself an inmate of the White House. He remained steadfast in the faith until the last, and never ceased to show his delight when the election returns seemed to indicate a turn in the tide of popular opinion toward the Democracy once more. A good, big Democratic majority always pleased him above anything else, and on election days he gave free expression to his feelings as the telegrams which showed how things were going were announced at the White House. When the newspaper men went up with tidings of some Republican defeat, the old man would rub his hands gleefully, take a fresh chew of tobacco, and ejaculate, "By —, boys, ain't it glorious?"

CHAPPED HANDS.—The easiest and simplest remedy is found in every store-room. Take common starch and grind it with a knife until it is reduced to the smoothest powder. Take a clean box and fill it with starch thus prepared, so as to have it continually at hand for use. Every time hands are taken from the suds or dishwater, wipe them and, while they are yet damp, rub a portion of starch thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin is cooled and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort and freedom from this by no means insignificant trial.—Artesian.

THE ROUND-UP LAW.

AN ACT Concerning the management of live stock and the better protection of the interest of stock-growers in the Territory of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:

Section 1. That the County Commissioners of the several counties of this Territory shall, at their first regular meeting after the passage of this act, divide their respective counties into stock districts, of not less than three nor more than ten. They shall have due regard to the natural boundaries, and take into consideration the convenience of the resident stock owners thereof.

Section 2. The said County Commissioners shall, also, at their regular meeting, after the passage of this act, order that the cattle within each district, as the same may be laid off, be gathered together or rounded up, in most suitable and convenient place in each district, to the stock owners of such district, at such time or times as the said Commissioners may designate, under the care and management of the stock owners of such district, subject to such rules and regulations as the said County Commissioners shall at said meeting prescribe. Provided that round-ups shall not be had oftener than twice in each year. Provided always that the work cattle shall not apply to work cattle, dairy or milk cows, or stock under the supervision of a herder.

Section 3. The said Commissioners shall have authority, and it shall be their duty, at their said first meeting and annually thereafter, to appoint a suitable person or persons in each stock district to take charge of all unclaimed stock that may be found in each district round-up; and said person or persons so appointed shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for the care and custody of such unclaimed stock, such compensation shall be paid by the owner or owners of such stock, and such reasonable charge or compensation due such person or persons shall be a lien on such unclaimed stock. It shall also be the duty of said Commissioners of each county to give a sufficient public notice for at least thirty days before the time set for the round-up in each district of their respective counties. Provided, That the first round-up, in each district herein provided for shall be designated and had on different days, so that the round-up shall not occur on the same day in any two districts of the same county.

Section 4. The said County Commissioners shall, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, order and direct that on the first Monday in June a public district meeting shall be held by the bona fide residents of each stock district within their respective counties, for the purpose of organizing a Stock Board in each of such stock districts in each county. At said first meeting the bona fide residents then present shall proceed to organize by the selection of one of their number then present as Chairman, and one of their number a clerk of such meeting. Such meeting when thus organized, shall at once proceed to elect, by ballot, three bona fide resident stock owners of such stock district, who shall denominate "stock inspectors" for such stock district, and shall constitute the Stock Board of such stock district. The said stock inspectors that may be elected at said first meeting shall hold their office for the period of one year and until their successors are duly elected. The elections in all of the districts of the several counties of this Territory for the Stock Board of the several districts in each county shall be held on the first Monday of June, annually, after said first election, at such place as may be selected, in each district, by the Stock Board of such district.

Section 5. The Stock Board that may be elected in pursuance of section four of this act, shall, as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the meeting by which such Board shall be elected, proceed to organize by electing one of their number Superintendent and another Clerk of said Stock Board. The Superintendent shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and the Board shall preside at all public meetings of the district. The Superintendent shall, with the aid of the other inspectors, superintend all round-ups, and shall have the care and custody of all unclaimed and stray stock. The Clerk of said Board shall keep a correct description of all unclaimed and stray stock in a record book kept for such purpose. It shall be the duty of each Clerk of his district, within six days after each round-up, to send to the several Clerks of the stock districts within his county a brief but correct description of all stray stock of his district.

Section 6. Within six days after the organization of each Stock Board, the Clerk of such Board shall file in the County Clerk of his county, a certificate of the election and organization of such Board, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the due election and organization of such Board, but the absence of such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the failure of the district to elect or organize such a Stock Board. The County Clerk shall file and preserve such certificates without fee or cost, except...

Section 7. The Stock Board of the several districts of each county shall adopt and procure a district stock brand and vent, for the district in which said Board shall be elected. The brand and vent shall be recorded in the proper office for recording brands, with cost to the district. The district brand and vent shall remain in the charge and custody of the Superintendent of the district, and shall not be used except by the order and direction of a majority of said Stock Board. All found in the district, that may be declared estrays, under the laws of the Territory, shall be branded with the brand of the district, and when such stray stock shall be claimed and lawfully proven by the owner or owners, or when such stray stock shall be sold under the stray law, the district brand on such stock shall in all cases be vented. Any one who may be convicted, by a court of competent jurisdiction, of having used such district brand or vent, without authority of the Stock Board, or having used a counterfeit brand or vent of the same, shall be fined in a sum of not less than ten dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which the offense was committed, for a term not exceeding twenty days.

Section 8. All stock that shall be unclaimed at any round-up, and shall remain unclaimed for the period of NINETY DAYS THEREAFTER, shall be branded with the brand of the district, and shall remain in the custody of the Superintendent of the Stock Board. If such stock shall remain unclaimed, and the owner does not appear and claim his property and prove the same, and pay all reasonable charges for the care and custody of the same, before the next round-up after such stock was recorded as unclaimed, the same shall be declared stray and shall be advertised by posting written or printed notices in three of the most public places in such district, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, by the Superintendent, at public sale. The proceeds of such sale shall, first, be applied to the payment of the proper and necessary costs for the care, custody and sale of such stray, and the residue shall be placed in the district fund, subject to the order and direction of the Stock Board of such district.

Section 9. If any person shall brand or mark, with his own brand, any animal, being the property of another, or shall efface, deface or obliterate any brand upon any animal, with intent to convert such animal to his own use, or to prevent the owner thereof from recovering the same, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of larceny.

Section 10. All animals affected with any contagious disease shall be at once removed by the owner thereof, or the person in charge of the same, to some secure inclosure, or shall be strictly herded six miles away from any farm or from any stock running at large, or being herded. Every person who shall neglect or refuse to move diseased stock affected with any contagious disease, or refuse to neglect to place such stock in a secure inclosure, or herd them away from any farm or other stock, as above provided, shall be liable to be arrested, and on conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum of not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to the party injured by such diseased animals running at large, after due notice of their diseased condition. It shall be the duty of one or more of the stock inspectors of the district, upon application of any resident of the district, to at once inspect and examine into the condition of any stock alleged to be affected with any contagious disease, and such stock shall be found so diseased, such inspector shall order such diseased stock to be at once secured or herded in accordance with this section.

Section 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AMERICAN FLAG MILL.—The American Flag mill has just finished making thorough repairs, and is prepared to do the best of work. A new dry kiln, twenty-one feet square, has been built, provided with two furnaces, which dries ore quickly and thoroughly. The capacity of the mill is thus much increased. The mill has always done satisfactory work, and, with increased facilities, must still retain the confidence of the public. The mill is now working ore from the Washington and Creole mine, and extracting 80 per cent. of the silver contained therein. A. G. Moore, the foreman of the mill, has had much experience in the treatment of ores in this camp, and understands the processes best adapted to obtain good results from the different classes and grades of ore this camp produces.—Picche Record.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—No mortal can tell what may next turn up about the great African explorer. He has been reported dead about forty times, his last disappearance occurring promptly on the 15th of August last. But a brother of the Doctor, living in Canada, says the story of his death is a hoax; that the Doctor was all right last October. If he is alive and Stanley finds him again, let him put a guide-board on his head so that he will not get lost again.