

THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

J. V. BOGERT, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.

The News.

The Pope is ill again. The sun crossed the line on the 21st ult. Small-pox threatens to become epidemic in Utah. Canada will run a tunnel under the Detroit river. Rich silver discoveries reported near Camp Douglas, Utah. A rival to the Comstock, and near it, has just been discovered. Grant soon sails for Europe. The bank presidency is denied. The czar has ordered 10,000 American plows for distribution. Bismarck again demands non-erecton of French frontier fortresses. The Darien Canal Expedition will report in favor of the Darien route. The Ucapapa prisoners at Peck escaped about March 1st-51 in all. Jones (Dem.) received 43 majority in the First District of New Hampshire. Nichol's administration warrants sell for 70 cents, and Packard's for 25 cents. Gov. Chamberlain has gone to Washington in response to the President's invitation. The first Jew executed in England since 1670 was lately hanged there for murder. French ministerial crisis is imminent, the President finding the present cabinet too radical. Schurz and Gallatin are the only cases of Cabinet positions held by men born in foreign lands. The colored people of St. Louis demand colored school teachers for their public schools. Whitney, of the Brooklyn Bank, has refused to disgorge \$10,000 of the \$100,000 stolen from it by him. Schurz, in the interest of economy, will establish an advertising bureau and save expense of issuing proposals. The murder by whites of five Chinese men at Chico, Cal., threatens to bring the China question to a serious position. The British war-steamer, Avon, lately destroyed seven Congo villages for plundering the American schooner Nickerson. Two hundred, fifty thousand dollars, in stolen United States bonds, were recovered by ex-Detective Nettleship on the 29th. Secretary Schurz will make no present change in Indian policy—but he may deprive the churches of agent appointments. The Washington Monument must come down or be considered finished as it stands—the foundation will bear no more weight. John D. Lee was executed by shooting at the Mountain Meadows Monument. He died protesting he engaged unwillingly in the massacre. Thomas Briggans, who was arrested for threatening the life of Grant, and sent to a lunatic asylum, has sued him for \$100,000 damages. Ex-Mayor Hall, it is now thought, has fled to Europe to avoid giving testimony in the ring cases. Tweed will make such restitution as he can if released. The Cheyenne and Deadwood stage was attacked by road-agents on the 20th. No treasure was obtained, but Slaughter, the driver, was killed and five passengers wounded. The Turkish government is distributing rifles and cartridges to the Mussulmen throughout the province, and armed peace will probably result in the annihilation of the Christian population. Late reports from the city of Peking state that a sharp battle was fought at Kogashnia, the capital of Satsuma. The imperial forces captured the town after a sharp and severe conflict. The conspirators were routed at every point. The Estrella del Norte Mining Co., of Rapid Creek District, Black Hills, in cludes among its incorporators and trustees the well-known names of W. L. Kaykpadall, V. E. Cline, J. W. Matkin, D. G. Silliman and J. Baronecchi. The property is said to be very valuable, being invoiced at \$1,192,000. The old story—The Ponca refuse peaceable transfer to the Indian Territory, claiming they did not know what they were doing when they signed the relinquishment of their reserve. Supposing they were merely signing an annuity paper, they assert they will resist forcible removal. Judge-Advocate General Dunn decides against the favorable operation of Sec. 3733 except to the narrowest limit. We referred to the matter editorially last week. Private parties offer a loan with out interest for army payment to Dec. 1st. The Cabinet deciding to send a Commission to Louisiana before taking final action, both Louisiana Republicans and Democrats demur. The Democrats in Congress threaten to send a counter-commission. Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, is named as one of the Cabinet Commission. The first Presbyterian church organized in Oregon was in 1840—with a handful of members. Now they have many churches, numbering 2,043 members, 1,188 of whom are Indians. The four members who composed the first church are still living members of the organization. Omaha Republican: "A newly arrived immigrant from the mining regions of Pennsylvania states that 1,000 men have signed the agreement to settle in Nebraska, and will arrive here this season. General O'Neil has spent the winter there in the interest of immigration." Thirty years ago the First and Third Congregational Churches of Guilford, Connecticut, separated on the subject of slavery. Recently the First Church being without a pastor, made overtures to the Third Church to unite with it, and retain the pastor of the latter over the united body. The offer was declined, and each will live its own way probably for thirty years more.

SANDERS.

Major Bruce sends us an epistle from the pen of our friend, Col Sanders, from which we extract a few lines: "I see by the COURIER that it advocates the 'Chinese wall' system and thinks contact with the world will ruin us, especially the Grangers. Men with whickers on their faces and brains in their heads ought to be ashamed of such stuff. If contact with civilization will ruin Montana, let us ruin her; the quicker the better. That is a good argument against all roads, even against ordinary highways. But Gallatin county is not wholly pishilunianus. Even if your papers do not represent your best sentiment, you have cause to be proud of Bad McAdow and some others. "I did not suppose for educated Americans by a few years isolation could lose so utterly faith in themselves. I count on you to laugh at Bogert and Alderson until they will be ashamed to meet you on the street and until they run out the back door when they see you coming. Your experience and good sense will furnish you some elementary principles, which, being but the very milk of political economy, will do for the stomachs of those new-born babes in the chair editorial. If that don't do, castigate them unmercifully with a few grains of strong common sense." Now, that's "werry severe," and we thought not agreeing with you, Colonel, may not be wholly wrong. We want a railroad as badly as you, but we don't propose to jump into the fire merely to effect a possible raise in Helena rents. We understand that was the main argument in Helena in favor of the Bill. Colonel, we appreciate your ability—we admit it has not had its due reward, either financially or positionally, but you came to Montana too soon and have suffered, as have others, in burying yourself in a country destitute of either a back or a front door. But, not satisfied by letter writing, the Colonel again seeks the columns of the Herald—instantly that while the AVANT COURIER "editorials seem to be all anti-railroad of the approved style, their whole effect is spoiled by the tendency of the selected articles, which heretically instill the idea that railroads are beneficial to the country. Does Bogert realize what a source of anxiety this tendency of his scissors has become to his Argus-eyed mentor of the Times?" Azan—"There is nothing like being consistent, and what is the use of pretending to oppose improved methods of travel and transportation while accepting improvements in other directions. The man who can run a printing press and oppose a railroad is a living contradiction, the greatest inconsistency possible. For a man outside of China, a citizen of the United States, a resident of Montana, and above all, a proprietor of a newspaper, to so easily oppose the introduction of that greatest of all civilized and wealth creators, the railroad, reaches to the acme of inconsistency." Colonel, you lose your head in this matter. The opinion (?) of the Times we care nothing for, but you do yourself injustice when accepting as dry ammunition its slurs over our publication of the Bris in North and South letters. We don't regret having done so. It was legitimate journalism. Again, you know perfectly well that "Bogert" and the "proprietor" of the COURIER oppose no "improved methods of travel or transportation;" that they do not "oppose railroads;" as such, and that the COURIER fought the late Bill upon what it considered good and sensible grounds. "Bogert," at least, has shown no opposition to railroads, and whether his opposition or support are of consequence or not (and he don't assume they are) he is entitled to your recognition of the fact that he, while editing the Times, brought about the Helena Railroad Convention and was the first man in Montana to urge the Northern Pacific magnates to visit Montana in the interest of their proposition and bill. True, neither convention, or visit, or proposition, or bill, resulted in a road, but all did much to arouse the railroad interest. We refer to this, as, after a tirade against those who opposed your pet project, you assert as follows: "The estimate in which the busy world holds our intelligence may all be read in the dispatch from the Northern Pacific Railroad. In the apprehension that Gould & Co. would accept our offer and that a fierce campaign was impending they sent their chaff across the continent, with instructions to 'notify the newspapers,' and catch such venerable birds as have herebefore been fooled with it by this same company. Our readers will recall the names of the more prominent of them who found a fitting representative in the last Legislature in Mr. Hays of Gallatin. They are men who live on delusion and strive to see how many they can beguile into a snare. Destitute of pride, they are willing to be laughed at by all the general feed them with motive power and they lag superfluous on the stage to arrest all progress, by appealing to the narrowest and basest motives and passions. They are not so malicious as ignorant, not so unbending as shameless. To such men the statement of Mr. Stark that 'the company had decided to call a stockholders meeting to obtain authority to build west of the Missouri river,' would furnish ammunition for a whole campaign, and would be dish up in the Times, Courier, and Missoulan, in the same type and words that are used to express sincere statements." Take care, Colonel, that the "ignorant," "deluded," "superfluous," "shameless" men you stigmatize don't include some who have "sworn by you," and who may, in the light of such criticism (?), be forced to acknowledge the "good fit" of your epithets by the very fact that they have "sworn" by a man who will bandy such abuse in a matter of general public interest. The COURIER has "dished up" nothing over the Northern Pacific telegraph—while it desires that road above all others, it does not propose to fancy it hears the whistle until it may know the track has been laid. So far as the Columbia is concerned, Northern Pacific good words, better no parallels; and you, Colonel, need not suffer needlessly fearing we shall expose our "ignorance" and "shamelessness" and gullibility in the premises. So, Colonel, don't abuse because of difference of opinion—take your regular sleep, and try to conclude that, after all, the COURIER desires to be as honest and consistent in all matters as it wishes to regard Wilbur F. Sanders,

THE N. & S. RAILROAD.

The Herald publishes the following from Mr. H. M. Parche dated New York, March 11th: "Mr. Hauser in company with Mr. M. Ginniss had an interview with Gould, Dillon & Co. Saturday. They will decide on Tuesday whether they will accept the proposition. Oliver Ames, one of the chief men of the U. P. R. R. having died, and Richardson having gone back on his offer to the U. P. R. R. Co. on the sale of the U. N. R. R., and there being objection to one or two of the details of the bill, it is somewhat doubtful if the proposition is accepted. Gould has a high opinion of the proposition, and is on it big. He told Hauser that he wanted to devote his money and energy to building this road unless the bill is objectionable; and he proposed to Dillon in Hauser's presence if they did not find insuperable objections in the bill to do all he could to build it, and said that he would put up \$1,500,000 himself if the others would raise the balance, and build the road to Helena before the winter of 1878-9, and be a want business." The Corinne Record is the following in the "same connection": "Call that a railroad!" said a tramster yesterday, speaking of the Utah Northern. "It's a little the worst railroad I ever saw. Why, I ain't given to blowing, but I'll eternally stick it if I darsen't lay down on that rat track, head on one rail and these mud-hoos on the other, and let that locomotive and twenty cars run clear over me, and arter that I could get up and whip the stuffin' out'n the conductor fer d'gn' it!" And this also: "Jay Gould recently telegraphed certain parties in Montana that, unless better terms could be made with the Utah Northern Railroad Company for the purchase of their line from Ogdon to Franklia, he would be obliged to abandon the enterprise, even though the people of Montana should vote for the proposed subsidy. While, in our opinion, the road built by the Utah Northern, the largest stockholder in the concern, seems to think that it is worth something, and kicks lustily against turning it over without reasonable compensation. This little matter is likely to develop into a serious hitch. Gould wants the road for nothing, and Richardson is determined he shall not have it. This will be anything but comforting news for the interested Montana monopolies." And this: "A few months ago, when stages carried the mail between this point (Corinne) and Montana, six days' time was deemed sufficient to bring a letter from Helena, a distance of 480 miles. Now, however, by the help of the Utah Northern Railroad, it doesn't take more than seven days. By the time the narrow-gauge reaches Helena, we shall probably not have to wait more than three weeks for our Montana mail." "Nuff said." Any more wanted?

THE CAMPAIGN.

FROM THE COMMAND. CAMP ON LITTLE TIMBER, March 29th, 1877.

EDITOR COURIER:

First day out (the 24th) we made Middle Creek—27th, made three miles below Hoppe's—26th, made Shields' River, where Lieutenant Schofield, Commissary and Adjutant, received the beef herd for the column—27th, made Hunter's, where General Brislin joined us, as also Messrs. Blaine Walker, Cutter and Hoffman. The last three pushed on for Stillwater. We left a rheumatic soldier at Hunter's, for return to Ellis. On the 28th we reached this point. Had terrible rain yesterday and all last night. We delay here to day on account of the condition of the roads, not expecting to reach Stillwater until the 31st (last Saturday). A Crow reports the main Sioux camp still on Rotten Grass, a camp on Little Horn, and a small one crossing from the first to the latter. A Sioux movement is reported toward a point above the Tongue River Cantonment, and as we meet a story that a small party has submitted at that point, it may be some such movement is generally intended. Yours, OAVALRY.

LATER NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

STILLWATER, March 30, 1877.

Captains Tyler and Wheeler have reached a point two miles below here, where they await Gen'l Brislin and the remainder of the column. I have taken special pains to inform myself, and think I can confidently assure the people of Gallatin valley that THEY NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF ANY SIOUX DEPREDATIONS THIS SEASON. We have reliable information that the hostiles intend to keep together to fight the forces sent against them, and with their combined camps. ELIAS SPERLING.

SITTING BULL.

In Captain Tyler's dispatch, published by us last week, reference was made to Miles' reported advance upon Sitting Bull's personal camp, supposed to be located on Powder River. The Benton Record now gives the following: "Mr. J. J. Smythe, a resident of Benton, arrived from Fort Belknap last evening, having left Fort on Monday. He reports that a half-breed messenger arrived from Fort Peck on Saturday with dispatches to Major Mitchell, Indian Agent. The messenger informed the people at Belknap that Sitting Bull, with 120 lodges, was camped at the head of Beaver Creek, about fifty miles from Belknap, and that Gen. Miles was close at hand watching his movements. The messenger did not know whether Gen. Miles intended to attack Sitting Bull or not." While there would appear to be some correspondence between the two reports, the following from a Bismarck Tribune Fort Buford letter of the 28th ult. would seem to correct the Beaver Creek story: "Information received from reliable sources, states that from 100 to 200 lodges of hostile Indians crossed the Missouri river from the south, about twenty miles west of Fort Peck, on the 15th inst. The head men of this party are mentioned as 'No Neck,' 'Black Moon,' 'Yellow Liver,' 'Socking Woman,' 'Four Horns,' and 'Red Horn' of the Ucapapa. Sitting Bull had been with the party, but with ten lodges separated from it before crossing the river."

CRAZY HORSE.

Crazy Horse at latest accounts was on Powder River and the Little Big Horn. His camp is reported 125 lodges strong, but with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

with only about 200 to 400 warriors. The Cheyenne Leader adds, that he had called a council to consider the Spotted Tail proposition, which it was thought would be accepted. A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency says that Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by the bad weather and poor condition of his horses. DE-MOUNTING. The Leader says that the Indians now drawing rations at the frontier agencies (with the exception of Spotted Tail's body guard, numbering some 200 men) have been dismounted and disarmed. An exception is made of Spotted Tail's band as they have never broken their promise to maintain peaceable relations with the whites. During the past year the military have dismounted not less than ten thousand Indians, and taken charge of their ponies. At Cheyenne River Agency alone the number of ponies thus seized was not less than thirty-five hundred. IN GENERAL. A bridge, by this time, spans the Powder River at Old Fort Reno, having been constructed by the Post-trader and a party of Big Horn prospectors. The Cheyenne Leader says: "There is considerable activity at present at Fort Lincoln in consequence of preparing for the coming campaign. The troops will take the field for active offensive operations against the hostiles early in April." Also, that "ever since Sitting Bull first declared war upon the United States in general, and the whites about the Black Hills in particular, he has constantly extended invitations to the Sioux on the reservations to join him with their families. But the universal opinion among the reservation Indians being that he is a fool, has prevented nearly all from enrolling themselves under his banner, and he has been compelled to rely for recruits on the Indians who have committed crimes in the settlements, and who have been forced to leave the jurisdiction of the white man's government. For in stance, when a Sioux engages to be contented in horse-stealing, or in a heated moment murders a white man, he flies to Sitting Bull's camp, where he is always received with open arms. This refuge has been kept open by the great chief for a number of years, and thus he has continuously, although slowly, added to his forces the most desperate men, who dare not renounce their allegiance, no matter how much they desire, for fear that when they return to the reservation they will be punished for their crimes." "Red Horse" states as follows regarding the cause of the present hostilities: "When I got out among the Indians, I found a great deal of dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Northern railroad. They thought that the building of that road was in violation of the treaty of 1838. This was what the trouble sprang from in the first place. The hostile Indians, so far as I ever could understand from them, claim that they never ceded any of the Big Horn country or the Black Hills, and that the whites continued to trespass in that country. Our councilmen told us we would have to fight for our country—that that would be the only way we could regain it."

better for his trip East, possessing the vigor and enterprise of a man of half his years. New North-West.—There are 1205 lots, including fractions, in the Butte town site, of which between 800 and 900 have been taken, and still going at the rate of five to fifteen a day and with as much competition as for the earliest selected locations. Ordinary business-center lots are held at from \$300 to \$1000—while a couple of choice corners can't be bought short of \$2500 to \$3000. Dra. Mitchell and Messigbrod have commenced work upon the new insane retreat. Meagher. Husbandman.—Marshall & Hornbuckle will move their sheep to the table lands upon Duck Creek. Some parties lately crossed at Indian Creek ferry with 4000 head of sheep, supposed to be on the way to South River. The Smith Bros., of Smith River, have had forty head of lambs dropped already. The Indian Creek Ferry boat has been recovered. Hunters claim that mountain sheep are dying from the effects of scab, supposed to have contracted the disease from