

THE AVANT COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

J. V. BOGERT, Associate Editor.

The News.

President Hayes will make a Southern tour. The Grant Indian policy will be continued. The Desert Land Bill, it is claimed, was a job. The Paraguayan President has been assassinated. General Cortina, the Mexican bandit, has been released. Louisiana sends Judge Spofford to the U. S. Senate. A murderer was lynched at Clarksville, Mo., on the 24th ult. Illinois prayed for a grasshopper deliverance on the 27th ult. George William Curtis is still urged for the English mission. A labor riot was threatened at Virginia City, Nevada. Mexican affairs do not improve, and Diaz may soon be a fugitive. Randall, Morrison, Cox, Sawyer and Banks aside to the Speakership. A land slide on the Vollett river near Montreal buried alive ten persons. Gen. Butler will re-open the currency question and fight for greenbacks. Four of the Chicago incendiaries have been sentenced to the penitentiary. California's wheat crop will be small, while Oregon's will be her largest. Missouri asks Congress to pass the Texas Pacific bill. Hayes will veto it. Blaine denies that he intends to encroach into the legality of Hayes' election. Galveston has suffered from a gale-houses, shipping, etc., were demolished. The Southern Pacific Road is now running its trains across the Yuma bridge. The Chief Kill Eagle says Custer's failure was caused by Reno's cowardice. Very doubtful. The troops located at Morgantown and Raleigh, N. C., have been ordered to Washington. Lieutenant Knapp and Surgeon Andrews were drowned in the Columbia on the 20th ult. Commodore Howell has been promoted to the Rear-Admiralship, vice Almy retired. With the exception of the Turkish, all our foreign missions will have new representatives. Secretary Sherman says, if Congress will let him alone he can bring about redemption by July, 1879. Though New York found no May-Bennett duet indictment, Maryland proposes to effect it if possible. The Secretary of the Navy advises an appropriation to enable our war vessels to join the European and Asiatic fleets. Hampton's message recommends free schools, equality before the law, and burying of the political hatchet. Fifty thousand pilgrims are expected at Rome to congratulate the Pope upon the 50th anniversary of his Bishopric. The extra session of Congress will be called for October 15, and but one army and four navy pay-days will be lost in the meantime. The Mormons are becoming alarmed and the Nauvoo Legion will be re-organized. Young says the Mormons shall be driven no longer. Bolfe, the Moravian missionary, and son and two daughters, were murdered by the natives for plunder, at Lance, Labrador, February 8th. Ex-House Clerk, McPherson, has been appointed chief, and O. H. Irish, of Nebraska, assistant of the Treasury Printing and Engraving Bureau. The Ponca half-breeds have departed for the Indian Territory, but the full-bloods refuse to move. Col. Kimball is on the way to attempt settlement of the question. It having been claimed that Senator Lamon had stated President Lincoln's Congress had appointed to put in Wade or Fremont as dictator, Wade denounces it as false. The South Carolina Legislature now stands: Democrats, 15; Republicans, 18; one of the latter votes with the Democrats, and another awaits criminal proceedings in jail. Three Mississippi Republicans (Chisholm, Gilmer and McClelland) have been assassinated. Having testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections they were killed in consequence, it is claimed. General Ord has directed concentration of U. S. troops on the Rio Grande, opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This, and late crossing into Mexico of our troops, is regarded as a menace, and, if persisted in, may lead to hostilities. In reply to a request upon the President, to recommend restoration of the suffrage to the District of Columbia, he replied: "If the people wish to have suffrage in this district, I shall not interfere with them, and should not veto, but sign any bill on that subject." Gen. Banks upholds the President, and Gen. Sherman regards the policy as a wise experiment. Should it fail, he advises extreme measures. Ben. Wade is strongly opposed to what he considers a surrender, and Senator Gordon declares the policy has produced a united South and divided North. New York Journal of Commerce: The number of deaths in the Union army during the war was 280,789, of which 5,301 officers, and 90,878 privates were killed in action or died of wounds, and 5,321 officers and 182,329 privates died of disease or accident. The losses by the Confederates were not more than from one-fourth to one-third of this, but the exact figures are disputed. General Ager denies that troops ever occupied the Louisiana State house. Governor Nichols paid off the Packard police from his contingent fund. Seven Democrats, who had been seated subject to contest, withdrew, yielding their seats to colored Republican members claiming seats on the face of returns. Packard,

upon retreat, issued an address, upholding his course and asserting his forced retirement. The czar's declaration of war asserts it is caused by Turkey's oppression of the Christians in violation of treaty obligations and by defiance to the sentiments of the civilized world. England condemns it, and while endeavoring to remain neutral and refusing to aid Turkey, is making extensive defensive preparations. Her fleet is ordered to the Bosphorus, her Canadian possessions are being put in a state of defense, while her home army is being reorganized. France, Germany, Austria, etc., are uneasy and all are evidently preparing for an emergency. Russia's fleet in American waters will remain to operate against British commerce. Rumania and Serbia hesitate, but will be drawn into the contest. The Turks declare the blockade of the Black Sea. Russia has bought the Stearns' Battery for \$1,000,000. In the battle of Fatoum the Russian loss was 2,000. The battle of Kara engaged 40,000 Russians and 60,000 Turks—both lost heavily, but the Turks enormously. Skirmishing by land and sea continues, but no actions of import have taken place.

CUSTER CO.—HURRAH!

In reply to a letter of enquiry addressed by us to the Governor, enclosing arguments in favor of organization, we have the following: HELENA, May 21, 1877. J. V. Bogert:—Your's received. I have given the matter full attention from the first; but, as conflict of opinions exists, I have thought best to await Mr. Toole's decision. You will be advised of result immediately upon reply from Mr. Toole. I desire to do all I legally can for Custer County, and shall not fail to use every proper effort in its behalf. BENJ. F. POTTS, Governor.

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Potts has gone to Washington, and will reply in person to the allegations against him. A Herald Washington telegram states that Supreme Clerk Alden has filed an additional charge—viz: that he has collected and withheld fees long due. D. W. Middleton, Supreme Court Clerk—also, that a letter of the Governor's claiming Mr. Mills as a "mud-slinger of the Administration," and an abuser of the Attorney-General, has been resurrected from Department files and produced against him. To the Alden charge the Governor replies in effect, though the New North West, that Gen. Garfield will bear him out in the statement, that in 1873 he employed Garfield to argue the Rodgers case before the Supreme Court—that he paid him \$200 of his own money upon decision against Rodgers—that, when Garfield sent the Governor the mandate ousting Rodgers, "the costs, \$49.13, were recited by Clerk Middleton as paid by General Garfield, and \$29 for docket fee for Plaintiff's attorney, making \$78.18. After wards, learning that the costs were recited by Middleton 'as a courtesy to counsel' and that they were not in fact paid, he at once forwarded the amount to General Garfield, who paid them."—that "the money I paid General Garfield has never been paid me by the Territory, and the same is so much money paid by me to secure a settlement of the question of the powers of the Legislature and Executive, and the legal status of Territorial officers." In the Mills matter, Mr. Mills, himself, replies that, he and the Governor were not friends during two years—that, neither one had the advantage of the other outside of ordinary courtesy—that, he did attack the Attorney General in the Cleghet-In-law-Agency matter, and takes nothing back—that, if the Governor did write against him, as stated, he did it honestly, and that he has doubtless become convinced of his error, and has honorably and voluntarily made reparation in supporting him for the Secretaryship—that, he has asked no favor of the Governor, and has no time to spend in "eternal hate," and hopes to see "as much nobility and honor demonstrated by some others as has been by Governor Potts. Let him," he concludes, "who has never made a mistake or uttered an uncalculated word sit in judgment on those who have."

THE YELLOWSTONE.

The Chicago Times of April 17th has the following: "The parties who contracted to transport the Government supplies for the Northwestern army have not come to time with the promptitude expected from them. In consequence, Gen'l Sheridan has ordered Gen'l Terry to charter a boat to distribute forage at intervals along the Missouri, between Bismarck and the mouth of the Yellowstone. This steamer will be dispatched at once, though its headway up the Missouri is likely to be greatly retarded by the present flood. The supplies of forage dropped here and there from the boat will enable the cavalry marching from Fort Lincoln and Camp Totten to make the trip to Fort Stevenson without difficulty, and at a saving to the Government. Gen'l Sheridan has given orders to hurry the cavalry forward with all possible dispatch. The galloping brigade will cross the Missouri at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and proceed by steady marching to Gen'l Miles' Cantonment on Tongue river. General Sheridan thinks that the re-inforcements ordered from Montana must have reached there before this, and that General Miles, with at least 500 men, is now securing the country north of the Black Hills for small bands of hostile Indians." On the 22d and 23d it stated the contractors had entered twelve steamers and a number of barges for the service—the Fanchon, the fore-runner of the fleet, had already left St. Louis—the Meyer, Fletcher and Hankin left on the 23d for Bismarck, where they will load—the Ashland will follow—the Arkansas and Tidal Wave had left La Crosse and the Osceola, St. Louis. The Savannah and the Victory, accompanied by the Weaver (to be used in light steamers over shoals) were to follow. Captain Davidson will have his headquarters at Bismarck, while Davis will locate at Buford. This fleet will load 8000 of the 100,000 tons to be carried up the Yellowstone, and will continue itself principally to bulking material for the new Posts.

GEN. CROOK.

is receiving loud praise for the apparent success of his plans. He has gone to Chicago to consult with Sheridan, who is advised that couriers continue to arrive daily from Crazy Horse, reporting his approach toward Standing Rock with all his people. He is doubtless there now, if ever, when the Sioux war may be considered at an end. Crook goes East, it is supposed, to arrange for a permanent reservation for the Sioux.

REMOVAL.

The New York Tribune says: There are now 7,000 Indians at Spotted Tail, and about 5,000 at Red Cloud. They are much opposed to removal to the Missouri River, and, and, while the present successful efforts at pacification continue, it would seem unfortunat to attempt it.

CHEYENNE, YELLOWSTONE AND HELENA RAILROAD.

Now that the Big Horn country promises permanent and safe opening—as it is a rich country, well supplied with hay lands, ash timber, coal, and doubtless other mineral—and as the route would extend from Cheyenne over a section valuable throughout its entire distance, what will the Union Pacific offer to do? The route laid down in 1871 for the Cheyenne, Iron Mountain and Helena Road would, we imagine, prove acceptable to all parts of the Territory, viz: Beginning at Cheyenne, and running by the most direct and practicable route to the Iron Mountain on the head waters of Canguwara Creek; thence by the most practicable route to Fort Fetterman or its vicinity; thence along the Eastern and North-eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains in the vicinity of old Fort Reno, Phil. Kearney and C. F. Smith, to the Valley of the Yellowstone; and thence by the most practicable route to Helena, and form a junction with the Northern Pacific road, at such point as may be determined. Military necessity would seem to demand just such a road, and can Montana or the General Government afford to aid any road this would appear to be THE ONE.

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THE TERRITORY.

MISSOURI.

Missoulian.—Flour \$66 50 at Elk and Bear.

MEAGER.

Herald.—Miss Dyas has recovered \$5000 standard damages of James J. Keaton.

LEWIS & CLARK.

Herald.—Total silver shipments to April 29th: \$149,937.97.—Melted at Assay Office May 1st, \$4900 gold and \$5000 silver.

MAILS.

Herald.—On the 1st Auditor Cuthbert sold, for benefit of the Territorial convicts and insane, Territorial warrants at 93 3/8.

DEER LODGE.

Miner.—Forty-two tons of Excelsior lode ore netted to mine 1900 oz. silver. The old Hershfield mill at Cable will be started up again.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOZEMAN, AT BOZEMAN, IN THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, at the Close of Business April 14th, 1877.

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and TOTAL. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Capital stock paid in, and various deposits.

CUSTER NOMINATIONS.

The Herald now comes to the front approving the organization of Custer county, upon moral grounds, but states: "We esteem it an advantage that officers should at first be appointed rather than elected. It will often result in the selection of good men. Those who seek for an office on their first entrance to a country, are rarely fit for the positions they seek. They are carpet-baggers in the worst sense of the term, soldiers of fortune, seeking places to make money, and not very careful how it is done. At the first organization of a new county it needs more than ever men of prudence, thoroughly identified with the more permanent interests of the country. If its officials are only interested in stirring up strife and making business for the sake of drawing fees, a county can soon be overwhelmed with a debt, and honest men become disgusted by the sight of legalized robbery carried on in the sacred name of law. We are glad to know that Custer county starts out early with civil government administered by those who seem to have been wisely chosen." Does the Herald mean to impute such motives to such men as Manning, Pease, McCormick Garroll? Does it imagine they would consent to and advise the appointment or election of the class of men the Herald mentions to act with them? We are not personally acquainted with the remainder of the ticket, but are assured it is made up wholly of good men. Certainly the candidity we have mentioned as "identified with the permanent interests of the country" and the county—if in no sense "carpet baggers," and if they "sought office," we are glad of it, as we are satisfied they were impelled by motives connected with the good of the section they have settled in. Major Pease and the McCormicks, in particular, have labored for years to secure the opening of the lower country, and they deserve the recognition accorded them. To Pease, especially, is honor due—he is a pioneer of such grit, persistency and practicality, and has so untiringly labored for the Territory, that the Territory would have justly honored both him and itself had his name been donated to the county more than any other man, has been influential in creating. Perhaps the Herald's last clause is intended to cover not only the Commissioners, but the entire ticket—if so, we take it all back.

United States Mail-MONTANA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of June 9, 1877, (to be decided by the 20th June) for carrying the mails of the United States from September 1st, 1877, to June 30, 1878, on the following routes in the Territory of Montana, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz: 38143. From Old Agency, by Fort Maginnis (n. o.) to New Agency, 59 miles and back, once a week. Leave Old Agency Wednesday at 6 a. m. Arrive at New Agency next day by 6 p. m. Leave New Agency Friday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Old Agency next day by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$1000. 38144. From Fort Shaw, by Government Ferry, (n. o.) Bird's Creek (n. o.) and Hound Creek (n. o.) to Camp Baker, 80 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fort Shaw Monday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Camp Baker next day by 6 p. m. Leave Camp Baker Wednesday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Fort Shaw next day by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$2000. 38145. From Butte City to Boulder Valley, 40 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Butte City Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Arrive at Boulder Valley by 6 p. m. Leave Boulder Valley Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a. m. Arrive at Butte City by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$2000. 35053. From Fort Buford to Tongue river, 170 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fort Buford Monday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Tongue river Thursday by 12 m. Leave Tongue river Thursday at 1 p. m. Arrive at Fort Buford Sunday by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$2000. 35064. From Bismarck, by Yellowstone (n. o.) Tongue river, Fort Sarry, (n. o.) Fort Tuleek, (n. o.) and Fort Ellis, to Bozeman, Mont., 650 miles and back, once a week. Leave Bismarck Monday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Bozeman in 12 days. Leave Bozeman Monday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Bismarck in 12 days. Bond required with bid, \$5500. Supplementary. Service from October 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878. 35146 From Bozeman, by Benson's, Crow Agency, Countryman's, Head of Navigation, Pompey's Pillar, Ft. Pease, and Big Horn City, to Tongue river, 340 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bozeman Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m. Arrive at Tongue river in six days. Leave Tongue river Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m. Arrive at Bozeman in six days. Bond required with bid, \$20,000, check, \$1000. Proposals invited for three times a week service, with same hours of arrival and departure. For forms of proposal, bonds, and certificates, and also for instructions to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, see advertisement of this date in pamphlet form, inviting proposals for mail service in the States and Territories, to be found at the terminal post-offices of the above routes, and to be had on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General. Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, "Mail Proposal, Territory of Montana," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General. D. M. KEV, Postmaster-Gen'l. [26 1/2]

Proposals FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, ST. PAUL, Minn., March 31, 1877. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock, M., May 22, 1877, for furnishing the Fresh Beef on the block required by the Subsistence Department of the Army at Fort Shaw, Ellis and Benton, Camp Baker Cantonment on Tongue River, and at the Post to be established on the Big Horn, near the Yellowstone, Montana, during the twelve months commencing July 1, 1877. Upon application to this office, or to the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of the Posts above named, blank forms for proposals will be furnished, and information will be given as to the conditions of the contract, quality of Beef required, &c. Proposals should be made separately for each Post, and the envelope containing them should be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef at _____" and addressed to Col. John Gibbon, 7th Infantry, U. S. A., Helena, Montana, and will be opened by him, or by such other officer as may be designated for the purpose, at the office of the Army Paymaster at Helena on the day and at the hour above named. Proposals will also be received and opened by the Acting Paymaster at Fort Shaw, Benton and Ellis, and at Camp Baker, for the Beef required at the Post. It is expressly understood that the contracts to be made under these proposals shall not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids received. CHAS. McCURE, Capt. and C. S.

BEATTY PIANO!

Grand Square and Upright. This instrument is the most handsome and best piano ever before manufactured in this country or Europe, having the greatest possible depth, richness of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all, a surprising duration of sound, the power and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. Space forbids a full description of this magnificent instrument. Agents' discount given where I have no agents. Remember you take no risk in purchasing one of these CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS. If, after five (5) days' test trial, it proves unsatisfactory, the money you have paid will be refunded upon return of instrument, and freight charges paid by me both ways. Pianos warranted for six years. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

CLARK'S FORK EXPRESS.

BOZEMAN TO CLARK'S FORK. HAYDEN, CHICO, BEAR GULCH and Mammoth Hot Springs, Carrying Passengers and Freight Both Ways. Leave Bozeman each Wednesday. G. W. REESE, Proprietor. Strasburger & Spurling, Agents.

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Invites attention of the public in general to his large and elegant stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Cigars and Tobacco. Musical Instruments, Strings, Chromos, Mouldings, Frames, Field Glasses, Cutlery, Pistols, Ammunition, School Books, Novels. On all of which prices have been greatly reduced.

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THE ONLY KNOWN SURE CURE.

Dr. Chandler's PILON.

Thousands of Cases Cured Effectually BY THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY. PILES. Hemorrhoids. Many causes tend to produce this painful and distressing state. The blood is retarded in its return; the too frequent use of drastic purgatives tends to produce congestion of the bowels, torpid action of the liver, and numerous other causes are the source of this complaint, and hitherto nothing effectual has been presented to the public, which would rapidly alleviate symptoms and ultimately prove an effective cure.

ONLY KNOWN RIFLES.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

PRICE: Fifty Cents per Package, or Six for \$2.50.

Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Prepared Solely By Dr. CHANDLER,

1479 Broadway, New York.

WHERE ORDERS CAN BE ADDRESSED.

22-ft. Dr. S. W. Langhorne Sole Agent for Bozeman.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & Co.

New York, for Pamphlet or 100 page containing lists of 8,000 newspapers, and situations showing the cost of advertising.

DEALERS IN FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TIN-WARE, &c., Strasburger & Spurling, Agents for Singer and Howe Sewing Machines. All of which will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices. Cash Paid for all kinds of Hides and Furs. All kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange. Bozeman, M. T., February 8, 1877.

WALTER COOPER,

[Brick Block, Bozeman, M. T.] Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Sharp's, Winchester, and Remington

ONLY KNOWN RIFLES.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

PRICE: Fifty Cents per Package, or Six for \$2.50.

Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

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SEWING MACHINES!

My stock of sporting goods were selected by myself, and are particularly adapted to the wants of Eastern Montana. Call and inspect my stock. Cash Paid For Hides, Robes and Furs. WALTER COOPER.