

THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

J. V. BOGERT, Associate Editor.

The News.

Canada is to have a new Ocean cable. Governor Noyes departs as Minister to France in July. High water threatens the Missouri and Mississippi regions. The Ohio Greenback Convention has nominated a full State ticket. Mortality among Nebraska grasshoppers is killing them by the million. Governor Osborn, of Kansas, has been commissioned Minister to Chili. Benj. Havens, the original of the song, "Benny Havens, oh!" died near West Point on the 28th ulto. James Gillilan has been appointed U. S. Treasurer; A. M. Wyman Assistant, and A. D. Hazel 3d Assistant Postmaster. Governor Grover, of Oregon, will be investigated by Senators Morton, Saulsbury and McMillan and ex Governor Burbank. A revolutionary claim for \$8000 has just been declared payable by the Supreme Court—interest now making the sum due \$81,000. On the 8th ulto, during the visit of the German Emperor the Cathedral at Metz was damaged by fire to the extent of \$300,000. The Mexican Minister protests against the recent order to follow border marauders into Mexico—but the document was refused Cabinet consideration. Attempts to burn the Navy Department buildings continue, with the supposed intention of destroying papers. Secretary Low promises an expose of the conspiracy. Fire destroyed \$300,000 in property at Galveston, Texas, on the 8th—and on the same day a hat factory was burned at Bridgeport, Ct., with 11 lives and a loss of \$250,000. At a Cabinet meeting on the 8th it was decided regarding prosecutions in the Mountain Meadows case that all offenders shall be brought to justice, and opposition be met by an increase of military force. A broad gauge railroad from Omaha to Custer and Deadwood will mean a broad gauge railroad to Montana and the navigable waters of the Columbia. Push on the iron columns.—(Omaha Herald). Turkey will raise a war-tax of \$,000,000,000 pounds—a Montenegrin corps of 2000 has been exterminated by the Turks—Russia has made a levy of 320,000 new men—the Circassians destroyed and killed the monks of the Kaguin monastery—rumors come of a Turkish loss of 500—Turkey declares the Suez canal closed to Russia—the Turks were bombarding Odessa.

OREGON.

Indian Outbreak!

[Special to COURIER.] We receive the following as we go to press: SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1877. The following particulars have been received of the Indian outbreak in Oregon. On Friday morning news was received at Lewiston that the Salmon River Indians and Joseph's band assembled on Camas Prairie, and four whites had been killed on Salmon River near the mouth of White Bird river. The Indians soon attacked the settlers on Camas Prairie, and killed Benj. Morton and his wife and two or three others. They attacked all the teams on the road, and have possession of the whole of the prairie, except Mount Idaho, which they threatened. On Friday evening a force of a hundred troops, ten friendly Indians, and several citizens left Lapwai Garrison under command of Col. Perry for Mount Idaho. Soon after, news was received that Capt. Ames Baker, Samuel Benedict, wife and four children, Harry Mason, Henry Eifers, and Warren's expressman had been killed on Salmon River; also that a pack train of 40 mules had been attacked near Cold Springs, and two whites, named Davenport and Ousley, killed. Two half-breed Indians escaped. After arrival of Col. Perry, a dispatch came through to the effect that he arrived at Mt. Idaho Saturday morning and found report of those killed true. The Indians had gone to Salmon River, and troops were in pursuit. Messengers from Kamackal brought by Indian runners to Agency state that twenty-nine whites had been killed; and whites had killed White Bird, chief of the band and family. Lewiston has an organization of 60 men, partly drilled, for home duty in case of emergency. Two companies of Infantry are expected on the steamer from Walla Walla to-night, and twenty-five Cavalrymen on Hangman Creek, but there are no hostiles there yet. The troops, with 150 men from Mt. Idaho, encountered the Indians at the head of White Bird canyon. The troops dismounted and left a few soldiers and ten friendly Indians to hold the horses. The Indians opened fire upon the troops, and the fighting was continued for some time. The friendly Indians became alarmed, and the soldiers guarding the horses could see that the Indians were getting the best of the fight, and the soldiers were retreating. The Captain of the citizens and Sergeant Little and one soldier are known to be killed. The whole horse guard of Indians and whites broke and ran, some for Mount Idaho, and some for Lapwai, leaving horses to run loose over the prairie. Those coming to Lapwai never stopped till they reached the post. Many homes on the prairie had been burned. Another soldier, who reached the garrison on the 18th, at 8 a. m., from the fight, reports the troops on foot and surrounded by Indians in a canon. In the hand-to-hand fight, Col. Perry and about half the command had been killed, and the remainder were surrounded and fighting against odds when the soldier left. The Indians engaged in the fight were twenty Nez Perces, They, with other disaffected tribes, number two thousand warriors. There is a general uprising of savages, and the whole country is wild with alarm. The Indians are massacring men, women and children in Camas Prairie, and the settlers are fleeing in all directions. Gen. Howard is at Lapwai.

TOO KIND BY HALF.

The Benton Record assures the world that "out of regard for Mr. Bogert's feelings we refrained from saying a great deal about the Yellowstone's trip, but we now regret not having made public all the information furnished us by Captain Bryan and other persons on the boat." Out with it, Mr. Buck—don't be too modest! It isn't too late—tell us all you know. But in another part of his issue he forgets himself, and tells us something of what he "knows," as follows: "A river that requires three weeks and a water-spout to make it navigable, is not likely to become a very serious rival to freight-interests of this section, if the Benton road is muddy." Tell us some more—do. Tell us something that amounts to something. Please do!

THE SAD SIDE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

When the wretched past-policy of the Government toward the Indian is considered, and the fact borne in mind that the hundred-year experiment has produced little result but that of bloodshed, treaties broken, and a question upon which hardly a score of people agree—when these things are considered, can anything follow with all just minds but pity for the unhappy hunted ward of the nation? We have from time to time published reports of the good results of honest, practical efforts to civilize the savage, and (while no sentimentalist in the premises) we can but endorse the assertion of the Benton Record, that "The theory that Indians cannot be civilized is as false as the assertion that they cannot be subdued; but that it is true they cannot be civilized while enabled to retain their peculiar habits and gratify their brutish instincts. Bring all the tribes of Northern Montana together and place them under the charge of the military; take from them their ponies, their arms and their ammunition; give them land to cultivate, and expend the money now wasted on agents and agencies in stock and agricultural implements, punish them when guilty of crime, and afford them justice when abused—this is the true solution of the Indian problem as indicated by the present state of affairs in this section, and it is the most effective and economical course that can be adopted by the Government." And not only do we believe such a policy would adapt itself to the "tribes of Northern Montana," but that it would, with time and patience and honest Christian endeavor, reduce the hostilities of the plains to observance of the foundation arts of civilization at least. Hunted from pillar to post—to-day fearing the Government; to-morrow feared by it—robbed, deceived; robbing, deceiving, the so-called policy of the United States cries to heaven for shame, while the Indian of to-day remains the Indian of a century since; and the white man dies an inglorious death at his hands in the effort (for it is nothing else, in fact) to keep the red-man the savage that he was. For years the cry has been, "put them all in the Indian Territory;" and now because surrendering bands are being moved to that location, in accordance with that cry of 50 years, there comes an objecting wail from the conqueror—which finds expression in the "Republican" of St. Louis, thus: "The removal of the Northern Cheyennes is part of a systematic scheme to prevent the progress of civilization toward the South-west, so that its tide may be forced to the less promising region along the tributary to the U. P. railroad. The Indian Territory is a Chinese wall that blocks the pathway to New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico proper, and the interests which would suffer by developing that direction have conspired to keep up this wall by packing the Indian Territory with savage Indians. Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas will especially suffer by this plot if it succeeds, and it remains to be seen whether they do not represent enough combined power to defeat it." Will the greed of the white man never satisfy—has he no bowels of compassion left? "Alas!" said Hump, the Cheyenne, when surrendering to Gen. Miles, "Alas! for my race; it is passing away, and the last of the red men must soon perish under the setting sun." A more pitiable story never was told than that by the New York Herald of Hump's capitulation. "He sat down on a chair, and for the space of two or three minutes was silent, and seemed to be meditating; then he arose, took off his hat, looked at it for half a minute, and handed it to General Miles. Next he took up his gun, held it out at arm's length, looked it all over, and with a sigh handed it to Miles. Leading the General to the door he pointed to his ponies, and said: 'Take them, I am no longer either chief or warrior.' It was really a pitiable sight to see this Indian give up all he had in the world and surrender even his manhood in order that he might be at peace with the Government." When questioned regarding his warfare against the whites, he replied: "I never went to war with the whites. The soldiers began chasing me about, for what cause I do not know to this day. I dodged as long as I could and hid my village away, but at last they found it, and I had no alternative but to fight or perish. I fought the white chief McKenzie, and would have whipped him and his horse soldiers if fresh troops and his allies—the Snakes—had not come to his assistance just when they did. As it was we were beaten, and lost most of our lodges and bedding. We had to retreat over a hundred miles, and the weather was bitterly cold. We almost perished, but at last reached Tongue River, where there was a big camp. We had not been there long when General Miles came with his foot soldiers, and we had to fight again. That was all I had to do with the war." In reply to a question, General Miles said one half of the Indians did not know what the war was about. Hump asked a group of officers the question: "Why did your soldiers come after us?" and not one of them could tell him. Have we not here the whole question in a nut-shell? And what is the duty of the Government? Is it not the subjection of the surrenders to military control while maturing some practical, civilized, humane and just plan which shall respect his needs and the inescapable demands of the Indian upon the charity and justice of the country? Let the West hold back, and not put itself in the way of the right.

THE EVERLASTING YELLOWSTONE.

The Herald, we guess, has "got us" in its issue of the 16th. It says: "In an article entitled 'Yellowstone Rise,' the BOZEMAN COURIER this week in a scathing effort to stir the Herald, decries to misrepresentation, of which lacks excuse. The Herald, as it well knows, has never referred to the Yellowstone as 'a mountain rivulet.' To the contrary, it has time and again expressed its belief that the Yellowstone was a navigable stream to a point higher up than steamers have yet attempted to penetrate. The staunch little craft built and owned by citizens of Bozeman, whose enterprise has contributed much to the prosperity of their locality, might, under the command of the COURIER man, have performed a feat impossible in the hands of others, and yet we rather choose to think that Dr. Lamme's judgment, at the time and attested by all the circumstances, was the best, and to it in preference we defer. We shall neither fret or worry at any personal malevolence the COURIER employs may go out of his way to expend upon us. What is true—however bad that may be—has no unbounded privilege to say of the Herald." Well—but we won't apologize, as the Herald some time since intimated that a gentleman never does. However, we admit an error—the term "mountain rivulet" should (should it not) have been debited to the Independent, not to the Herald. We had no intention of "misrepresenting" or "slurring" the Herald—have given Dr. Lamme full credit several times and have not blamed him at all—have not "malevolence to expend" upon the Herald (as the Herald should know), notwithstanding rather bad treatment by it; and whether "A COURIER employe," or not, we haven't the slightest desire to deal unjustly with the Herald. We trusted to memory, and—made a mistake. We so far this may be an "apology," that we tremble as we put the copy on the book.

SPIRIT OF TERRITORIAL PRESS.

THE GOVERNOR. New North West: Now, we know the people of Montana are thoroughly tired of this Governorship squabble, and want it done with in the newspapers. We have yielded very reluctantly just this once again to show one of the methods used to make a case against Governor Potts. From a passive good feeling for Governor Potts the abuse of the Herald has made him the most popular Federal officer in the Territory. He has gone alone quietly attending to his business and in every assault it has made against him he has come off triumphant. It promises to maintain the tirade and continue the fight. We heard of an Indian some years ago who did like the locomotive and threw a larriat over a passing smoke stack. The next day his companions buried his remains in a sardine box. History repeats itself.

FRED DOUGLASS.

Record: The lecture of Fred Douglass in Baltimore, in which he rather plainly criticized "peculiarities" of the Washingtonians, has apparently ceased to annoy the people there. Grace Greenwood caustically remarks that the critics "quoted only the few passages of disparage, mostly retrospective, and omitted altogether the many magnificent tributes of admiration for the present and hope for the future." She says, "It is true, some of the criticisms were severe. They betray ingratitude toward that class of people who once owned him."

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Husbandman: A portion of this stream has already been surveyed by Col. Dru Lay, a competent judge, and pronounced practicable, and now only awaits the attention of a few men of enterprise and capital, like those engaged upon the Yellowstone, to land the supplies of our country (now lodged on the muddy bad lands beyond Sun River), with ease, cheapness and safety, at the wharf within twelve miles of Helena.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Independent: On the rock girt lake, along the banks of the Rhine, beyond the Alps and Apennines, are now scattered the tombs and monuments of one powerful dynasty; but they show the ambition of kings, not the happiness of the people. If amid these the voice of the future shall call out the song of regeneration, it can not be but through the spirit of our western civilization and the desire to emulate the blessings of constitutional liberty, which we, as a people, too little appreciate. These facts should be borne in mind and the people should strive to return to that pure form of government and universal prosperity which marked our country before we fell into evil ways.

PRESENT ARMS!

HEADQUARTERS 2d CAVALRY, Ft. SANDERS, W. Y., June 6, 1877. General Orders, No. 3. The Regimental Commander takes pleasure in announcing to the Second Cavalry the brilliant success of a battalion of the Regiment, in a skirmish with hostile Indians in Montana Territory. Companies F, G, H, and L, serving with Colonel Miles, and under the immediate command of Captain Ball, attacked a band of Indians consisting of fifty-one lodges, on a tributary of the Rosebud river, on the 7th of May, and completely broke up the band. A large number of Indians were killed and wounded, their supply camp destroyed, and a herd of over four hundred Indian horses captured. Our men pursued the savages more than five hours over a rough country and signally defeated them. Captains Ball, Tyler, Wheelan and Norwood, and Lieutenants Hamilton, Schofield, Jerome, and Fuller, were with the battalion and acquitted themselves with great credit, as did the enlisted men. In this fight Privates Charles Springer and Peter Lony, of company H, and Privates Charles A. Martindale and Frank Gackowsky, of company F, were killed. Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Fuller, Privates John O'Flynn, Samuel Freyer, and John W. Jones, of company F; Privates Patrick Ryan, and Andrew Jeffers, of company G; Private Thomas B. Gilmore, of company H, and Private Frederick Wilks, of company L, were wounded. By order of Lieut. Col. A. G. BRACKETT: Commanding the Regiment. CHAS. F. ROE, 2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry, Adjutant.

LITTLE MUDDY LOSSES.

We last week referred to the exaggerated stories regarding property lost during the late fight. Since then we have attempted investigation of the matter, and have obtained what we consider reliable data, as follows: The Cheyennes accounts do not properly locate the site of the Lame Deer camp, and as it proved to be charge the village than was supposed, the ammunition and Infantry were left at a greater distance in the rear than was intended.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Selling Out at Cost.

I am selling out at cost my stock of California Blankets, Overcoats and Clothing of all kinds. Also my large stock of Hats, Caps, Home-made Buck Groves, &c., &c., all of which I will sell strictly at cost. Call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. [27th] T. BRUNETT.

NOTICE.

Bozeman, Montana, Feb. 14, 1877. The undersigned hereby gives notice that all notes, accounts and demands made payable or due to the recent firm of J. B. & J. V. Bogert, of Bozeman, are in my hands for adjustment and collection and such indebtedness must be paid to myself or agent at the First National Bank of Bozeman forthwith or suit will be instituted. GEO. W. FOX.

Just Received.

Rich & Willson's SPRING STYLE, LADIES' HATS, GENTS' HATS, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS. A fine assortment of LADIES' TIES, Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs. [28th] GEORGE ASH. E. L. FRIDLEY.

The Territory.

Jefferson. Independent.—The Little Giant Company is working from six to twelve men. The lode varies from two to twelve inches in width, and pays \$90 per ton. The ore is worked in the old Crow Creek Mill, owned in part by the members of the Company.

Meagher.

Husbandman.—A party of capitalists from Helena, prominent among whom are Governor Potts and Surveyor General Smith, intend making a visit to the region of Swimming Woman and Careless creeks, Muskelesh valley, for the purpose of locating sheep ranches. We are informed that the distance can be shortened so as to reach Benton within 105 miles by crossing the Missouri river at American bar. This route is nearly a straight line, and should by all means be opened up. It has been estimated that the expenditure of \$250 would open the entire road to travel, except the building of the bridges over Smith river, Belt river, and Highwood creek.

Beaverhead.

Independent.—Governor B. F. Potts and Treasurer D. H. Weston have purchased twelve hundred head of sheep of Mr. J. H. Bourke, of Beaverhead county. Seven hundred head are thoroughbred Merinos from the best herds of Harrison county, Ohio. Among the lot are one hundred head of Merino buck lambs and eight bucks imported from Ohio, and two Leicester bucks. The remainder of the herd are South Downs crossed with Merinos. The thoroughbred Merinos sheared this spring an average of eleven pounds per head.

Deer Lodge.

Miner.—Mess. Hauser and Holter have purchased 400 feet on the Parrot copper lode. Ah Toa was murdered by Chinamen in a gambling den, on the 15th. New North-West.—Last season a hen belonging to Mrs. Stuckey hatched out four eyeless chicks; this season the same hen has produced twelve more of the same kind. Treasurer Weston has called for redemption Territorial warrants Nos. 205, 206, 212, 214, 216 to 223 inclusive, 226 and 237.

Madison.

Madisonian.—James Monroe shot Frank Jackson to death at Yandis' mill on Meadow creek on the 12th. Monroe escaped and is thus described: He is about 45 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, small sunken eyes, sharp nose and thin lips, and walks with his head bent forward. His cheek bones are very prominent, his cheeks sunken, and he has a very sharp chin. Sergeant Watkins, U. S. Signal Corps, furnishes the following rain and melted snow table for Montana:

Table with columns for years (1871-1877) and precipitation amounts (Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June, July, August, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

Missoula.

Herald.—Capt. Rawn and family and two companies of 7th Infantry arrived yesterday from Fort Shaw, en route to Missoula, where he is to remain and take charge of the new military post soon to be built near that town. Both companies will be employed in erecting the post, after which one of them will return to Fort Shaw.

Lewis & Clarke.

Herald.—Frank Taylor's Last Chance sluice boxes continue to fulfill the great expectations of their owner. Twenty-four hour clean ups of fourteen ounces are not so bad when they come to be a regular thing. Silver shipments to May 23d were \$167,429.47. The Record reports that a difficulty occurring near Fort Walsh between two camps of Assiniboines and Santeaux, the latter reported outrages upon them to Major Walsh. The Assiniboine chief dared the Major to interfere, upon which he with 15 men and 2 officers marched to the camp, took 19 prisoners, and, despite the insolence of the chiefs, took the prisoners to Fort Walsh, where they were tried and punished according to law. That is the way the Indian question is managed across the line.

Episcopal Visitation.

The following is the plan for Episcopal visitations, to be made by Bishop Bowman, of the M. E. Church: N. Y. Mexico, June 7th. Peralta, Montana, August 2d. Bozeman, Columbia River, August 16th. Boise, Washington T. P., August 23rd. Seattle, California, September 12. Oakland, Nevada, September 23th. Susanville.

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DEALERS IN FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TIN-WARE, &c., 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. Agents for Singer and Howe Sewing Machines. Bozeman, M. T., February 8, 1877.

WALTER COOPER,

[Brick Block, Bozeman, M. T.]

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Give us a call at the old stand of J. B. Finch on Main street.

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ASSOCIATED BANK: PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF HELENA.

Cash Paid For Hides, Robes and Furs.

SEWING MACHINES!

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

A. Lamme, J. B. Mendenhall, J. L. Harlowe.

A. LAMME & CO.,

Dealers in General Merchandise,

Have just received a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes

Cutlery, and all kinds of HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

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all of which will be sold FOR CASH as LOW as the LOWEST Ladies' Goods.

We have a full line of Ladies' Goods, embracing as complete an assortment as can be found in this market, all of which is marked down at a VERY LOW PER CENT. OF PROFIT.

Old customers will find us up to the times, and new ones are invited to call and examine goods and learn prices.

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we have a remedy which not only acts almost instantly, but will remove the largest tumors of the parts (Piles) by absorption, and many who have received not only benefit, but have been radically cured, have been assured (prior to using this treatment) by eminent surgeons that the only relief they ever could expect in life, would be by an operation, and removing it or them from the body by a procedure which necessitated the knife. This remedy has been hailed with delight, and is now prescribed by many practicing physicians, who are cognizant of its merits, as the

ONLY KNOWN SURE CURE FOR PILONS.

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