

THE AVANT COURIER.

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1877.

J. V. BOGERT, Associate Editor.

The News.

The Pope has appointed a Papal Nuncio for America.

Last year's earthquakes resulted in the loss of 20,000 lives.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria meet August 9th.

London, July 30.—Russia wants transportation for 6,000 prisoners of war.

Judge Hunt, of Louisiana, will be tendered the vacant Supreme Court seat.

Five hundred carpenters and builders have been engaged at New York for Liverpool.

The Colorado Central railroad, to operate between Cheyenne and Longmont, has been commenced.

Nearly 500 Black Hillers had congregated at Fort Reno, bound for the Big Horn region.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt's income from stock and bond interest and dividends is \$1,500,000 per quarter.

The American officers, with the exception of Gen. Loring, in the service of the Khedive, have resigned, rather than fight against their religious convictions.

The American Commissioner of Indian Affairs is P. Rollins, of North Carolina, to take effect August 1st.

Extensive snow-beds fires have occurred near Emigrant Gap and Cisco, and an engine were destroyed, and train men burnt.

The Bashi Bazuks perpetrated a horrible Bulgarian massacre at Yenl Saghra on the 19th ult. All the villages are so treated by them and the Circassians.

A Victoria dispatch says that all things at the dock yard are being got ready for active service in case of war. Equilibrium is to be made a depot for victualing and coaling Her Majesty's cruisers.

A band of Sioux Indians recently forcibly took possession of a large quantity of powder and balls from West Brothers, traders, of Winnipeg, near the Souris river, and left immediately for the Black Hills.

The Tribune's Sioux City special alludes to the subject of Crook's mission and says: An unauthorized report is current at Yankeetown that the Indians have massacred all the inhabitants at Fort Pierre.

The Strathevon, Pa., dam, on the Big Crum, gave way on the 22d, washing away farm houses, crops, bridges and everything in its course. The people were rescued from their houses while sweeping down stream.

Sonorian horse thieves are stealing stock near San Diego, and the people are arming and concentrating. The troops having gone to Idaho, the Mexicans are encouraged to raid, and trouble is feared.

The New York Herald thus refers to the coming State elections: "Of the whole lot of 23 States it will be seen that the Republicans are certain of only five States, the Democrats are certain of nine, and seven others are doubtful, with the chances at this time in most of them in favor of the Democrat."

A Herald's special from Camp Alfred Sully, Chapman's rancho, Idaho, of the 23d, says: "Capt. Wilkinson leaves here to day for Dallas, Oregon, to get the Warm Spring Indians, so successful in the Modoc war, to accompany us through the Lo-Lo trail to Montana as scouts. He will then join the Spokane expedition via Hangan's creek."

A Biela dispatch of the 23d says that on the 19th the Russians sustained a severe check, if not an actual defeat, at Flevras. Gen. Schiliter, with a portion of the Ninth corps, consisting of an infantry brigade with cavalry and artillery, was sent against the place and seems to have approached in a slovenly manner. The Turks took the offensive and repulsed the Russians with heavy loss.

The story of Perry's cowardice was a wicked falsehood. The troops, 113 in number, were themselves outnumbered, environed and attacked by the Indians, but, nevertheless, were sent instantly, a mile away, to the rescue, which was accomplished within twenty minutes; and not only the life of every man in the command was risked, but the safety of the most important position, and a large amount of ammunition and other stores.

"SENSATIONAL NEWS."

The Benton Record harps upon the probable fact that late dispatches published by the COURIER, regarding Sitting Bull's movement across the line, were mistaken in data. Admitting this to be so, the circumstances deprive the Record of any right to denounce those dispatches as "sensational." They were not so in any sense of the word. Reference to our files will show, and proper consideration of the dispatches when published would have shown, that the reports were in every sense official, and that General Miles regarded them as reliable. Not only was he advised of the movement from Fort Peck, but he distinctly informed Superintendent Norris (as he has stated in these columns) that he had such information.

The fact that the report was a mistaken one reflects no discredit upon Gen. Miles, and certainly our publication of so seemingly authenticated news does not lay us open to charges of "sensationalism." In further evidence that the report was believed at the Cantonment, the Sioux City Journal's Tongue River correspondent wrote:

"Here are stationed nearly 2000 troops preparing for an expedition against Sitting Bull north of Fort Peck on the Missouri."

Believing that the movements of the army in the Indian country are of interest to our readers, we have made special exertion from the beginning to secure full and reliable news; and in no case have we published anything not appearing authentic. Our correspondents have been and still are gentlemen peculiarly able to gather facts; and if they, and we, were deceived regarding Sitting Bull so was the authority advising General Miles in the premises. Such being the case, what becomes of the Record's charge?

THE LO-LO TRAIL.

The present movement toward Missoula is covered by the following telegram:

CHICAGO, July 24, 1877.

Major-General Irwin McDowell:

Col. Gibbon has been ordered to use the force at his command in the District of Montana to protect the western frontier of that Territory. He proposes to concentrate almost the whole of the Seventh Infantry and move it to Missoula valley. He will be instructed to treat as hostile any Indians coming from Idaho.

R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

I hope this movement may be effective.

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

Gen. Gibbon immediately ordering concentration of all the available troops of Fort Benton and Camp Baker at Fort Shaw, aided by those at the latter Post, organized an expedition for Cadotte's Pass, with the idea of cutting off the fleeing Idaho hostiles. Marching in light order with pack-mules the column is under way as we write. It was expected that Capt. Browning, commanding the Fort Ellis detachment, would join General Gibbon at the mouth of the Big Blackfoot, and as he had made over 20 miles per day, notwithstanding the extreme heat, the junction was probably made. Some uncertainty prevails as to the personnel of the band, some claiming it to be White Bird, 300 to 330 strong, and others that it is Looking Glass' camp.

A letter from Missoula dated the 23d started for Lewiston two weeks since to buy horses, was captured by Joseph's band and detained eight days. He escaped last night and came to Lt. Woodbridge's picket on Lo-Lo Trail. He says the band is within forty miles of Missoula, and 300 strong. Capt. Rawns starts up Lo-Lo today with 75 volunteers and 50 regulars to meet them. Silverthorne says they have only 30 horses. Rifle pits are being dug at the Post. Other letters confirm this report, but suggest it is Looking Glass' band. Capt. Rawns proposes that whoever they are they shall surrender on sight.

[From the Missoulian Extra.]

MISSOULA, July 25—5 p. m.

The following dispatch to Burnett, District Adjutant at Fort Shaw, was received here at 4:45 p. m., brought in by Lieutenant Andrews, of the Missoula volunteers:

The Indians are between 300 and 380 strong. This information is from interpreters, to Burnett, District Adjutant at Fort Shaw.

I am entrenching 20 regulars and about 50 volunteers in Lo-Lo canyon. Have promises of more volunteers, but am not certain of them. Please send along more troops. Will go up and see them to-morrow, and inform them that unless they disarm and dismount, I will give them a rifle. White Bird says he will go through peacefully if he can, but will go through if necessary.

This news is entirely reliable.

(Signed) O. C. RAWNS.

Capt. 7th Infantry, Commanding.

The Independent says when the news reached Deer Lodge that Captain Rawns and his party had entrenched themselves on the Lo-Lo trail and were determined to hold the pass to the Bitter Root at all hazards, eighteen citizens of Deer Lodge immediately sprang to their saddles and started for the scene. Others are reported from numerous parts of Western Montana as starting for the post of danger.

The Governor was at Missoula and had sent the following:

DEER LODGE, July 26, 1877.

To Ben R. Dittes—Buy 10,000 cartridges, 50-calibre, centre-fire, and send by extra fast train, with ammunition and all guns you can get instantly. Missoula county is in peril. The Governor calls for every man who can to come.

JAS. H. MILLS, Sec'y.

[San Francisco telegrams of the 27th state, that 29 warriors had joined Joseph from the Bitter Root, who were reported entrenched on Lo-Lo above the Oro Fino and Camas prairie crossing, and daily increasing his force, with the intention of whipping Howard and returning to Wal-lowa. His stock was secured on the middle fork of Clearwater and his position strongly fortified. Large caches of his supplies have been found. The report of Bancroft's death is denied.]

Deer Lodge dispatches of the 28th say Captain Rawns had an interview with Joseph, White Bird and Looking Glass on the 26th. Another talk was set for the 27th. Our people are sparing for time, which the Indians seemed willing to give. The troops were well entrenched, and will hold the trail. Volunteers are wanted for offensive purposes. All advices indicate that a fight was imminent on the 27th. Our scouts report many wounded Indians and ponies.

The Governor, through Sec'y Mills, had called in all guns about Helena, and asked for private arms also. Butte, Deer Lodge, etc., were sending citizens to the front, and arms were arriving. The New North-West Extra of the 23d states that Nez Percé, who left Missoula last spring and doubtless fought with Looking Glass, had arrived via the Elk City trail, asking to be allowed to come in peace. Also Lo-Lo trail. It also reports that a white man had been to a Nez Percé camp of 250 to 300 on Clearwater. On the 25th it published the following from Captain Higgins: "We have Joseph. Act on what you see. We may have trouble with our own Indians."

ESCAPE OF THE HOSTILES.

The Herald extras of the 29th say: Missoula, July 29.—A courier from Governor Potts says that Joseph and his band passed Capt. Rawns' entrenchment yesterday, late in the afternoon, and although they passed within gunshot, not a gun was fired at them. A letter from an informant at Dixon says: The Indians are going out by way of the head of Bitter Root and Big Hole. They are about 400 strong, well armed, but about short of ammunition. Cos. A and B from Butte were ordered back to Deer Lodge. Secretary Mills says—will have 300 men in Big Hole valley by noon to-morrow. Volunteers are now leaving the town by all kinds of conveyances for Big Hole Basin. A letter from old Beaverhead station says: Thirty or forty lodges of Indians are camped forty miles south of that place, on the road from Franklin to Montana. There are about 750 Indians, and they are riding large American horses. It is supposed to be the advance guard of Joseph's band coming by Henry's Lake.

On the 26th the Governor issued the following proclamation:

IN THE FIELD, MISSOULA, July 26.

Whereas, Montana Territory is invaded by hostile Indians from Idaho, and there being less than fifty U. S. soldiers to oppose said Indians,

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Montana Militia, I command that the organized volunteer militia of Missoula and Deer Lodge counties, report forthwith to the Commander-in-chief at Missoula for temporary duty with the U. S. forces now serving against the Indians in Western Montana. Said companies will be armed and equipped for service in the field. The undersigned is without authority to bind the United States or the Territory of Montana for supplies furnished in the field, but will use every effort in his power to secure payment for supplies, etc., from the Territory or the United States. Officers will be designated to receive and receipt for supplies furnished. Witness my hand, B. P. POTTS, Gov. and Com'r-in-Chief, Mont. Militia.

JAS. H. MILLS, Sec'y and Adjt-General.

He also telegraphed on the 28th. The Indians this afternoon threw a force before Capt. Rawns' position on the Lo-Lo trail, and I fear a severe battle will be the result. The Deer Lodge company has gone to open communications with Capt. Rawns. The Phillipsburg company of 10 men, I trust soon come, or it will be late. Send everybody that can be armed. No information from Gibbon. The Indians appear to be determined to force their way to the buffalo country against all opposition. The situation is very critical and those moving this way must look out for Indians on the road, for they may break our lines. The Flatheads are operating with Rawns, and Charles has already sent a number of warriors to Rawns' camp. Capt. Clark's company from Butte, with 69 men, are just leaving for the front. Another company of the same number are expected by ten o'clock. The Deer Lodge reserves left last evening at 7, numbering 25 men.

Rawns' action is thus explained by a Deer Lodge telegram of the 30th: On Saturday, Looking Glass and 300 Indians, a few squaws and some horses, passed out of Lo-Lo Fork around Rawns' and up the Bitter Root. Some of the settlers had been in the Indian camp, and the Indians assured them that they would pass through the country without destroying life or property. The citizens therefore did not come to fight. Rawns declined to open fire with his small command of regulars and there was no pursuit made. (On the Governor's arrival here he ordered the volunteers who had gone to the Big Hole to return, the force being insufficient. There will be a party left in the Big Hole valley to observe and report the actions of the Indians.)

An Independent letter states: "McDowell ordered Rawns with an inadequate force to capture the hostiles, but because of the inefficiency, imbecility and cowardice (Ed. COURIER) of Howard and his subordinates, Rawns was not supported from the West."

It then proceeds to assert that the Indians taking advantage of the situation "switched around the troops," but, met by the Deer Lodge volunteers, "they broke down and seem to be on their way to Lemhi, Snake river and the Yellowstone."

A Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry company have been organized at Helena and have offered their services to the Governor.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

On the 23d ult., the Mayor of Pittsburg called upon the citizens to assemble at the City Hall and unite with the police and military. The Grand Army of the Republic offered its services, and, assembling, were armed for duty. The strikers proper showed willingness to assist in serving property from thieves and flames, and it is claimed they are not wholly responsible for the outrages committed, as a lower element had taken advantage of the strike to engage in plunder and destruction. The Fort Wayne road had refused to compromise, no matter what the result. The railroads' employees at Cleveland had joined the strike. At Columbus, Ohio, a mob of 2000 men commenced suspension of work at the rolling mill and other works. Troops were concentrating at Buffalo, N. Y., and driving the mob, while Detroit and the Canada line were being carried over to the strike.

On the 24th, all the trains out of Saint Louis were stopped, but no violence used; but the train with U. S. troops for this city was not permitted to leave Wyandott, Kansas. A vigilance committee had been formed at Zanesville, Ohio, and at Chicago the strike became general on the 24th, upon which day none but postal cars were permitted to leave Indianapolis. 1000 men of the West Albany, New York, railroad shops had joined the strikers, and efforts were being made to induce the Massachusetts and Maine railroad men to join the strike. New York militia had been ordered to Albany and Troy. Notices are being prepared by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, to be served upon the Sheriffs of the counties and the Mayors of the cities, reciting that threats had been made against their property by evil disposed persons and that they will be called upon to protect the same, and that the communities will be held responsible for all pecuniary loss.

On the 24th, the strike spread in all directions through Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, &c., in which latter State the strikers tore up the rails, stopping troop trains. A Communist meeting was broken up by the police at Chicago, and riotous characters were arrested—in the meantime troops were massing and citizens organizing.

On the 25th, scarcity of food at Frostburg, Md., caused a threat of 4000 miners to raid on Cumberland, while great excitement raged at Louisville, an attempt having been made to burn a railroad office. The same day the Pacific express of the New York and Erie was thrown from the track. The Howe Sewing Machine moulder at Bridgeport, Conn., struck for back-pay; and at Scranton, Pa., the D. L. & W. road refused to run the mail train in consequence of the mob stopping all others. The mob telegraphed this fact to Washington and offered to man the train. The men of the Texas & Pacific also struck, closing the shops at Marshall and Dallas. A riot occurred on a small scale at Chicago on the 24th and

On the 25th the gang reports the gang are about of flame material as that of yesterday and answered when the police called them. Her branches of the so-called workmen have scattered all over town. Tin-plate stock rolling mills and maleable ironworks have been closed and their five hired hands are idle. The mob were met at last accounts, and will there meet with opposition. A gang are running the streets into the station on the south side. The railroads are in statu quo, with the seeger and mail trains running, except a few cases. The north side mob is the most disorderly and is busy breaking windows wherever resisted. The Pinix distillery has been seized by them if the proprietors have called for United States troops. The strikers drove a police back from the north side roll mill, and they were compelled to return to their station. Many arrests have been made, chief of vagabonds and thieves who constitute the mob. Troops will arrive this afternoon from the Indian country. The swearing in of special police is progressing rapidly. Some sailors struck tonight, but this movement met with little success. About 250 veterans are now enrolled. Vast numbers are said to be assembling in the lumber districts. Early this morning fifteen or twenty roughs boarded the out-going train on the Illinois Central and compelled the engineer to return. The strikers drove a mob from the Chicago and Philadelphia. This day the Chicago and Philadelphia Boards of Trade adopted resolutions requesting the President to use such force, by the increase of the military force of the nation, not only to suppress all unlawful violence, but to secure protection against any recurrence of the same.

The Territory.

Beaverhead. Independent.—John Romain shot and immediately killed his brother, James Romain, on Horse Prairie, about fifteen miles west of Bannack; and also cut a man by the name of Christian Christian, a Dane. Romain was shot sitting on a Dane. Romain was shot sitting on a Dane. Romain was shot sitting on a Dane.

Meagher. Husbandman.—At present prices a good common sheep will net \$1.30 per annum in wool. The Muschel cattle thieves are with 75 head. Hunter, of Chicago, died last Thursday from an overdose of whisky and opium, taken to induce unconsciousness during a dental operation.

THE LEADING NOTION HOUSE

J. BASINSKI, Main Street, BOZEMAN, M. T.

Invites attention of the public in general to the fact that he is just in receipt of

The Finest Stock of GOODS

Ever shipped to this market, comprising in part of

Candles, Nuts, Cigars and Tobacco, Stationery, Musical Instruments in Great Variety, Italian Strings, Instrument Trimmings, SMOKERS' ARTICLES

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Outlery, Pistols, Bird Cages, Field Glasses, WILLOW-WARE, CHILDREN'S WAGONS, HOBBY HORSES, (latest improved)

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, For ladies and gentlemen,

On all of which he defies competition, and respectfully solicits inspection of stock and low prices.

JULIUS BASINSKI.

FOR CASH ONLY!

From now until the 1st of January next I shall close out, without reserve, my entire stock of Clothing only

Strictly at Cost!

The Stock comprises

Fall and Winter Over-Coats,

Elegant Cassimere Suits from \$12.00 to \$20.00

Cassimere Pants \$3.00 to \$5.00

Hats, \$1.75 to 2.50

Having decided to go entirely out of the clothing trade by the 1st of January next, I shall close out my extensive stock of clothing strictly at cost. Come, buy, and be convinced of the

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS you can purchase of

JULIUS BASINSKI.

MADE BY Agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to Agents. Address "SPECIAL AGENCY," 21st. Kendall Building, Chicago.

J. H. TAYLOR Stationery.

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of

Notions, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER. Subscriptions received for all newspapers and periodicals.

At the Post-Office, MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, M. T., Jan. 1, 1877.

J. B. Finch. D. F. McMillen.

FINCH & McMILLEN, BLACKSMITHS & WHEELWRIGHTS, BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

HAVING formed a co-partnership in the above business, we are prepared to do all kind of work in our line, such as Blacksmithing. All work guaranteed, and prices as low as good work can be obtained. Give us a call at the old stand of J. B. Finch on Main street.

FINCH & McMILLEN, BOZEMAN, M. T., Jan. 15, 1877.

Jamestown by a great mob, the cars broken up and the troops injured.

Last the train was thrown from the track, and many soldiers were badly injured. Over 100 rioters were arrested. Latest news indicates subsidence of the strikes.

Dealer in General

MERCHANDISE and Freighter,

Corner Main and Roseman Streets, Bozeman, Montana

AGENT FOR

P. R. Clark's Express and Stage Lines; The Diamond R Forwarding Line; Coan & Ten Broeck's Carriages and Baggies (the only reliable carriage for the mountains); and for T. C. Power & Co.'s Agricultural Implements.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK

Always on hand, and sales made at the Lowest Living Margins.

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES, Tobacco and Cigars,

Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HARDWARE, The Largest and Best Selected Stock

—OF— DRY GOODS

Ever brought to this market, A FULL LINE OF LADIES' TRIMMINGS AND FURNISHING GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Terms cash, or such exchange as can be readily converted into cash. [6-351]

Lester S. Willson,

SPEITH & KRUG, BOZEMAN, M. T.,

Keep constantly on hand a bountiful supply of

ANo 1 Lager Beer

For sale in

Quantities to suit Purchasers.

The trade supplied on reasonable terms.

We would especially call the attention of families and others to the unrivalled facilities at our

GRIST MILL

For furnishing all kinds of

Feed, Mash, &c.

at prices to suit the times.

A. Lamme, J. S. 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

Outlery, and all kinds of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

In fact, everything used by

The Farmer, Miner and Mechanic, 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.

Oash Paid For

Hides, Robes and Fur

WALTER COOPER

LESTER S. WILLSON, STRASBURGER & SPERLING

(SUCCESSOR TO RICH & WILLSON.)

Agents for Singer and Howe Sewing Machines.

Cash Paid for all kinds of Hides and Furs. All kind of Produce Taken in Exchange.

DEALERS IN FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TIN-WARE, &c.,

Bozeman, M. T., February 8, 1877.

WALTER COOPER,

[Brick Block, Bozeman, M. T.]

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALER IN—

RIFLES,

BRECH LOADING SHOT GUNS COLT'S AND SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS, MEAD'S PAT. EXPLOSIVE BULLETS, POCKET AND BELT CUTLERY, FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE.

Loose and Fixed Ammunition of Every Description, Giant Powder, Block Blasting Powder and Fuse.

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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.

Oash Paid For

Hides, Robes and Fur

WALTER COOPER

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