

THE AVANT COURIER

The Pioneer Paper of Eastern Montana.

MATT. W. ALDERSON, Editor. THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1877.

The News.

Delegate Maglinski left Helena on Monday for Washington. The annual session of the Presbytery of Montana will be held at Helena on Friday, Oct. 5th. The District Court for Gallatin County will commence in Bozeman on the fourth Monday in October. Ex-Minister Washburne has left Paris for home. He brings with him a good record of his ministerial career. A. Fuller bought the land privileges at the Territorial Fair for \$1,150. The fruit privilege was sold to Morris Bros. for \$50. The Corinne Record says the freight forwarding business is again becoming lively, and will continue brisk until late in the fall. The water in the Yellowstone is very low. Captain Grant March's steamer "Rosebud," continues to run, taking light catches. The recent speech of Secretary Sherman in Ohio is being distributed quite extensively by friends and admirers of that distinguished gentleman. Lieut. Van Orsdel, with a small detachment, has gone to the Big Hole battlefield, for the purpose of removing the body of Capt. Logan to Fort Shaw. Ex-Naval Pay Inspector Spaulding, indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury at San Francisco, has been released on bail. George M. Finney remains in jail. Secretary Everts has rented a house in Washington, together with his furniture, silver and china, for all of which he pays \$5,000 per year. His salary is \$10,000 per year. The War Department's official dispatch from San Carlos says the chief Victory and Lion, with two hundred and fifty Warm Spring Indians have left their reservation. General Butler is credited with the intention to bring up the Louisiana settlement and all matters connected with the Foster-Matthews letters, at the special session of Congress. The Indian Investigating Commission, which has been at work for over three months, has taken a recess, and will have the testimony already taken printed before resuming its labors. The Nineteenth Judicial Circuit Court of California, granted the application of Mrs. Flora M. Finney, for an order forbidding George M. Finney from visiting or speaking to, or in anywise interfering with her. New York importers and jobbers say an unusually heavy trade has set in. A leading importer states that the purchases of silk velvets and the finer grades of woolen dress goods have been and still are unexpectedly large. Estimates for the support of the army for the present fiscal year have been prepared by the War Department and sent to the Treasury Department, which will transmit them to Congress at the next session. These are the only estimates to be sent in. Mr. Shively says, and amid all the bitterness of feeling against the Nez Perces it should be recorded to their credit, that Mrs. Cowan and Miss Carpenter were "treated with all respect and protection from all harm" during their captivity among the Indians. Assistant Secretary Seward says there is no truth in the statements published Monday to the effect that the state department had received dispatches from Mexico representing that a belligerent feeling existed in the Mexican capital among government officials toward the United States. Mr. W. W. Martin starts to-day for Montana with two thousand sheep, which he purchased from Hon. John Halle, Mr. Martin is well pleased with his purchase, and considers himself the fortunate owner of the best lot of sheep ever taken to Montana.—Idaho Statesman, 6th inst. Washington advises says that despite the favorable daily reports of Senator Morton's condition, there is good reason to consider it very precarious. At times he appears decidedly better, but on the whole there are no reliable evidences of substantial improvement. Like Alexander Stephens, his wonderful vitality may enable him again to resume his public duties, but his death at any hour need occasion no surprise. The officers of the army stationed at Atlanta have raised a fund sufficient to purchase the plot of ground upon which Gen. McPherson was killed. The spot has been marked with a Parrott gun firmly set in the ground, and the lot has been inclosed with a substantial iron fence. The trees which grow in the plot still bear marks of shot. The officers who have been thus thoughtful are Generals Ruger, McKee and Bell; Colonel Chandler, Rochester and Vedler, and Major McGinnis. Ex-Surveyor General A. J. Smith was removed, not because of charges brought against him by other parties, but upon his own admission that he had employed his wife, M. K. Smith, as a clerk, with a salary of \$125 per month, and that she had been absent upon leave with her friends in the East for over six months, meanwhile drawing the above salary, and that on his pay-rolls and accounts he carried her simply with her initials, not indicating that she had any family connection with him, thus defrauding the department and the accounting officers as to the real state of the case. The Northern Pacific Railroad, which broke the back of Jay Cooke & Co., and hastened the financial crisis under which the country has suffered ever since, is itself doing well. The eastern and western sections, built 555 miles, are in good order, and last year gave net earnings of \$300,000. The country along the line is being rapidly settled, and lands of corporations are sold for cash, or exchanged for bonds of the corporation. With increased business, the road must be completed at no distant day. Boston and New England have an interest in this enterprise. The whole road, from Lake Superior to the Pacific, will be built as soon as Boston can run a road through the Hoosac tunnel to Lake Superior to meet it; and that is exactly what Boston needs.—Nashua Herald. The Bismarck Tribune gives a list of thirty-seven boats which have been operating in the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone sections this season. In conclusion the Tribune says: We give the above list of steamers that the outside world may know what is being done at the "Far West City" in the way of commerce. These steamers have been employed between this port and the head of navigation upon the Missouri river, at Fort Benton, Montana, also navigating the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers, a distance of about seven hundred miles. Our commerce has gradually increased each year since the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad to this city.

The Indian War!

LATEST FROM STURGIS.

His Soldiers Living on Mule Meat Straight.

THE TIMES CONTROVERSY.

In the Times of the 23rd ult. the editor says, in speaking of Rev. W. Alderson, that he finished "his official career by publishing a willfully false statement in the Helena Herald that Sitting Bull and his band were quiet and peaceable, and just turning to the Agency from a buffalo hunt." \* \* \* "Tis false statement, we expressed, and, as a matter of course, increased the Rev. Mr. Alderson's displeasure." In the COURIER of the 13th inst., we said: "The Times editor must either produce the letter he states was published in the Helena Herald, or the signature of W. Alderson, stating that 'Sitting Bull and his band' were quiet and peaceable and just returning to the Agency from a buffalo hunt." \* \* \* "The main camp of hunters number from 3,000 to 4,000. All have remained contentedly on their reservation during the winter, and have behaved well." I am fearfully sick and heartily tired of this entire business, and anxious to return to my former home and "stamping ground" in the settlements of Montana, where I may reasonably hope to accomplish something, by persevering efforts. Yours, truly, W. M. W. ALDERSON. A few words in explanation to those not familiar with the Sioux Agencies may not be amiss. There are several Sioux Agencies in Dakota, and but one in Montana. The Sioux reservation in Montana is north of the Missouri river, and all Sioux not remaining on this reservation have been considered hostile and were not allowed to draw rations or annuities from the Government. Sitting Bull and his band belonged to this class, he never having made a treaty with the Government or remained on the reservation, and never drew a ration or a blanket at the Fort Peck Agency while Alderson was Agent. The Times states that Rev. Alderson, for nearly 17 months, has remained silent about an article headed "Pisomortox," which appeared in the Times, "thus admitting the facts; and not, until recently, has he had the check or apology to deny it." The Times has also stated that this article was the one which "incurred the Rev. Mr. Alderson's displeasure." In reply to this we will state that up to the time Rev. Alderson took charge of the COURIER he had refused to take or read the Times. He knew the Times editor when he was running the Rocky Mountain Gazette, and when he published in that paper a villainous lie against Rev. Alderson—furnished him by a Missouri river man for publication. This man, Alderson in crime of the present Times editor, clipped the article, and, writing comments on a letter below the clipped article, sent it East to prevent the confirmation of Rev. Alderson as U. S. Indian Agent at Fort Peck. What was the result? The paper was returned to Alderson for an answer, and what could he say? Why, all he had to do in order to refute the villainous article and accompanying letter, was to send on a corrupt letter which this Times editor's confederate had sent to one of Alderson's employes. This Missouri river man knew Alderson, and knew just how he was not for sale. He therefore wrote to one of his employes a proposition to defraud the Government. Alderson, not having read the article, of course, could not have answered it, and we doubt very much that he would have answered it if he had read it, considering that his life in this community, was a sufficient answer to anything the Times might say against him. The person who has "had the check or apology" to expose the Times' lies against Rev. Alderson is none other than the editor of the COURIER. We were taught, and have always tried, to respect old age, but we can never love a lack of principle, whether it is exhibited in an old or young person, and especially in one who is supposed to represent the community in which he lives. We now close the controversy, humbly acknowledging that in the limited time at our disposal, we cannot answer all the lies that appear in the Times, for like the "jointed snake" we read about in our school books, you hit him a lick, when he lies into a dozen times, you leave him to pursue his way with poisonous fangs as before. Yes, as we said before, we close the controversy here, knowing that anything said against the publishers of the COURIER is a community matter, they have lived in our day, and continue to live, a life that every day gives the lie to the villainous charges of that editor who is so far gone as to be beyond reformation or redemption, and whose smallest crime has been the constant and persistent vilification of the best citizens of the Territory—an editor who, only last year, when he had his gun loaded with filth and slime, and he made the muzzle sold himself out body and soul, he never had any to sell, to what he was pleased to call a member of the "Indian Ring," for less than forty dollars. Yes, he spiked his own gun and has kept it spiked to this day. Less than forty dollars! Just think of it! It was his own price! All he asked! Yes, just think of it! A human being who claims to be a man, and who has "spent a life-time in journalism," sells out for less than the paltry sum of forty dollars! Less than one dollar a year! For his editorial career!

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Markets.—Fruits, Vegetables and their Prices.—The Labor Question.—Workingmen's Association.—Senator Morton and Son.—Preparations for Next Winter's Campaigns.—Etc., etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1877. The most attractive places in the city just now are the markets. Fruits, flowers and vegetables are in their prime, and they have not been so plenty, luscious and inexpensive for many years. One can live in Washington this season for the merest trifle, as far as eating goes, and set a table fit for a king notwithstanding. Potatoes sell for just half last year's price, tomatoes are 25 cts. a bushel, peaches, 50 to 75 cts., grapes 5 cts. a pound, pears, apples, plums, etc., etc., correspondingly cheap. Housewives are taking advantage of it, as the appetizing odor that greets one from open basements and kitchen windows gives evidence, and are laying in stores of goodies, in the line of pickles and preserves for winter use. We hear from various quarters that Congressmen are getting ready to seriously consider the labor question this fall and winter. It is high time something must be done for the neighboring city of Bozeman, families in our land before the cold weather comes upon them, or the suffering and death will be inevitable. There are over four million men in the United States for whom there is no employment. If half of them would go to farming, their productions would furnish work for the other half; and there is plenty of good land for this. It is difficult to see why poor people are being neglected, and no money, flock into cities, but such is the fact. Surely poor people are poorer there than they are in the country. A man may always get a living, if no more, of a farm; but in a city he can, in these days, find absolutely nothing to do, and he must necessarily grow poorer and poorer till public charity provides for him. Happily, laboring men in several places are beginning to take a common-sense view of these matters. Some of the workingmen are making a movement to obtain bread that will surely bring it. They have formed an association to emigrate to Kansas with their families and settle on the public lands in that State. The association is wholly composed of laborers, farmers, and mechanics, skilled in trades useful in the West. The movement is a most commendable one and other cities would do well to imitate it. Senator Morton, who was recently prostrated by a stroke of partial paralysis in California, is reported as slowly but surely recovering in Richmond, Indiana. His son, however, lies at last accounts, at the point of death, with no hope of recovery. The last steamer from Sitka, Alaska, where he is, delayed in starting two days in the hope of bringing definite news concerning him, but left at last before his death, and no further word can be had concerning him till the last of this month. His friends still hope he will live, but their hopes are without foundation, according to his physician's verdict. His probable death is kept carefully from his father's knowledge. There is more or less talk of a revoking by the President of his proclamation calling an extra session of Congress in October, but Cabinet members profess to have heard nothing of the matter officially. Secretary McCrary says the army appropriation must be available by November 1, at all events. People here are getting ready for the unusually brilliant season that is coming. Merchants are embellishing their warehouses; landlords are fitting up their rooms; society people are preparing richest toilets; liveries are filling up their stables with fine trappings; and all things bespeak a right lively and exciting winter. Without doubt society will be adorned by the presence among us of the most talented, educated and intellectual people in the country. Many accomplished literary men and artists are already here, and the National Capital will present unrivaled attractions the coming winter. It is fast becoming a desirable place of residence, and men of culture are finding out its advantages and taking up their abode here. WHITNEY.

THE EASTERN WAR.

A Junction of Turkish Armies.

LOSDON, September 23.—A Russian official bulletin, dated at Gorny Studen, Saturday, says: The Turks renewed the bombardment of the Shipka pass position on Friday. In the afternoon they began an assault on the right flank, but were repulsed. Then they attacked the left and centre and were likewise repulsed. The fighting lasted until night, and it is thought the attack will be renewed on Saturday. CONSTANTINOPLE, September 23.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs to the Porte to-day as follows: We advanced to the enemy's entrenchments at noon on the 21st, when a furious engagement took place, which lasted until darkness stopped the fighting. The enemy's losses were twice as great as ours. BUCHAREST, September 24.—Persons arriving from headquarters of the Czar with Delmeniosian, think the Turks will not renew the attack of Friday, but will endeavor to cut a route to Timova. Chevetk Pasha telegraphs from Orshain, September 23rd, that Hissi Pasha, commanding the convoy provision train for Osman Pasha, had arrived at Dubrick, two hours' drive from Plevna, having defeated fifteen battalions of Russians on the way. Osman Pasha has been requested to make a sortie to establish a junction with this force. A Russian dispatch admits the loss in Shipka pass, September the 17th, of 21 officers and one thousand men killed and wounded. CONSTANTINOPLE, September 23.—The commanding officer of the Russian fleet, Admiral Pore, has not yet replied to the Greek note protesting against the restrictions on the vessels entering the Gulf of Artribul. It is thought that it will refuse compliance with the Greek demands and that diplomatic difficulty with England will ensue. Italy has sent a note to the Porte supporting Greece. LONDON, September 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Austrians are negotiating a city treaty with the Sultan, is reported to have spoken of the probability of Austrian mediation and to have urged the greatest moderation on the part of the Sultan, pointing out the necessity of saving Russia's amour propre, because Germany would not be indifferent to Russian humiliation. CONSTANTINOPLE, September 23.—Repeated orders have gone from the Porte that Geshoffs shall be brought to Constantinople, but it is feared that the military authorities will not obey, and that he will be executed. The Coolie Question. NEW YORK, September 23.—The World's Washington special says: A letter received from a public man on the Pacific coast says that the Pacific coast delegation will urge up to Congress, at the coming session, the great necessity of some legislation on the Chinese question. The report of the joint commission of Congress on this subject was not even considered in the last session, owing to the overshadowing interest in the Presidential contest. A permanent Chinese embassy and a Chinese consular corps at San Francisco will soon be established, it is said, and will contribute to a solution of the existing difficulties. There is still a great deal of trouble between the Californians and Sonorians. Both parties living on the border are at the mercy of desperadoes. Some property is destroyed almost every day, and occasionally some person is murdered. The grain crop in Nebraska this year is a magnificent one. Corn will yield from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre; wheat, 22; barley, 25 to 50, and oats 30 to 75.

Blacksmith!

J. B. FINCH, (Successor to Finck & McMillen.)

Can still be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

CARRIAGE WORK and general Blacksmithing.

All work guaranteed. Prices as low as good work can be obtained at any other place. Give him a call at his old stand on Main street. 64 1/2

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We are also prepared to give TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

on either of the above named cities. Collections entrusted to our care will receive immediate attention, and will be remitted for promptly when desired, by exchange on New York or otherwise.

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THE EASTERN MONTANA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Announce to the public that the company is now organized upon a fair and permanent basis. All laws and regulations concerning stock, stock books, etc., have been prepared, and the company is now open for business. (See prospectus for full particulars.)

THE MINES, which are located on Clark's Fork, are shown by developments to be the best and richest in the country.

A road to the mines will be opened in a short time from the Crow Agency, a distance of only forty miles, which will enable us to make connection with the Yellowstone route, putting the nearest market (wagon transportation) than any other mines in the Territory. The company now offer for sale.

1000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH

At the nominal sum of \$10 each, for working purposes, the company believing that this is the best way to secure a working capital, rather than making assessments which, as a general thing, become burdensome. This is a rare opportunity for

Safe and Permanent Investment

Only 1,000 Shares to be Sold!

Apply to or address either of the trustees or the undersigned at Bozeman, Montana. J. D. McCAMAN, Sec'y. Bozeman, January 29, 1877.

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STRASBURGER & SPERLING

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 kind of Produce Taken in Exchange.

Agents for Singer and Howe Sewing Machines.

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

WALTER COOPER, (Brick Block, Bozeman, Montana.)

Wholesale and Retail

Job Department

Low Prices

HOWE SEWING MACHINES!

My stock of Sewing 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.

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And the Only Responsible in Gallatin County.

The Large AND Best Paper

For the Money IN THE TERRITORY

Just Enlarge and IMPROVE

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