

News and Comments.

King Humboldt recently paid a visit to General Garibaldi.

The army appropriation bill passed the House on the 5th inst.

San Francisco, April 7.—The Consolidated Virginia declares a dividend of 50 cents.

Up to the 10th inst. the Army Appropriation bill was still hanging fire in the Senate.

Milwaukee was visited by a destructive fire on the 24th inst. The loss is placed at \$100,000.

London, April 10.—Ten thousand striking miners at Shadlow's Hill vote no surrender.

The roads leading west have refused the emigrant rates to Denver to \$23, a reduction of \$10.

At Kevokk, the entire Republican ticket was elected with the exception of one Greenback Alderman.

It is reported that nearly three thousand negroes have gone through to Kansas from the South since the tiger began.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria welcoming her to Italy, and expressing good wishes for her welfare.

Chief Justice Carter denied the motion for a new trial in the Oliver-Cameron case. So Madam Oliver considers herself out and injured.

It is reported that Governor Seymour will not, under any circumstances whatever, consent to become a candidate for any public office.

Madrid, April 8.—A terrible epidemic fever is raging in Cuba Blanca, Mexico, among both natives and Europeans. Business is at a stand still.

Ottawa, April 8.—It is reported that the government stores there, not from any rebellious design, but probably from hunger.

The Tribune says President Hayes will not after all go to the Pacific coast during the coming summer, and says he expects to pass most of the summer in Washington.

The decision of two-thirds of the fifteen at Durham, Eng., to strike against a reduction of wages will have the effect of stopping nearly ninety pits, throwing idle 25,000 leavers.

It was seen that the whole Vanderbilt will case is settled. Cornelius J. gets his million, out of which he pays the Greedy family \$38,000—money borrowed from Horace Greedy.

New York, April 9.—The World's Fair Ways committee, in an interview with Hendricks, said the latter declared that he will not accept the second place on the ticket again.

The bill allowing homesteaders to take 160 acres of land from even sections within in railroad lands passed both houses of Congress, was signed by the President and is now the law of the land.

Washington, April 9.—The House, by a vote of 130 to 100, adopted a proposition to allow financial measures to be reported from the Banking and Currency, Ways and Means, and Coinage committees.

Little Rock, Ark., April 7.—Six prisoners in the county jail made their escape yesterday afternoon. They sawed the bars of the cage and seized the turkey and then disappeared and locked him in.

The Denver and Rio Grande company have just made arrangements with a syndicate of capitalists for the capital necessary to extend its lines to Leadville, down the Rio Grande and into San Juan.

In the municipal election held at Council Bluffs on the 7th inst. the Republicans elected the Marshal and Treasurer, and the Democrats the Mayor, Recorder, Assessor and three or four Aldermen.

Chicago, April 7.—Rev. Arthur Swazey to-night slighted with a powerful telescope Brocken's comet. Its declination was 29 deg. 58 min., and its right ascension about three hours and forty-five minutes.

B. F. Jones, the newly-elected United States Senator from Louisiana, will be the third candidate who has occupied a seat in the forum. The others were David Yulee, of Florida, and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Early on the morning of the 5th a big fire occurred in Philadelphia on the northeast corner of Crown and Race streets. The entire building, which cost \$220,000, together with all its contents, was destroyed.

A National Immigration Aid Society has been formed in Washington. Its object is the regulation of immigration from the South to the West. Senator Windom was appointed President of its executive committee.

The Canadians don't take kindly to royal rule. The conservative politicians declare that they "prefer annexation to the United States to the regime of an English ship and Downing street in London as the responsible government of the Canada."

Wichita, (Ks.) April 8.—Reliable news has been received that the Cheyennes are on the war-path. They broke away from camp and started in the direction of Western Kansas. Agent Mills and an army officer who went to reconnoitre were ordered to leave.

New York, April 9.—A Washington special to the evening papers says: The President and Secretary of War have not yet decided what to do with the decision of the Board in the Porter case, but will probably send it to Congress without recommendation.

A PLAIN TALK WITH THE BUTTER MAKERS OF GALLATIN COUNTY.

We have often wondered—no, doubt, have many others—why so many of our farmers and dairymen, or their wives and daughters, do not make better butter.

It is safe to say that fully two-thirds of the butter brought to the Bozeman market is unfit to eat or set on a decent table.

We are aware, in making this statement, that we are stepping on extremely sensitive ground, and that we are liable to have volcanic eruptions of our emotions around our ears any moment.

It is during to utter such an insinuation; but, regardless of consequences, for the benefit of consumers as well as in the interests of producers, themselves, we repeat that two-thirds of the so-called butter brought into this market is unfit for use and hardly deserves the significant name of "cow-grease."

When it is taken into consideration that, as a general rule, Montana dairy cows are usually healthy and that, having an abundance of sweet and nutritious pasturage, pure water and a mild climate, they produce at least average milk and butter qualities, and that all the conditions of water and climate being so remarkably favorable to dairy operations, it is really a matter of surprise that any really bad or inferior butter should be produced.

Butter making, however, is an art which, like any other art or profession, requires some natural taste or adaptability, considerable study and close observation and a reasonable amount of practical application in order to become proficient therein.

We started out to state a few plain facts, but in our opinion, the greatest obstacle in the fact that almost every person or woman—who has never succeeded in extracting a sort of grease or salty substance from cow's milkings, either by her or she has arrived at *non plus ultra* or is the best butter maker in the country; and this, without the least suitable education, experience or proper knowledge of the requisite conditions of successful dairying.

Here, with such a foolish and widespread conceit as this, it is no wonder that the markets are literally flooded with butter that neither deserves the name nor the sale that it represents. If matters are as bad as we represent, the question will not doubt be asked: Why do the merchants purchase the inferior butter, and why do we as consumers buy it?

In a conversation with this Chief the other day, he expressed himself strongly in opposition to the recent order of the Interior Department, which requires him and his people to go to Fort Hall for permanent settlement. He says Fort Hall is not a good place for the Indians, that the Indians there are bad and will get him and his people into trouble, that he has never had any trouble with the whites, and he wants to live and die with them.

Having never done anything to make him ashamed or afraid, he says: "I am just like a white man. I can buy down at night without fear and sleep soundly, just like a white man. If I go to Fort Hall and those bad Indians get my children, I shall have no more quiet peace, and I shall not sleep soundly as I do now. I don't want to go to Fort Hall. If I go and get annuities I will come back. If I don't get annuities I will come back. Like the people of Virginia City and the people of Bozeman, and I would like to go over to the Yellowstone and hunt every year and get such things as we need for food and clothing, etc."

We learn that the authorities at Washington have requested General Brislin not to insist upon Ten Day's going to Fort Hall if he positively refuses to go. We think, however, he has finally consented to go, and that he will be accompanied by his wife and children.

General Brislin, who has been detailed to accompany the Chief and his band to the camp of the Indians, is a man of high character and ability, and we think he will do all in his power to make the trip successful.

Now, we do not want any of our good farmers to be misled by the "good" talk of the foregoing plain, and we have good reason to believe, fair statement of the case. We make no sweeping statements nor personal allusions. There are a few very excellent butter-makers; to their credit be it said—in almost every community there is not an exception to the general rule, but that a large majority of the so-called butter-makers in Gallatin county know nothing whatever about the business, and have no commendable ambition to learn, is apparent from the fact that for years the principal town in the best agricultural and grazing county in the Territory has been flooded with a vile product called butter, which has been condemned as wholesome and wholly unfit for the table or culinary purposes in any properly regulated market.

There are proper incentives to excellence in every art, profession or department of labor, we care not how humble or apparently trifling, if legitimate and useful, the occupation may be. The person who makes a sack of choice or extra flour, produces a roll of sweet, fresh, "gilt-edged" butter is justly entitled to recognition as a public benefactor. The morals of a family and community are as sensibly affected by what they eat and drink as by their general health. It is notorious that persons who subsist on coarse, badly-prepared and unwholesome food are, as a general rule, coarse, rude and vicious, restless under wholesome restraint and lawless when opportunity offers. Such a mode of living, when from choice, of course, suggests a general downward tendency in other important habits of life, such as neglect of general health, disregard of personal appearance and loss of self-respect, all of which are extremely demoralizing in their tendency and induce only to a vicious life. "Cleanliness is next to godliness" is an important adage, the truth and force of which we are able to undertake.

Of this art of butter-making we should like to see the farmers' and dairymen's wives and daughters of Gallatin county excel. There is no good reason why they should not. It is an important industry now and it is capable of astonishing expansion and vastly increased profit under improved management. If good butter was the rule instead of the exception, the demand for it and its consequent value would steadily increase with the population and instead of its being a "drug" on the market, as at present, it would become an indispensable luxury on every bachelor's side-board as well as on the table of every well-regulated family.

In closing, we call special attention to the article on Butter Making on the fourth page of this issue, and commend to the careful consideration of all those who feel that they are not too old to learn. The directions it contains will be found generally adapted to this portion of the country except, perhaps, to the temperature at which milk and cream should be kept. In this article and *various* others we have found it necessary to keep milk and cream a few degrees below the temperature mentioned in the article—say 3 to 4 degrees. If you would make good butter, get a thermometer and be scrupulously attentive to all the minute details suggested in the article. It will pay you to do it. We may at some future time give to the readers of the Avant our Montana methods of making butter.

TEN DOY AND HIS BAND.

On Thursday and Friday of last week Ten Doy and his straggling followers passed through town on their way from the Muschell country, where they have been spending the winter, to their old home in the Lemhi valley, Idaho.

Ten Doy is really an intelligent and keen looking Indian. Unlike most of the chiefs holding similar positions, he dispenses with the usual gaudy trappings and brilliant plumage and dresses almost as plainly and neatly as a white man.

In very many respects Ten Doy is certainly a superior Indian. His fidelity and friendship has frequently been put to the severest test, and in no instance, that we are aware of, has he disappointed the confidence reposed in him. Last Fall, when he passed through here with his people, the hostile Banacks from Fort Hall agency were infesting the Upper Yellowstone country and depriving on the property of citizens, and many had grave apprehensions that Ten Doy and his followers would join the hostiles. It is but due to say, however, that General Brislin, after an extended interview with Ten Doy, did not share in those apprehensions, so, after issuing rations and ammunition to the camp, he gave Ten Doy suitable instructions and allowed him to proceed on his way toward the Muschell.

While in camp there, the hostile Banacks came straggling in to the number of 25, so we are informed, every one of whom were arrested without ceremony or delay, by order of Ten Doy, and sent under guard of his own sons, to General Miles at Fort Keogh. Thus did Ten Doy manifest his unwavering fidelity to the whites and his friendly regard to the wishes of the military authorities.

The information that Ten Doy has been succeeded by Peggie or any other inferior aspirant appears to be entirely erroneous. Ten Doy stands at the head of his band, and there is little doubt that his followers have sufficient discernment to realize that his superior intelligence and skill as an administrator will continue to qualify and entitle him to the position.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Good News for Oregon and Washington.

The following dispatches were received at Portland recently by J. C. Ainsworth, and were published in the Oregonian. They tell their own tale and need no explanation:

Portland, March 20, 1879. The Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has ordered to-day twenty-five hundred tons of rails, to be purchased at once and shipped to Eastern Washington Territory.

Portland, March 20, 1879. The Board has ordered immediate purchase of twenty-five hundred tons of iron or steel rails, to commence building eastward from the head of navigation on the Columbia river. Expect the work begun on the Pacific side, as well as this, not to stop until the entire road is completed.

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Grant and Tilden.

Chicago, April 9.—The Tribune's New York special says: The Times has extensive correspondence from all the States in the Union, showing that there is a very great preponderance of public sentiment for Grant and Tilden as the standard bearers in 1880.

Tilden's illness. New York, April 10.—The Baltimore Gazette, Democrat organ, says: General Tilden, who called at Gramercy Park the other day found Tilden in a wretched condition. He was confined to his bed and could only speak in a low whisper. His right side is paralyzed, and he has lost the use of his left eye and is unable to take any solid food whatever. The story was subsequently denied.

Soldiers Killed by Indians. Deadwood, April 8.—A party of seven Indian attacked Sergeant Kennedy, late signal observer at Leadwood, and a private soldier named Bader, of the 2nd Cavalry. The two men were eating lunch at Mizpah, 45 miles from Fort Keogh, their destination, when they were fired upon. Bader was instantly killed and Kennedy badly wounded. The latter crawled into the bush and kept the Indians off with his six-shooter until assistance arrived. Bader's scalp, Kennedy will probably recover.

The Planters Using Force. New York, April 9.—The planters of the South are resorting to force to stop the wholesale migration, committees appointed by the planters notifying captains not to take away the colored people; but the captains, eager to swell the profits of their trips, leave of them paying any attention to the planters' notices. The governor of the committee's shot guns. Thus far all attempts to check the movement have only increased it.

Cruel Treatment of Prisoners—Barbary Affairs. London, April 9.—Reports come from Kieff that the political prisoners are most cruelly treated. Many have been shot while attempting to escape. The governor of the prison had received a decoration, General Ignatieff, Count Schouvaloff and General Adlerberg have received threatening letters.

A dispatch from Ragon says: The Burmese government wishes for peace, but large numbers of Burmese soldiers are moving towards Loughloo, the garrison of which has not been evacuated.

Terrible Tragedy. Chicago, April 7.—The Inter-Ocean's Marshalltown, Iowa, special says: A terrible double tragedy occurred at Gifford, a small station on the Iowa Central railroad, John Bell, the station agent, 19 years old, deliberately shot Miss Robbins, his lady friend, through the heart twice, then telegraphed for the railroad officials to send another operator, as he was going to kill himself. Shortly after he fired two shots into his abdomen, and is now in a dying condition. The girl was a most estimable daughter of a prominent merchant. No cause is assigned.

Lost Stowaway. New York, April 8.—The steamer Surbiton, whose supposed loss was telegraphed, sailed from this port for Rotterdam, February 18th, with a cargo of general merchandise, valued at about \$100,000. She was three-fourths full of passengers, and passengers, was commanded by Capt. J. A. Abbott and had a crew of 25 persons. The Surbiton was an iron, screw steamer, she was built at Newcastle, England, in 1877, and was owned by Watts, Milburn & Co., London. She is fully insured for \$125,000.

South Africa—Another British Force Overwhelmed and Slain. Cape Town, March 25, via Cape St. Vincent, April 8.—A convey of supplies proceeding from Derby to Lunenburg, escorted by 104 men of the 18th regiment, was attacked at daybreak, March 12, on the banks of the Orange river by 1000 Boer men, the British were under arms, but were overwhelmed by the enormously superior force of the enemy. Captain Morarity and forty men killed and twenty missing. The fate of the wagon drivers is unknown. Lieut. Harwood with 40 men succeeded in reaching Lunenburg. One hundred and fifty men of the 18th regiment subsequently proceeded to the scene of the fighting and recovered a quantity of rocks and ammunition and buried the dead. Two wagons containing supplies were lost.

A relief column for Ekowe will start March 20th. A party of volunteers have taken the battle field of Isandahla, and found that the Zulus had had 100 wagons there, but had removed the guns and ammunition.

Pneumatic tubes have recently been laid in New York city connecting the Eastern Union Telegraph and Associated Press with the following leading newspapers whose offices are adjacent, viz: Tribune, Herald, World, Sun and State Zeitung. Each journal pays \$1,000 towards the expense of the tubes, the telegraph company doing the rest.

The town and municipal elections recently held in Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois generally resulted favorable to the Republicans. A telegram from Chicago, 8th inst., says: Returns from the smaller towns and cities in the Western States where elections were held yesterday show almost universal Republican gains and some sweeping and creditable victories.

"I like my mother," said Billy Bickers to his Sunday School teacher, "like everything, but when she makes me set in the house and trot the hen all the time, when a hand-organ with a monkey is over the Gladders," it makes me spunky 'n' cross, 'n' I forgets that it's bad to wish 'n' an ortun, so I could skate away and git to be a pirate, with long whiskers and red boots."

A little three-year-old in Iowa, who observed her grandfather writing a postal card, requested that she might be allowed to write a letter. Upon being asked if a postal card wouldn't answer her purpose, she replied: "No, sir! I want paper and 'velop; I don't want my letter to go bare-headed."

The plater mining season about Butte began last Saturday when water was turned into the lower shaft, and work commenced on the claims of Messrs. John Noyes, A. W. Bernard, and others below town. The abundant snowfall of the last winter has insured a bountiful water supply in gulches supplied from the melting snow, while the very hot weather of last week promised an early setting in of the spring rains, when the shorter gulches in the open country will also receive their share.—Miner, 8th inst.

A little girl was visiting the country, and for the first time witnessed the operation of milking. Watching the proceeding intently for a while, she suggested the cow minutely, and then launched the poser: "Where do they put it in?"

STILL LATER. Letters from Mrs. Kenyon, wife of the deceased, and also from his mother and sister, have been received, in which it is stated that Frank had died on board the steamer, and that the body was buried in Indiana, for burial.—New North-West.

Montana Condensed. By the adoption of the charter as passed by the Eleventh Legislative session, Butte is now an incorporated city.

John T. Moore, of Smith river, sold his herd of thirty-three dairy cows, last week, to a gentleman from Tongue river, for \$900.—Husbandman.

The Folsom Brothers have just sold their ranch to C. C. Stubbs for \$1,000. They intend moving to the Black Hills this spring.—Husbandman.

Our country fathers having taken a view of Smith river, selected White Sulphur Springs as the point for the new county seat.—Husbandman.

The building of a new school house and the prospect of having a good school, has given quite an impetus to Whites Sulphur Springs district.—Husbandman.

S. S. District Attorney Anderson has resigned, and expects to be relieved in time to leave for Illinois the latter part of this month. He is disappointed in the emoluments of the office.

The express business of Montana having passed from Wells, Fargo & Co. to the Union Pacific authorities, most of the old office agents under W. F. & Co. will have to give way to new hands.

W. Rowe, Supt. of the Benton stage line, last week fully stocked the route between Benton and Helena and will run a daily line of coaches on the line, commencing the first of this week.

A shooting affair came off in the Missouri valley, recently, between Mr. Nolan on one hand and Powers and Geary on the other. Eighteen shots, it is said, were exchanged. Nobody hurt.

A child belonging to George Hammond was burned to death on Sunday, during the absence of its parents and while alone in the house. The accident was caused by the child playing with matches.—Record.

The reward of \$100 offered by the county has not yet led to the discovery of the body of Patrick Farrell, the murdered soldier, but it is confidently believed that some one of the up-river steamers will find the remains and bring them to Benton.—Record.

Messrs. Gerwell & Row, of Duck creek, bought Mr. Rowley's interest in the Benton mine this week, for \$1,000. A new tunnel has been started, and the new development is 180 feet below the one run last summer.—Husbandman.

Ten of the substantial tax-payers of Meagher county, opposed to the removal of the county seat to the White Sulphur Springs, came out in a card in the Husbandman and offer to furnish a court room in Diamond City rent free for five years.

A correspondent writes us from Sterling that there are quiet here at present, but the outlook, both for Pony and Red Bluff, is most encouraging. The Red Bluff mill is running, and the Malloy mill, at Pony, will start up next week. C. H. Peck has started a branch store at Red Bluff.—Madisonian.

Good News for Oregon and Washington.