# The New North-West,

MILLS & KESSLER, PROPRIETORS

*Letters for publication, containing news of general interest, are solicited from all the camps. In all cases the writer's name must accompany the letter. We will* NOT *publish anonymous letters. Where personalities are used they will not be published except over the name of the writer, and perhaps not then.*


—The *Courier-Journal* opposes the reduction of General Sherman's salary. It says it is now, with all commutations, only about $18,000, "with little or no stealage."

—Fort, of Illinois, has introduced a bill disestablishing Wyoming, Idaho and Dakota, and attaching their fragmentary remains to Oregon, Utah, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado and Montana.

"Hold the Fort."

—Blaine says it is the Great Unknown he fears—not anybody now in the field. The "Air drawn dagger," second edition, is full of evil portent to him. What will the "requested" Montana Delegates do about it?

—We give a sensational telegram on the outside with astounding disclosures criminating Grant, made by ex-Attorney-General Landaulet Williams. There is nothing in the telegraphic report necessarily implicating the President in anything improper, but if there was rascality going on we venture Williams was in it as far as he could get.

—"Senex," in the Bozeman *Times*, sees the only way Montana can adjust its railroad differences, in a division of the Territory. A good many others appear to think the differences will adjust themselves by addition and multiplication. Utah, for instance, never had a railroad until it became absolutely necessary to import Soothing Syrup and now they have more railroads than money.

—The *Herald* publishes the Washington rumor that there is a movement on foot to turn the Yellowstone National Park over to the War Department. So mote it be. It will be an efficient auxiliary either for offensive or defensive operations and an expedition accompanied by a company of geysers, a battalion of three or four hot springs and a section of the Yellowstone Cañon will be invincible by friend or foe.

—English and Eastern papers intimate that several large English companies are looking to the United States with a view to investing in mines or manufacturies. One firm with $25,000,000 invested in iron manufacturies in England contemplate starting a branch in Tennessee; another party of capitalists and scientific gentlemen propose investigating our western mines with a view to investing, and one of the large Sheffield concerns contemplates transferring to America. It is good capital.

—There's a tall, gray-haired man with a high forehead and weak eyes, locked up in one of the small dens at the top of the New York *Tribune* tower, who, hour after hour, runs his tapering fingers nervously through his locks, knits his brow as if struggling to seize some fleeting thought, paces wildly up and down the apartment, and exclaims, "Oh, how in thunder shall I begin?" It is Bayard Taylor, at work on the Centennial poem.—*Herald*, 25*th*.

That wont do. Bayard Taylor isn't one of the gray haired kind, and as to his being tall and weak eyed, he has about the general density, stoutness and height of the average of the Fisk Brothers of the *Herald*. We hope he will give us something as beautiful as his *Possession* and as fervent as

—A letter received here yesterday from a gentleman at Custer City, who left Helena for the Black Hills about the 10th of February, says: The miners are all leaving here for the Big Horn. I don't mean by this that the emigrants from the States are going there, but the old miners. Within the last two weeks over two hundred have left for the Rosebud river. Several old Montanians claim that the finest placers in the world are to be found there. The Indians are not troublesome now, and they think they can go through in safety. A party of twenty will leave here for the Big Horn about the 12th of April, and I shall go with them. I am satisfied that the Black Hills is the biggest humbug of the age.—*Independent*, 20*th*.

—The New York *Herald*, which is always generous in its amount of advice to President Grant, very kindly furnishes him with the following Centennial list of available men who would honorably represent this country at the Court of St. James. The President might do worse than to appoint one of them:

George William Curtis, of New York.
Edwin D. Morgan, of New York.
Cyrus W. Field, of New York.
William Cullen Bryant, of New York.
Andrew D. White, of New York.
Peter Cooper, of New York.
H. W. Longfellow, of Massachusetts.
Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts.
J. R. Lowell, of Massachusetts.
R. W. Emerson, of Massachusetts.
James G. Blaine, of Maine.
Murat Halstead, of Ohio.
Henry C. Carey, of Pennsylvania.

—From present indications a well settled route from and to the States, *via* the Bozeman route cut off, will be established this year. The Gibbon expedition and the citizen expedition, and a train of ten wagons to connect with the Yellowstone steamers have gone. The Clark expedition expects to leave in a few days, and another wagon train will follow shortly, and Mr. Meyer who purchased a large number of cattle in Deer Lodge valley this winter designs driving 500 head through to the Black Hills in July. The Black Hillers are reported advancing north to Whitewood and Rosebud. The result of all this seems to indicate the old emigrant road, especially along the Yellowstone, will be well traveled this year again for the first time in ten years, and if gold is found in paying quantities there are not Sioux enough, on top of ground, to prevent the maintenance of the route. The Black Hills are too far east for big diggings—too far away from the mountains. But farther north and west may be the Eldorado, and it is all the better for Montana.

## The St. Louis Crooked Whisky Convicts.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The U. S. Circuit was densely packed this morning by spectators to hear Judge Dillon's decision in the McKee-Maguire-Avery cases. The court announced that in Maguire's case the five counts in the indictment standing against the defendant, and to which he pleaded guilty, charging him with failing to report to his superior office certain knowledge which he possessed, would be merged in one, the offense charged in each being the same, and passed sentance at a fine of $5,000, and the maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment in the County jail.

## Death.

BOSTON, April 8.—The wife of Benjamin F. Butler died this morning of cancer of the throat in the Massachusetts general hospital, where she had been taken to have an operation performed. She was about 55 years old.

## THE UTAH NORTHERN R. R.

Mr. Geo. S. Kennedy who is intimately associated with the Utah Northern Railroad is quite encouraged with the prospects of its extension to Cottonwood, 30 miles this side of Franklin this summer, and gives us the following information of its status and operations which he vouches as authentic and reliable: The road is now graded and ready for the ties and rails to a point 15 miles this side of Franklin and within 3 miles of Bear River, except a tunnel 1300 feet long, dirt work, on which as large a force of men as can be advantageously employed are now working, and which will be completed by July 1st. This tunnel was commenced last year. The approaches, heavy cuts 2,000 feet in length, were made last fall and the tunnel commenced, but the contractor did not understand timbering the tunnel and threw up the contract. It has been re-let at higher rates to a competent contractor. Fifty men are now working on the Bear River side of the tunnel and Mr. Richardson will be on the ground in person by the first of May to push the work on Bear River Cañon, the instrumental surveys and working profiles of which have been made and completed by Engineer Cleburne, of the U. P. R. R., and extended to Cottonwood, within 45 miles of Eagle Rock Bridge. The road is all paid for as far as the work is done. On its completion to Bear river in July a station will be put in, the terminus established there and Gilmer & Salisbury stage line will connect at that point. By October 1st the Road is to be completed to Cottonwood, when the stages will turn off at Corbett's and run *via* Ft. Hall to Cottonwood. The iron bridge for Bear River is now complsted in Chicago and will be shipped through as soon as the tunnel is open.

The route now surveyed is up the west side of Bear River valley ten miles, thence into Gentile (or Jack) valley which opens over into Snake River valley and comes out on the old stage road near Ft. Hall. The line is due north from Franklin to Eagle Rock Bridge, leaving Soda Springs 18 miles to the East and Port Neuf Cañon as far to the west. It saves 25 miles of the distance on the present stage route and obviates the travel of the heavy sand roads below Corbett's. When the road gets out to Cottonwood its heavy work will be past until it strikes the main range at Dry Creek, and we trust there will be no delays or stoppages beyond those noted above.

## The Demand for Rock Drills.

"A very encouraging feature of the times is the more general adoption of labor-saving machinery. The narrow margin left for profit has demonstrated that only those who can produce economically can prosper. When the pressure of hard times was first felt, and was thought to be a temporary squeeze, the owners and managers of mines felt too poor to pay the first cost of labor-saving machine; but as the impression gains ground, that working on narrow margins is to be the normal condition for the future, the question of economy of production takes precedence of the first cost, and we note in consequence a more general adoption of improved machinery and appliances. Rock drills have shared in the benefit of this progressive improvement, and we hear of large orders to several of the drill companies. One of these reports contracts for as many as twelve drills in a single day. Of these, four go to Canada, two to South America, two to Tennessee, two to Illinois, and two to Wisconsin. We also hear of a large number of drills going of several going to Mexico, where the development of the mines is progressing with greater energy, and with full success. The Diamond Rock Boring Co. also reports a growing export business during the past year, and a greatly increased home demand."

We clip the above from the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal* of April 8th. We have an idea that the subject is one of considerable interest to the quartz miners of Montana. Messrs. Kelley & Cameron we believe contemplate purchasing one to work on their Pyrenees mine at Georgetown, where they have a tunnel opening, but none as yet have been brought to Montana. From all we learn they are, where available, about to hand drilling what Little Giants are to an old fashioned hydraulic against a heavy bank. This is an age of progress and we cannot afford to lag behind in the adaptation and use of the best appliances for developing the resources of the Territory. If any of our Montana miners are conversant with the adaptabilities, work, cost and practical operation of the mechanical drills or diamond borers we would be pleased to have them give account of the same through the columns of the NEW NORTH-WEST. Our people are not slow to avail themselves of the best mechanism and appliances as soon as shown their utility and advantages, and there is too much work to be done in laying the foundations of Montana property to consume unnecessary money, time and muscle if economy, expedition and a larger success can be secured by substituting steam or compressed air for manual labor. Who can enlighten us?

## Justice, After Many Years of Waiting.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7th.—The famous domestic tragedy suit commonly known as the Newcomb case was decided to-day in favor of the plaintiff. The case is briefly this: In 1838 H. D. Newcomb married Mrs. Cornelia Read in this city, Mrs. Newcomb became insane and was put in a hospital by her husband, though never adjudged insane. In 1872 the Kentucky legislature passed a law declaring it a ground for divorce that a husband or wife is incurably insane, such insanity being hereditary and not made known at the time of the marriage. Under this act Newcomb was divorced and subsequently married and had two children. In 1874 he died, leaving a large estate, which he disposed of by will. The friends of the first wife, however, instituted suit for the property on the ground that she had never been legally divorced. The case has been in the courts over two years. The decision holds that the divorce is absolutely void, and decrees to the first wife her property rights as the widow of Newcomb. The estate is worth a million and a half. Under a statute of Kentucky the children of a second marriage are not illegitimate.

## Produce and Shipments.

From the Utah Mail.

The total production of ores from the mines of Utah during the month of March, 1876, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lead and silver ore | 14,844,902 lbs. |
| Copper | 61,000 |
| Silver bullion | $ 73,473 |

The shipments during the same month were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lead and silver ores | 873,602 lbs. |
| Copper | 21,891 |
| Silver | $73,473 |

The New York *Sun* says there are eighty members of the New York Legislature who stand ready to sell their votes to the highest bidder.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

Garden spades will soon be trumps.

Kentucky is shipping black walnut to Europe.

The trial of Babcock cost over nineteen thousand dollars.

Santa Ana, warned by the fate of Washington, has bought a monument.

It is thought the Ogden Iron Works will resume operations in a few weeks.

The Chicago *Times* says that Pendleton can never forget party ties nor railroad ties.

The latest in the form of parting salutation is: "Well, uf I don't see you agin, hello."

It was an Illinois man who sent twenty-five cents by mail, pasted on the back of a postal card.

The school teachers of Nova Scotia must be able to lift a twelve-year-old boy by the hair of the head.

A very clever woman has said, "I do not wish anybody to do anything naughty, but if they do I want to know all about it."

"I'm too poor to take a paper." If you are, you should be indicted for obtaining a family under false pretenses.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Over half a million dollars worth of rhubarb will be imported into the United States the present year. Boys will please take to the woods.

It is estimated that the world contains 200,000 steam engines, of 12,000,000 horse power, and replacing the strength of 100,000,000 men.

Senator Lewis, of California, says he will shoot the editor of the newspaper which attacks him. One George Francis Train is enough for this country.

A writer in one of the Eastern papers recommends that school-rooms be made attractive with pretty curtains, chromos and engravings, and above all with plants and hanging baskets.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is named in a Washington special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* as a prominent candidate for the second place on the Republican Presidential ticket.

Three hundred and thirty-seven American hotels were burned in 1875, and not a hotel clerk was so much as scorched. However, there is a difference between time and eternity.

Each volume of Walt Whitman's new book will contain the portrait and autograph of the author, who has done most of the manual labor of the work. It is not often that an author is his own printer, publisher and bookseller.

It is not in the United States alone that letters are misdirected and not directed at all. There were 4,400,000 letters received at the returned letter office in London last year, of which 20,000 were not addressed. One of them contained over $10,000 in bank notes.

The New York *Times* is becoming excessively non-committal on disputed points. In a recent issue, speaking of Chinese immigration, it says: "It is now estimated that in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco there are fully twenty thousand *so-called souls.*"

At the Denver city election on Monday there were 2,835 votes cast, of which Dr. Buckingham, the Democratic candidate, received a majority of 179. At Georgetown about 900 votes were polled, the Democratic candidate for police judge receiving a majority of 82.

The Philadelphia North American [illegible] that as the Atlantic States were peopled from the many countries of Europe the Pacific States are to be peopled from China, Japan, India and the South American countries. Altogether the *American* thinks that California is no place for the poor American.

Messrs. McCormick & Hardenbrook, forwarding merchants of Corinne, shipped twenty-five cars of ore from Montana directly through Ogden; a portion of which was reduced at the works of Sandy, Utah; other grades being sent to the Pennsylvania Lead Co., Mansfield, Penn.; while the milling ores from Helena were consigned to Frieburg, Germany.—*Ogden Freeman, April* 11*th*.

## CENTENNIAL NOTES.

James Atchison, an Edinburgh jeweller, will exhibit at the Centennial a show-case, which, with its contents, will be worth upward of $100,000.

The Glass dome of the Centennial Art Gallery will be lighted by 2,000 gas jets. The dome is 266 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, and will be visible at night all over Philadelphia.

The Hon. C. C. Andrews, United States Minister to Sweden, writes that Prince Oscar, the second son of the King, will visit this country during the coming summer, and be at the Philadelphia Exhibition on the Fourth of July. He is 16 years old, and a naval cadet.

The old powder magazine, or horn, as it is generally called, a circular building with pyramidal roof, from which Lord Dunmore removed the powder in 1775 to King George's war ship, which arbitrary act fired the whole colonial heart, is still standing at Williamsburg, Va.

The Centennial Commissioners have decided that they do not feel authorized to grant any space within the limits of the exhibition grounds for the erection of a building in which religious services may be conduted. The subject has been referred back to the Council of the Philadelphia Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

"Why, what nation is this?" asked an individual halting in the American Department of the Centennial Exposition. "What nation do you call this that is so behind-hand?" "Well, it might be called procrasti-nation," said the Commissioner in attendance, "but I regret to say it's America."

The Argentine Republic in the Agricultural Department will exhibit five qualities of maize or corn, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cinnamon, and other spices, and they will display 1,700 specimens of ornamental woods. There will also be an immense display of native wines, dried and preserved fruits, peaches, quinces, shaddocks, plums, grapes, raisins and citrons.

The altar of Italian marble, 14 feet wide by 20 feet high, which is to be placed on the Northern wall of the central hall of the Centennial Art Gallery, immediately behind the figure of America, which will be in the center, was shipped from Leghorn on January 5th. The work is of uncommon beauty, its panels of mosaic closely resembling painting. The whole is in fifteen cases on board the Charles Purves. The work is in imitation of Guido, Reni and others.

A number of our citizens—C. L. Clark, J. L. P. Morrill, Z. H. Daniels, Arch. Graham and others—are organizing an expedition direct for Whitewood creek, Black Hills, to go by the Yellowstone and Big Horn valleys. Persons in other parts of the Territory, wishing to go in this expedition, will have to hurry up, as it will leave Bozeman on the 25th of April.—*Bozeman Times.*

## THE RIFLE MATCH.

### A 500-Yard Match at a New Wimbledon Target and Mr. Hewin's Winner.

The friendly challenge from the Deer Lodge Rifle Team, free to all comers, for a contest at 500 yard range, took place at the Riverside Range, near Deer Lodge, on Tuesday of this week, six gentlemen from Helena and six from Deer Lodge participating. It was not, however, a team match, the prize of $50, which was merely to make the affair practical, being offered to the individual who should make the best score in 15 shots. In the 15 shots Mr. Homer Hewins and Mr. E. A. Reeves tied at 65 in a possible 75; took another single shot each, both making 5, and taking another shot Mr. Hewins won, making a "center," which counts 4, to Mr. Reeves' "inner," which counts 3, and thus winning in the best long range match that has ever taken place in the Rocky Mountains. Having thus generalized premises and results we particularize.

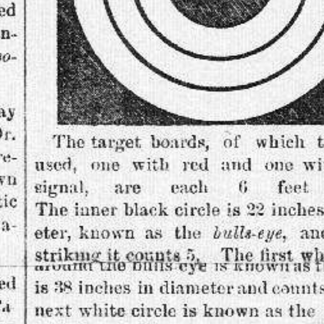
Last fall the Helena team having offered a fine Creedmoor rifle and Prize Cup in a challenge, the Deer Lodge team went over and won them. A month ago Deer Lodge returned the compliment by offering a purse of $50 for the best score in 15 shots, free to all comers. Monday, April 24, was designated as the day, and on Sunday Messrs. T. H. Clark, Homer Hewins, W. F. Wheeler, D. A. Meyendorff, E. A. Reeves and W. B. Judd, of Helena, put in appearance, and it was amicably agreed the visitors, who were unaccustomed to the grounds, should have Monday for practice, to which the day was devoted. It is to be regretted the match did not take place at that time as it was very still and a most admirable day for the purpose.

RIVERSIDE RANGE.

The range on which the Deer Lodgers practice is on the opposite side of the river from, and just below town—about ¾ of a mile distant. The targets are a little west of north from the firing point, backed up by a considerable elevation. The intervening ground is almost a dead level, with the river on the right and considerable bluffs along the entire left, to some degree protecting the line of fire from the wind. It is pronounced by all the contestants the finest 500 yard range they have seen, and is not probably excelled anywhere.

THE TARGET.

Up until the Dollymount contest last year the American, Irish and English long range rifle associations used the square target. At the succeeding match at Wimbledon the circular target with entirely different divisions was adopted instead. A diagram of what is known as the New Wimbledon 500-Yard Target, we give below:




The target boards, of which two were used, one with red and one with white signal, are each 6 feet square. The inner black circle is 22 inches in diameter, known as the *bulls-eye*, and a shot striking it counts 5. The first white circle around the bulls eye is known as the *center*, is 38 inches in diameter and counts 4. The next white circle is known as the *inner*, is 54 inches in diameter and counts 3. The next white circle is known as the *outer*, is 70 inches in diameter and counts 2. This leaves still a margin of one inch of black at the sides and at the top and bottom, but shots striking outside of the *outer* do not count. At 500 yards the bulls-eye does not look over 5 inches in diameter, and the black dividing circles are invisible to the naked eye. But beside the signal disks, the scorers had a large telescope and were enabled not only to verify the report of the markers but to keep perfect diagrams of the shots. Of these, through the skill of Mr. Eugene Stark, we are enabled to present perfect *fac similes.*

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

As preliminary to the match the following rules were adopted:

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

1—The competitors shall be equally divided between the two targets, as near as may be, and they shall fire alternate shots until all have fired.

2—One shot shall be fired at each target before the markers approach to signal the shots.

3—In case both shots are fired into the same target the person into whose target they were fired shall have choice of the shots and the one firing into the wrong target shall lose his shot.

4—No competitor shall cock his rifle until he has taken his position ready to fire.

5—A bullseye counts 5, signal white disk. A Centre counts 4, signal red disk. An Inner counts 3, signal black and white disk. An Outer counts 2, signal black disk. Shots striking the target outside of the Outer do not count.

6—If a shot be in the white but leads or cuts the bullseye, it shall count a bullseye. And if a shot be in the black ring surrounding the center, but leads or cuts into the white inside of the ring, it shall count a center, and the same rule shall apply to inners and outers.

7—Each competitor shall have two sighting and fifteen scoring shots.

THE POSITION.

The contestants in these matches, under the rifle Association rules adopted everywhere, are allowed only the natural rests of the body; the firing station is perfectly level ground; no part of the gun must touch the ground. To get the best natural rest, therefore, the marksman lies down with his feet toward the target. Having taken this preliminary position there are several minor positions, only two of which were used in the Deer Lodge match.

Messrs. Clark, Hewins, Valiton, Wheeler, Meyendorff and Reeves use what is known as the "Fulton" position. Lying on the back one leg is contracted until the leg from the knee to the foot is perpendicular; the other leg is placed in front of and contracted tight against the first, the line of the second from knee to foot being at an angle of about 45°. The first is then inclined a trifle from the perpendicular, making a firm crotch in which the muzzle of the gun rests. The butt of the gun is brought along the cheek; one hand passed back of the neck clasps the butt and holds it firmly against the face and forward, while of the other hand the thumb and three fingers clasp the pistol grip on the stock leaving the index finger free to fire.

Messrs. Judd, Granville and Thos. Stuart, Irvine, McKinstry and Anderson take the "Yale" position. Lying in about a three-quarters side position, the knees are partially contracted, one resting on the other, and the muzzle resting on the angle of the upper leg just above and below the knee. The grasp of the firing hand is the same as in the Fulton position. The other hand is passed across the breast grasping the gun forward of the lock; Judd, however, passes the hand under his neck and steadies his head with the tips of the fingers resting on the ground. The marksmen are allowed to throw a robe on the ground to recline on, the ground being dead level. The two firing stations were ten feet apart, and the targets 20 feet apart. The firing was by couples, Helena using the red and Deer Lodge the white station.

Two sighting and fifteen scoring shots were allowed.

Messrs. Granville Stuart and George W. Irvin were selected to keep the score and Messrs. J. H. Buxton and J. H. Meyer as markers. We are requested by the contestants to express the thanks of the teams to these gentlemen, for the faithful and efficient performance of the several duties.

THE GUNS.

The guns used were all Sharp's Creedmoor rifles, except those used by Thomas Stuart and Rezin Anderson, which were Sharps's sporting rifles. The Creedmoor rifle takes a 44-calibre ball, those used being long, conical, swedged balls. The Helena team used 88 grs. of Orange Lightning powder; the Deer Lodge team 92 grs. of Orange FFG. powder. Helena had the best projectiles, moulded especially and excellently by Mr. Clark, Mr. Thos. Stuart being especially unfortunate in having two defective cartridges. The preliminaries having all been arranged

THE SHOOTING

Began promptly at 8:15, and continued uninterruptedly until 3:15, there having been 208 shots fired by the 12 contestants. Following is the score. The highest possible count is 75:

HELENA TEAM.

| Name | Shots | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Clark | 2 4 2 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 3 5 3 3 | 59 |
| Hewins | 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 3 5 5 3 4 4 5 | 65 |
| Wheeler | 3 3 4 4 2 3 3 0 0 2 4 3 0 5 3 | 39 |
| Meyendorff | 5 4 3 5 5 5 3 0 2 5 3 0 3 0 4 | 47 |
| Reeves | 5 3 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 2 4 4 | 65 |
| Judd | 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 3 | 64 |
| Total | | 339 |

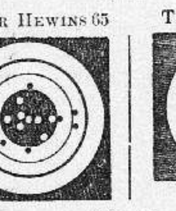
DEER LODGE TEAM.

| Name | Shots | Total |
|---|---|---|
| G. Stuart | 5 5 5 5 2 5 4 2 4 4 4 5 4 3 5 | 62 |
| T. Stuart | 5 5 0 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 2 0 5 5 | 60 |
| Irvine | 4 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 4 4 0 4 4 | 60 |
| McKinstry | 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 2 4 2 4 4 5 5 4 | 63 |
| Valiton | 5 5 4 5 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 0 4 5 4 | 63 |
| Anderson | 5 4 4 0 4 3 2 5 3 3 5 4 4 5 2 | 53 |
| Total | | 361 |

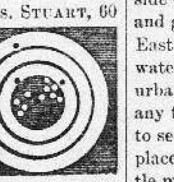
Hewins and Reeves shot off the tie with a single shot, and each made a bulls-eye; shot off a second time, Reeves making an inner, (3) and Hewins a center (4) and won.

It will be seen from the above that wonderfully fine shooting was done until about the seventh shot when the wind rose and blew in fitful gusts obliquely from the left across the line of fire until the termination of the match. Had it been steady, the wind-gauges, with which all were provided, would have enabled better work, but coming in strong blasts it was very difficult to put a shot where the gun was held. To give a more complete report we submit below the targets of each contestant as made upon the Record Book. By taking these in connection with the score, the progress of the match can be understood as well as if the reader had been in the field. The targets are given in couples as they shot:

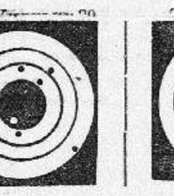
T H CLARK 59



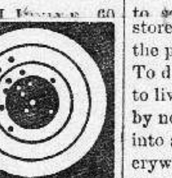
G STUART 62



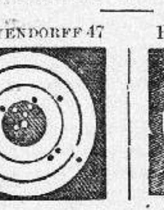
HOMER HEWINS 65



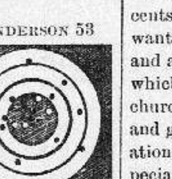
THOS. STUART, 60



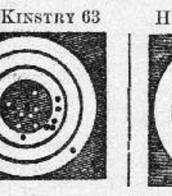
[illegible] 39



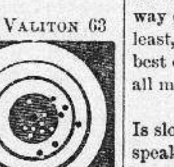
T H [illegible] 60



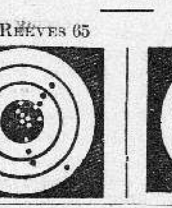
D MEYENDORFF 47



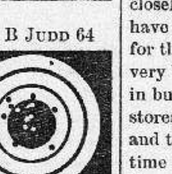
R ANDERSON 53



H MCKINSTRY 63



H G VALITON 63



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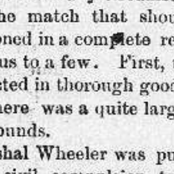

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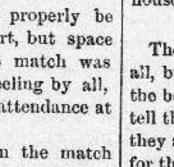

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are many circumstances connected with the match that should properly be mentioned in a complete report, but space limits us to a few. First, the match was conducted in thorough good feeling by all, and there was a quite large attendance at the grounds.

Marshal Wheeler was put in the match under civil compulsion to complete the number, had not practiced for several months, has never used the sights adopted, and was annoyed by cartridges missing fire. He also made a bulls-eye on the 9th round in the wrong target, and lost the shot.

Mr. Meyendorff is a novice in target shooting, has had but but little practice and also fired at the wrong target, scoring a miss on the 8th round.

Mr. Thos. Stuart made ten bulls-eyes and fell a victim to two defective cartridges.

Mr. Valiton was making a splendid run and tieing the lead when, on the 12th round, a blast of wind came just as he fired and carried the ball clear to the right of the target. This vexed the old man, but he made a strong score to the close.

Mr. Judd was another victim of hard luck. On the 14th round he and Reeves were 61 each and Hewins 60. Hewins and Reeves fired first; Hewins went to 65 on a bulls-eye and Reeves to 65 on a center. Had Judd made a bulls-eye he would have won; or a center and he would have tied; but for the second time in the match he only made an inner, and lost. His firing is very fine and steady, but in the position he takes the gun pounds his arm and face too much for a long contest.

At the conclusion of the match Mr. Granville Stuart presented Mr. Hewins with the "Spinners" with cordial and appropriate remarks which were handsomely responded to by the Claude Melnotte of the occasion, and barring the fact they would have liked to have it themselves, there wasn't a man of them but was glad to see "Homer" win the purse. His rival for it, Mr. Reeves, is a splendid marksman and made more consecutive bulls-eyes than any man on the ground.

It is a noble sport, and has none of the objectionable features which pertain to the turf and trap. Honors are easy again, and the picked teams of the respective towns are so skilled and so nearly equal, that their next meeting, which will probably take place during the autumn, will be an interesting one, and their score, under favorable circumstances, claim a place among the best of the veteran long range associations of the world. We hope to see them meet again at Riverside.

# Our New York Letter.

### The Centennial Poem—The Centennial—Business—The Fashions.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE NEW NORTH-WEST.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL POEM.

It is finally settled who will write the poem for the Centennial opening. The compliment of being requested to write it has been passed round among the elder poets of the country, and declined by each with thanks in turn. Mr. Bryant considered that his years ought to exempt him from the task. Mr. Whittier never writes odes for occasions, and it would be contrary to the habit of his life to do such a thing. Mr. Longfellow hates writing to order. Mr. Lowell declined, and the laureate's duty has at last been assumed by the man who of American writers is the most capable of turning out the highest work, as one may say, under compulsion—Mr. Bayard Taylor. There is one poet who would have written up to the style of the occasion—not Bayard Taylor, but B. F. Taylor—who has the finest flow of florid English in verse, adapted to the general contour of the performance, who would have burned red lights and blue in numbers that would have soared and swelled and streamed like a holiday banner. I dare say that all the other poets would have been glad to relinquish the task to him, and he would not have done the time and audience discredit.

THE CENTENNIAL.

New York will be more of a point of attraction this year than Philadelphia. Everybody will, of course, go to Philadelphia and see the Exposition—then they will come to New York and see the metropolis. I want to notify visitors that they may come to New York and stay here long enough to see the city, thoroughly, at a not very large expense. Avoid the large hotels, avoid the small ones, and, above all, avoid the European hotels. In brief, dodge the hotels altogether. Go to boarding-houses, where you can live for from $5 to $6 a week and be tolerably well taken care of. At least you will get all you can eat and good, clean, comfortable beds. These houses can be found anywhere below Fourteenth street either east or west of Broadway, and the visitor whose ability to pay is limited can be accommodated at any price desirable. Those who have money will, of course, go to the first-class hotels and be bled for the style of the thing, but it is unnecessary. Stylish boarding-houses can be found at from $10 to $12 per week, in the vicinity of Lafayette Place and Tenth street; or, for the matter of that, on all the streets in that vicinity. And let me say right here, that when you come to New York next summer come prepared to stay long enough to see what a great city really is. Walking down Broadway and going up to Central Park is not seeing New York. You want to get down in among the poor; you want to see the shipping; Wall street ought to take up two days; and then you ought to penetrate the interior of the great business warehouses in the lower part of the city, and see something of the magnitude of their operations. By all means get into the inside of such an establishment as Harpers', and go over to Staten Island and up the East River, that you may enjoy the finest water-view in the world and the finest suburban residences. It wouldn't hurt you any to spend a day or two at Long Branch to see the frivolity of a summer watering-place. All this can be done for a very little money, if you only know how. Your wives and daughters will, of course, want to see Stewart's and the great jewelry stores; and if you have any taste for art, the picture galleries are open all the time. To do this cheaply, go to boarding-houses to live, use the street cars and stages, and by no means allow yourself to be seduced into a carriage or cab. Street cars run everywhere in the city—indeed, on some of the lines you may ride seven miles for five cents. And on Sundays of course you will want to hear Beecher, Tyng, Frothingham and a dozen more of the great lights with which the city abounds, and in all of their churches you will find plenty of free pews and good, Christian courtesy and consideration. In all the metropolitan churches especial pains are taken to make strangers entirely welcome and at their ease. By the way don't fail to attend services once, at least, in old Trinity, where you will hear the best church music in the city. Come, by all means and have a good time.

BUSINESS

Is slowly improving, but it is nothing to speak of; the country merchants are here in some force, but they are buying very closely, as all of them believe that prices have not yet struck bottom. The failures for the week aggregate 123, none of them very large. As an evidence of the closeness in business matters, there are 164 empty stores between the Postoffice and 14th st., and they are likely to stay empty for some time to come. They cannot be rented, for there is no business to do in them. There will be no building of any consequence this season, for there are thousands of empty houses.

THE FASHIONS.

The spring openings are rather late after all, but the new bonnets are out, and for the benefit of my lady readers I hasten to tell them not to buy scoop bonnets, (unless they are more becoming than any other,) for the newest and choicest style is a snug little Parisian shape with high square crown, and close brim, sloping very narrow toward the back, crown and brim being an inch smaller than last year's shape, and ever so much more becoming, having a peculiarly neat and modest appearance on the head, as I, though a mere male mortal, can testify from inspection. The ladies say that they can tell the shape as far as they can see it, for it is so much prettier than the spreading flaring bonnets of home design, it seems that no sooner does a peculiarly happy French design get over here, than our designers, as they say, begin to adapt it to American tastes, in which it loses all its distinctive grace and effect.

This particular fashion, I am told, is only to be found at the importers, so I advise ladies to insist on their milliners selecting it for them when they go on to buy goods. Rough and ready straws, in close forms, small and becoming, will be a stylish bonnet this season, and there is a satin-finished French rough straw, of beautiful design, that is the prettiest thing out in bonnets in a masculine eye, it is so unpretending with all its style. As usual, this choice simplicity is not economical; an untrimmed hat of this sort costing $5, and the wreath of wheat or oats which trims it as much more. Rather coarse unfinished chips of a light ecru color. are the stylish dress hats either in the scoop or the other shape and scarfs of yellow net, lace, or wide crape like silk ribbon, with wreaths and masses of fine flowers on or about the crown are the favorite trimming.

PIETRO.

"God works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform." Recent developments and investigations now pending, it is thought, will bring to light the full and minute particulars of a midnight murder that was committed in Virginia City last fall.—*Madisonian.*

## THE FIGHT WITH CRAZY HORSE.

### Was Crook Defeated or Not?

From the Helena Independent, 12th.

The *Independent* was shown yesterday a letter from John Nowlan, a well-known sub-contractor on the Diamond R Line and whose perfect reliability will be vouched for if necessary. The letter is dated at Ft. Laramie, April 7th, and is addressed to a gentleman in this city, and says:

"I went with Crook on his Powder River Expedition to try and recover my mules, which were stolen on the Muscleshell last summer, or get others in the place of them. We struck Crazy Horse's camp on the Dry Fork of Little Powder river, about 80 miles beyond Reno, on the morning of the 17th ult., *and they whipped us plenty beyond a doubt.* The cavalry didn't charge together and the soldiers who did get into the Indian Camp had no support and everything got into confusion and a retreat was inevitable. There was nine men in my crowd, who, like myself, had lost stock and were trying to get them back. We succeeded in stampeding the horses and mules and drove them thirty miles, but they were re-captured the next day by the Indians in the face of six companies of cavalry. It is said here that Custer is going to try his hand now, and chase all the Indians into the Missouri River Agencies. If he does I shall go along and see what I can make of it.

Yours.

JOHN NOWLAN

Special Correspondent Denver News with Reynolds; dated Powder River, March 18.

In less than an hour the scouts, who had again been pushed far in advance, came back with the pleasing intelligence that the encampment of Crazy Horse, consisting of over a hundred lodges, lay under the shelter of the mountain we were then descending. A short consultation was held which resulted in plans for an immediate attack, Gen. Reynolds detailing the Egan Greys, Company K, Second Cavalry, Capt. James Egan, to charge through the village from the upper end, to, if possible, thoroughly demoralize the foe from the start and drive him out of the brush; Companies F, Third, and E, Second Cavalry, Captain Moore battalion commander, and Lieutenant W. W. Rawolle, to dismount, take a position on the left of the village and thus prevent the escape of the savages; Company I, Second Cavalry, Captain H. E. Noyes, to cut out the ponies and drive them from the field; and Companies M, and E, Third Cavalry, Captain A. Mills and Lieut. J. B. Johnson, to act as reserve. These preliminaries being arranged and a

THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING

Arrived at by the various officers, they at once proceeded toward the positions assigned, each headed by about an equal number of the fifteen or twenty scouts. Col. Stanton, having virtually finished his duties as chief of scouts by piloting the command to the camp of the foe, could have consistently remained at headquarters, but, dismounting, shouldering his long rifle and advancing at the head of Captain Moore's column, it was quite evident that he didn't propose to stop until the fight ended, at least. Lieutenant Burke, also detached from any command, and myself cast our fortunes with Captain Egan, by whose side we remained during the continuance of the fight.

Separating a mile or more from the village, both divisions had an extremely serious time of it getting over the ground—more especially the one with which we were connected, because we were compelled to take our horses while the others left theirs behind under a suitable guard. The Indians had good reasons to wonder at the idea of a command of cavalry coming from that direction, considering the terrific plunges our horses were compelled to make down icy cañons, through felled timber and over dangerous rock-strewn chasms. However, Captain Egan does not believe in impossibilities, and in less than thirty minutes we had floundered to the bottom. Here, securely hid by a low bluff, we could look over and see

THE VILLAGE

Spread out in full view, yet nearly a mile distant. Its position was such as a more civilized chieftain might have selected, and crafty Crazy Horse rose considerably in our estimation as with one long, eager look we took in those points which particularly interested us now—its adaptability for speedy abandonment rather than its strength. Looking down the valley, between us and the camp, lay a long, wide stretch of bench land, a natural pasturage; meeting this, and with an elevation of from ten twelve feet lower, was a narrow belt of bottom land, with the river washing it on the right. At the limit of this view, where the river swept quite closely around the base of a high and very rugged mountain, and on our side of the stream, lay the object of so much toil and search. The hundred and odd tepees were nestled quite cozily in a grove of large cottonwoods, and on the lower and river side were sheltered by a dense growth of willows. Scattered here and there, quietly feeding on both banks of the stream, were bands of

HUNDREDS OF PONIES.

Not the slightest mistrust or alarm was apparent in the forest home, and it was undoubtedly as clear a case of surprise as there is on record. A few brief instructions were given by Capt. Egan to the effect that the horses should be trotted slowly over the ground until it was certain that we were discovered, then, drawing our revolvers, we should put the steeds to the full gallop, dashing into the village with as much force, and with as terrific yells as possible, and when once among the savages to empty our six-shooters "where they would do the most good." A majority of the redskins

SNATCHED THEIR ARMS

As they ran, dropped as though shot, behind a log or stump, in the tall grass or took temporary refuge in the thickets of willow or plum. Bullets and casualties were then bestowed upon us with a will that showed plainly we were not to sweep the field without paying a penalty. The beautiful gray horses were a splendid mark for the Indians, and four or five dropped before we got through the village, Captain Egan's own animal among the number. Then, with the desperate foe pouring in bullets from behind every convenient cover in the shape of rocks, trees, thickets, etc., we were ordered to dismount, turn our horses over to every fourth man, and continue the fight with our carbines. Our position was now a critical one. In vain did we scan the face and foot of the bluff which Captain Moore was

ORDERED TO OCCUPY.

No troops were in sight, and the savages evidently believing no other force at hand, must have thought it an easy matter to annihilate us in a very short course of events. But Captain Egan did not think the case quite so desperate and soon ordered a charge through the brush on foot. While advancing, the savages resisted every step, a small detachment of troops was seen coming down the hill to the left of where we had been looking for the command of Captain Moore, but instead of that officer we afterward learned that it was Col. Stanton, who finding that Captain Moore was not endeavoring to get into position secured half a dozen men and advanced to the scene of action. Soon after Captain Mills and Lieut. Johnson, with companies M and E, 3rd cavalry, came forward and did excellent service in assisting to drive the enemy from the field and in destroying the village. I am informed that Captain Moore also followed in the wake of Captain Mills, after the Indians had taken advantage of the loop hole left in their rear and escaped.

The Indians severely punished and driven from their village, took refuge in the mountain thus unguarded, and from that time forward, aside from the destruction of their property, had a positive advantage over the troops. Scattered all over this almost impregnable mountain-side, and secreted behind its numerous walls of rock, they could pick off our men without running the slightest risk of losing their own lives. Therefore the more the engagement was prolonged after the prime object of expedition was accomplished, the more serious and useless were our losses. Realizing this, General Reynolds, at 2 p. m., after a five hours engagement, ordered the command to abandon its position and to proceed at once toward the mouth of Lodge Pole—the rendezvous appointed by General Crook—some twelve miles up the river, which point was reached at dark.

LOSS TO THE INDIANS.

With all the scenes of native splendor and luxury our fancy had pictured this Powder river, reality yet excels, yes astonishes. In the more than one hundred large tepees totally destroyed were beds of furs and robes that, to a soldier, looked simply fit for savage gods, was bonnets and squaw dresses, regalia, their construction and decoration requiring months for making, and worth from five to ten ponies each; cooking utensils that an ordinary housewife would not need be ashamed of; tons of dried and fresh meat, and occasionally dried fruits; every tepee an ansenal within itself, with its kegs and canisters of powder; its large supply of bar lead, caps and fixed ammunition; and then piles of such miscellaneous articles as axes, knives, saddles—over 125 of these—buckskin clothing of every description, moccasins, beautifully ornamented saddle bags, sewing outfits, and really everything any frontiersman would need to insure his comfort. With the exception of a few robes and other trinkets removed by the troops, these vast stores, in many instances the accumulation of a life-time, were piled upon the dismantled tepees and the whole reduced to ashes. In the case of the generous piles of nicely dried meat this action was particularly unfortunate, as the troops needed such provender badly, and General Crook had especially impressed upon the minds of the officers the importance of saving it.

But the grand item in this connection was the capture of over 700 ponies, horses and mules, many of which were of the best class, and identified as belonging to various stock men on the Colorado and Wyoming frontier. These were gathered and driven a short distance from the battle field by the command of Captain Noyes, assisted by the scouts. However, this triumph was of

COMPARATIVELY SHORT DURATION,

As a few of the never sleeping Indians swooped down upon the herd this morning, and recaptured nearly the entire band. Leaving no orders for the disposal of the ponies yesterday on the field, General Reynolds also neglected in place a guard around them last night, when Col. Stanton, who, with a few scouts had taken upon himself to drive them twenty miles to their camp, turned them over to him. Also, when at daylight, this morning, the ponies were reported being driven off by the Indians, the General declined sending a force in pursuit, although they could easily have been recovered.

The loss of the savages in killed and wounded cannot even be approximated, although men who were on the skirmish line during the engagement state it all the way from thirty to fifty. Retreating slowly, as they did after our first onsault, and nearly always close to cover of some kind, they had no difficulty in removing every body from one position to another.

LOSS OF THE COMMAND.

The command suffered a loss of four killed and five wounded. It was noticed at the opening of the fight the shooting of the Indians was very wild, but a marked improvment in their aim was manifested toward the close. Bows and arrows were used in exceptional cases, but no wounds inflicted by them.

## TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

Mr. Ed. Garlington has sold his "Poverty Flat" farm in Meagher county to Jacob Titman, Esq., for $1,900.

Court convened in Diamond City last week.

Grasshoppers are out in the Missouri valley.

Meagher gave 227 against N. P. R. R., Bill.

Col. D. J. Welch has been in Bitter Root valley for the past week, gathering up his cattle preparatory to driving them to the railgoad some time next month.

Jo. Alger, well known to old-time Philipsburgers, has committed matrimony, taking unto himself the widow of the unfortunate McArdle who met his death by falling into one of the Philipsburg shafts over two years ago. Jo. is now a Granger up in Iowa.—*Missoulian.*

The Commissioners of Missoula county have ordered the Clerk to bring suit against the bondsmen of W. G. Edwards, late County Treasurer for the amount of his defalcation.

E. B. Waterbury will remove to Boulder mining district, to direct the development of the several galena lodes there, in connection with Brown Bros and others.

The Diamond "R" Company have arranged for the steamers plying in connection with this line to continue on their first trips to Benton, conveying freights from Bismarck to that point until July 1st, and after that date Carroll will be the head of navigation until the close of the season.

The press formerly used in printing the weekly *Madisonian* was shipped to-day to the Butte *Miner* office, where it will be used in printing a tri-weekly edition of that newspaper. It is the best hand-press in the mountains, and will do the best kind of newspaper work.—*Madisonian*, 21*st*.

Ten thousand dollars in gold dust was brought in yesterday from Last Chance and New York gulches. It was purchased by L. H. Hershfield & Bro.—*Independent*, 22*d*.

X Biedler and Lieut. Harding captured 15 gallons of alcohol on the Maria's river the other day.

Eggs are $1.50 per dozen in Fort Benton.

Mr. Al. Charpie who has purchased the gunsmithing establishment of Mr. T. H. Clark in Helena had a thumb and finger injured last Thursday by a cartridge exploding.

A miner named Diefendorf was caved on at Big Indian Creek last week. His jaws were broken, one eye torn from its socket, his shoulders crushed and his flesh terribly lacerated, but he still survived at last accounts.

Owing to the fears of grasshoppers only a light crop will be sown in Gallatin this year.

At 9 o'clock last Friday night Bozeman was shaken up with a considerable earthquake. The trembling was distinctly felt by many persons favorably located to notice it; and it was accompanied by the usual noise attendent on such occasions. The phenomenon was felt for four or five seconds—plenty of time to feel and appreciate the fact that this part of mother earth was laboring with the throes of internal volcanic disturbances.—*Bozeman Times.*

Bozeman is fitting up an Episcopal church.

The earthquake shock was very heavy at Carpenter's on the Yellowstone.

The earthquake was felt in Virginia City.

Hon. Cornelius Hedges lectured in Virginia City on Friday evening, the 21st. Subject, "Education."

Sam Pepin, in charge of one of the Diamond "R" trains in Helena on the 23d from the Rumley mine with 90,000 pounds of ore. This will soon be shipped to the States via Benton.

The O'Brien brothers have made an $800 clean-up in Emigrant gulch.

The leading citizens of Virginia City are talking of forming a joint stock company for the purpose of raising money to build a new brick hotel.

Sol. Star's celebrated trotter Eagle has changed owners. Ches. Travis paid $500 for him, the buggy and harness, which is considered to be very cheap. Eagle has trotted his mile in 2:45, and recently Ches. Travis put him and mate over a mile track inside of three minutes.


## HOUSES AND LOTS
*FOR SALE.*

I offer for sale at reasonable prices and libera terms to good purchasers the following described property in Deer Lodge:

The dwelling house—four rooms, kitchen, frost proof cellar—and two lots [residence now occupied by W. A. Clark, Esq.] The property is very desirable, has two good wells, outbuildings and improvements.

Also, a pasture lot, 120x130 feet, well enclosed, with shade trees, on extension of First street, adjoining above property.

Also, one dwelling house, and lot 30x130 feet, on First Street. The dwelling is now occupied by Mr John Gerber, is pleasantly situated and desirable.

All or any of the above property will be sold at fair figures and perfect title given. Parties desiring to purchase will please communicate with S. E. Larable, Esq., at First National Bank, or with the undersigned

JOHN MAXWELL,
Deer Lodge.

317-tf