The Benton Weekly Record.

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W. H. BUCK, - - Editor and Proprietor.

J. C. BEALY, Local Editor and Business Manager.

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JOB PRINTING.

We have in our facility for executing the finest classes of Book and Job printing, and our prices are as low as those of any other prominent establishment in Montana. All Book or Job work must be paid for on delivery.

The New York Commercial Advertiser speaks of a comic ballad just published, called "Apples are Ripe." It is unnecessary to add that it is always received with peals of laughter.

Sir Sitting Bull's full name is Shaking-the-Dust-from-his-Moccasins. The Canadian authorities have been greatly impaired but will no doubt be restored at the request of a sudden attack, when thought the other looked more dignified.

A change in locomotives throughout Germany, it appears from the enlargement, has been so rapid that a corresponding increase has been required in the stock of locomotives on the current fiscal year.

A contemporary reports that the supply of sugar at London is estimated to be over a quarter of a million tons short of that of last season. The stock of coffee at the leading European ports is estimated at nineteen thousand tons less than at this time last year. The figures show that sugars in sugar and coffee are among the possibilities.

The Rev. Talmage thinks the same hand that protected Daniel from the lions will save the virtuous youths from the "lions of Wall street." The same faith youths would be wise if they neglected to experience a little trials. Both Samuel and Daniel escaped from the lions without a scratch. We remember rightly, but point to a little crack where a fellow has found with lions.

Among the many costly gifts to the bridal outfit of Spain's young queen, the $70,000 annuity from the Queen of Austria and the $20,000 from King Alfonso, is a living commentary on the expenses of royalty. When Grant is made Captain General of the army at a salary of $30,000 a year, and our ex-Presidents are retired to live on $20,000 a year each: we will have some royal figure heads and know how it is ourselves.

Queen Victoria's appreciation of faithful service has always done her honor. For twenty-five years John Grant was head keeper at Balmoral, and a great favorite of the Prince Consort. When in 1875 his failing health obliged this old servant to give up his work, the Queen gave him a cottage near the castle and often visited him during his last illness. He died lately, just as the Court was about to return to England and, in order to pay the last marks of respect to his memory, the Queen delayed her journey for several days.

It will be welcome intelligence to the commercial world, as well as the patrons of telegraphic intelligence, to learn that the Western Union Telegraph company has reduced its rates from New York to the West from sixty to fifty cents for ten words to Chicago, seventy-five to sixty cents to St. Louis, and sixty to fifty cents to Louisville and Cincinnati. It is to be hoped, however, that when Edison shall still further improve the telephone, the ragged, and not at all satisfactory communication may undergo a still further reduction.

In the statement contained in a New York letter which is published in a recent Philadelphia journal, that relates the almost incredible narrative of a lady who is in the habit of carrying her jewel box with her wherever she goes, is rung in some of the wonderful secrets of metropolitan crime. It is stated that a man entered her coupe, after she left Delmonico's, in New York, the only companion who had dined with her at the resort talking his leave of her, the one going out of one door while the other came in at that opposite one, and after overcoming her sensibilities with chloroform, abstracted her diamonds for which there is now a reward offered. Anything is possible in this city, and this incident is not one of the impossibilities.

It cannot be said that the woman's vote in Boston ended in smoke, for that is the only thing they did not have about the polls that day. The politicians and good order shows these delinquents by all be men in the line, went to the expense of putting cigars out of the way. Perhaps the smokers took on their accounts privately, in secret ballot the three candidates for School Directors. Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Talbot and Miss Elizabeth Avlo. The last mentioned lady had 17,661 votes, while the lowest vote for an elected member was 18,112. There was one "colored lady who got two votes. The general impression appeared to be that the men rather liked it and the women didn't mind it. The negatives outside of the "returns" was an unusually orderly election.

Gas stocks must be much more sensitive in London than in this country, if it is true, as reported, that they declined in market price on the receipt of the report of Edison's success in electric lighting. Taking the most favorable view of the matter—that is, admitting what is very far from being proved—that there is nothing more to be done in the way of improving the lamp, that it is practically successful, and the light furnished cheaper than gas—it will still take many years to introduce it. The cost of the plant for furnishing a city like London would be enormous and it would be time enough for gas stocks to fall in price when there is some sign of the electric light being actually introduced.

Mr. John Bright thinks it is a State without an army, and the American republic, with its 25,000 soldiers reduced to police duties, is his example of it. He seems to entirely forget that the United States have no dangerous neighbors." That is the comment of the *Paris Temps* on part of the speech made by Mr. Bright at Rochdale. But what dangerous neighbor has England that needs the powerful standing army that garrisons the British Islands? And if there are any of that kind in her vicinity, what is it that makes them dangerous? Enormous standing armies are the exciting cause of the very dangerous neighbors they are ostensibly kept to repel. With smaller armies there would be fewer temptations to use them in foreign war, and fewer dangers.

Among naval fledgers out West but little is known about the United States Navy. Man of war are seldom seen coming up the Missouri, even as far as Cow Island, although a steamboat did once ascend the Marias. Naval uniforms were not conspicuous in these fresh-water latitudes even during the war. People consequently forgetting that we have any navy worth mentioning. And the unpleasant fact about the matter is that what navy we have is hardly worth mentioning. Public sentiment in this country does not take kindly to the idea of keeping a formidable navy in time of peace. A Navy of any consequence is an exceedingly expensive toy. And in time of peace it is really little more than a toy. But then, in case of war, it is the power first wanted and the most tardy to procure or prepare. Consequently a Navy to be of any efficiency, must be kept in readiness. In Europe the Naval arm of national defense receives much greater consideration than in America. There are special reasons for this, and quite obvious. The consequence is that our naval arm is much inferior to the best of Europe. England expends every year on naval architecture, guns and gunnery, almost as much as we do for our army and Navy Department. But it is not alone in the material that our navy is deficient, it has also fallen behind in its personnel. This does not apply to the commissioned officers of our navy, than a from no country can show more accomplished and capable men. But, to be effective, a navy needs capable men in the forecastle and on the gun-deck, as well as in the ward-room, and on the quarter deck. And it is a fact too notorious to be ignored, that the men rated in our naval vessels are, as a class, unworthy of the wages they receive under our flag.

This is simply a fact; an unpleasant one certainly. And yet this fact is no disparagement to American seamen; and for the reason that, among the men now employed before the mast on our naval vessels, scarcely an American seamen can be found. The naval recruiting service has for years been compelled to enlist men of all nationalities, and generally the very worst of their class. Our naval vessels are consequently manned by men who are not American citizens, and nearly all of them deserters from the merchant vessels of other countries, driven by necessity to take service under our flag; a uniform which they are ready to desert at any port where desertion does not involve starvation. With such crews, animated by no love of our flag, entertaining no respect for our officers, holding no attachment to our service, looking only to their monthly pay, as the only tie between them and the country that pays it, our vessels are endangered even in the time of peace; and in case of belligerent action but small reliance could be placed upon their courage or fidelity. For casualty under such circumstances our officers would not be to blame, and yet they and our flag would have to suffer the loss and the disgrace.

Moreover, the prevailing enlistment of such scum from the slums of seaboard cities has so demoralized the forecastle of our national vessels, rendering them so offensive and disgusting, in defiance of the law, that no really worthy American seamen will or can endure the life he must lead in common with such outlaws and vagabonds on ship-board. The evil consequently intensifies itself until it is becoming intolerable. At the last session of Congress, on the earnest recommendation of Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, an act was passed authorizing the enlistment of seven hundred and fifty American boys, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, as naval apprentices. The aim is, as Secretary Thompson says, to "Americanize the American Navy." Having faith in our Western boys, and desiring to give the interior as well as the seaboard a chance, the Secretary at once instituted arrangements for procuring such enlistments by sending naval vessels to the lakes and up the Mississippi, in order to draw as many Western boys into the service as might be practicable. The plan has met with a most encouraging reception; and the Secretary reports that the applications are numerous, much in excess of the number prescribed, and of superior character of material. Every applicant must be able to read and write. No boy is taken under fifteen nor over eighteen years of age. The boy must be accompanied by parent or guardian, who shall sign the papers made, who is to sign the shipping articles on enlistment. Good health is required, and a standard of bodily measurement is prescribed in the regulations. The boys enlisted are enlisted in three classes, the first class receiving $11.50, the second $10.50, and the third $9.50 per month, and one ration. No boy who has been convicted of any crime will be received. While serving on the training ships, the education of the boys will proceed so as to comprise the elements of an ordinary English education, alternating with instruction in practical seamanship so as to make them proficient as sailors in the Navy. On arriving at twenty-one they will be discharged; and if honorably, they will receive three months' extra pay. At any time within three months from the time of their discharge they can re-enlist for three years with one dollar per month additional pay. If injured or disabled in the service, in the line of duty, they will be entitled to a pension. Such is a brief outline of the plan adopted to improve the personnel of our Navy. It seems to be a good one. Something of the kind is absolutely necessary, or American seamen will not consent to serve in their own navy. The Government owes protection to the boys enlisted, both moral and personal. If that can be strictly afforded so as to cleanse the forecastle of all the vice and depravity now dominant, we can soon have our national vessels manned by sober, robust, patriotic and intelligent Americans.

The projectors of the Nicaragua Ship Canal are likely to be kept in an uncomfortable condition of suspense until Gen. Grant's return from his tour in the tropics. He neither answers yea nor nay" to their solicitations. Their French capital is offered on the condition that he shall take the direction of the enterprise, and no great amount of American capital can be raised, as the question of the management, and with it that of foreign aid, is unsettled. Meanwhile Ferdinand de Lesseps is on his way across the ocean with his equipment of men and material to test the possibilities of the Panama route. As matters now look he will be able to get to work exploring the quality of the Isthmus rocks with his new fashioned drills without being haunted by the spectre of a rival American company digging across the little Nicaraguan Republic to unite the two oceans by a better route than that chosen by the Paris Congress.

It is a satisfaction to note that the Maine fraud has few apologists among the leading Democratic newspapers, although committed in the supposed interest of the Democratic party. The New York World advocates the same doctrine as to Maine and Louisiana. The things to be secured for popular suffrage are two-fold a free vote and a true return. "The rules prescribed are to be interpreted as means to an end. Of course, a total and reckless disregard of the rules, such as would make a return valueless as evidence, cannot be overlooked. Governor Garcelon can put himself right only by showing that he administered substantial justice under the forms of law.

A Big Paper.

The Benton RECORD is out, according to promise, in an enlarged form. Its dimensions clearly relieve all competitors, and in inches and feet it outrivals any journal of the Territory. In size we compare it to a barn door. Unfolded to its full spread, it could not easily gain admittance to a business block without swinging wide the double opening. Another striking feature is that its entire thirty-six long columns are wholly filled with reading matter. No advertisements whatever are admitted. No such sudden bound from a diminutive to an immensely expansive sheet has ever before been witnessed in Western journalism. The publisher and editor, Mr. Buck, and his assistant, Mr. Bealsy, have the "sand" in them, and with ample aid and means at their command will we are bound to believe, keep the RECORD up to its present size and recede in no respect from the prominence attained in other respects.—*Helena Herald.*

FORT MACLEOD.

A Remarkable Indian Prophecy.

The Coming of the Mounted Police Foretold by a Medicine Man.

The People Who Part Their Hair in the Middle.

Woeful Times for the Bloods Predicted.

A Pipe-Stem Chief Warns His Tribe to beware of the Whites.

The White Squaw Chief.

No Use For a Grandmother.

Late advises from Fort Macleod in regard to Indian matters, state that but few Indians remain in that country.

The Stonies and Sarcees, who have never yet left the Northern Territories, are endeavoring to gain a scanty subsistence from such small game as may be found, and a few Blackfeet also remain; but it is the intention of all to emigrate from a country which to them seems to hold out no other inducement but starvation. They begin to realize that the predictions of their prophets and medicine men have come to pass. Those intelligent reds some years ago, after many preparatory ceremonies, made an ascent to the summit of a lofty mountain and there, smoking to the Spirit of the North, the South, the East and the West, invoked the Great Spirit to grant them a sight into the future and show them the extent and duration of the buffalo herds, the dependence of their people.

Having remained several days in the vicinity of Min-as-to-o, or Chief Mountain, they returned in their lodges and calling a grand council of their various bands they imparted to them their visions in words to the effect that the wrath of the Great Spirit was about to descend upon them in punishment for their past misdeeds. They told their astonished and frightened listeners that a white woman would be Chief over them all, and that she would send many of her children, all dressed in red cloth, to teach the young men how to live without hunting or going to war, and invite them to work with their hands instead; and that those people dressed in red would after a while compel all the men who had more than one wife to send the remainder away; that they would not allow them to buy fire-water, steal horses, or even go on the war-path against their enemies. "Some of you old married men," said they, "will like the great change for a short time, because you will not be compelled to tie up your horses at night to guard against the thief or enemy, nor will you be obliged to pile up logs and dried meat around the outside and inside of your lodges to stop a bullet. This change will seem like a rest after all the excitements you have passed through in your days of drunkenness; but another change will come over you. We have looked over all the buffalo herds in our country and over their future feeding grounds and I tell you not many snows will come and go before we will have to leave the land where we were born and where our fathers died.

Our new grandmother, that white woman chief I told you about, will find it impossible to keep us here and furnish us with all we want. We will have to take our lodges and move far away to the land of the stranger and camp among our enemies, they will attack us and kill our women and children or lead them into slavery and leave us afoot to mourn our losses. The Great Spirit will send us sickness and hunger, and I see the buffalo goes where our young men will not be able to follow them, and deep snows and many strange people will come between us and our meat. After a while we will smoke with all our enemies that live like us on the prairie, and whose hearts are bad toward the white man. We will then be strong and drive the whites away so that the buffalo may return to our country and we will be happy."

The Blood tribe arose and said to his followers:

"I had a dream and I saw a large camp of strange people. They were tall and good looking for people who live on the prairie and their hair was parted in the middle like a woman's. They had many lodges, horses and mules, better and larger ones than ours. They also had strong guns, which they claimed to have taken from the whites. I approached this camp of over one hundred lodges, and being discovered, one of the medicine men came out to meet me, and asked:

"Who are you? and whence do you come?"

I told him that I was a Pipe-stem, Chief of the Bloods, and that I was in search of a new country for my people, that the hearts of the white men who had come to us were getting bad and that we could no longer live where we were born.

The stranger took me by the hand and said: I belong to the great Dacotah and there are not a great many of us. I pity you and your people because we once were like you. But now, look at us, we feel strong, we have good horses, good mules and guns, which we have taken from the white dogs that were driving us towards the mountains of the setting sun. Look at me—my medicine is strong and while I wear this medicine robe my enemies cannot do me harm." And to prove his medicine he called his soldiers and ordered them to load their guns. Then wrapping his medicine robe around him he stood and received the fire of the whole party unharmed. I looked on in astonishment and walking up to him I examined the robe and found that it was whole-but that all the bullets had fallen at his feet. My dream ended and I was awakened by the cries of my children for meat. Now, my children I feel that in a short time I shall die, for what I saw in my dream must have been in the "Happy Hunting Grounds. But I advise you to remember my words: Be suspicious of the whites, watch them, and be careful of your land for which the dogs will want to pay you with paper. Should you ever meet any people like those I have described from my dream, smoke with them. I think they must be a great people, with great hearts, and the color of their skin is the same as our own. I would not advise you to make war with the whites until compelled by hunger or other causes. The Bloods have many friends among the whites, but it is best for you to keep away from all those white chiefs that are sent from afar to take care of you. By going to see them you will lose your time, and the few things you receive would be much cheaper bought from a trader than taken for nothing in that way. You will lose the flesh from your horses and return starving from the agencies. You have seen the great many foolish men the Great Father has sent to talk with us. Their tongues are long, but their eyes are bleared. They cannot see far, and they make their tongues do that which their eyes should first learn. They will tell you that the Great Father is sending plenty of everything to feed his hungry children, and that it will be here in so many days, and invite you all to be there. Don't believe them; don't go there; their talk is paper talk, and the paper has a crooked tongue, and when no goods are there at the appointed time, the white man says some one has lied to himself. He should have guarded his tongue till his eyes told him the time to tell the truth. Some of you think it is bad to quarrel with the whites, because they furnish you with powder, knives, blankets, tobacco, sugar, tea and flour. I say to you, my children, that you can live the same as our people did before the white dogs came.

You young people now growing up would soon learn how to chase the game over cut banks and into many places where you might easily kill it with the bow and arrow, which all of you know how to use and how to make. You would learn to skin and cut up the buffalo with a stone, and the hide is all the clothing you require. Only tobacco you cannot get like our fathers, and you can do without that if necessary.

You don't want any traders among you, and your women will not have to work so hard dressing skins and furs, all they should do would be to prepare sufficient clothing to cover the nakedness and keep warm the bodies of their own people. Look at your women, they look old and weary before they are young; their hearts are sad and all from the hard work; gladden the trader. You are children when the white man shows you his goods. Don't look at those things and you will not want them. I have been a fool when I was young or I would have listened to the medicine men and followed their advice. But now I will die, and I hope to meet those strange people I have told you about. I will die with a strong heart if my people think I have spoken well.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

A POWERFUL CHINOOK.

The sudden climatic changes of the few days recall to mind an old Californian story."

The little town of Sacra Montey was situated on Devil's Flat, a small rectangular plain in one of the valleys of the Sierras. It had, like all old Spanish towns, its plaza, upon one side of which stood the Catholic Church, boasting for once a steeple, surmounted by a large wooden cross.

In this town was the residence of Dr. Yank, but who was frequently absent from home, owing either to professional calls or his love for the chase. One evening he was requested to visit a young man who had met with an accident in an adjoining valley. The night was cold and clear, and but little snow as you crossed the ground in the low lands. So the good Doctor, wrapping himself warmly in a Spanish blanket, mounted his mule and rode over to the abode of the greaser, with whom he spent the night, and owing to a sudden and severe snow storm, also remained of the whole of the next day, when towards evening the storm having somewhat abated, he started home. The snow had drifted so that he had quite a great track over the mountain, and he began to feel pleased, when, after dark, he thought he had reached the edge of the plain. Here the snow had drifted considerably, and his progress was therefore slow. Riding down a mile or two, he thought himself surely to be close to the town. He turned to the right and turned to the left, and cleared, but no town or lights appeared in sight. Thinking finally that he had lost his way, and had inadvertently entered some other plain, he looked around for a place to tie his mule, so that he could camp till daylight should help him out of the dilemma. At last, after much weary plodding, and having crossed his own track several times, he came to a cross, which he, in the dark, supposed to be either a guide mark, or perhaps the memento of some murdered Mexican. Tying his mule to this cross, he rolled himself up tightly in his blanket and burying himself some little in the snow to keep warm, he soon sank into a deep sleep.

While he soundly slept one of those sudden changes took place for which the Pacific coast is noted. A powerful warm west wind, otherwise called a chinook swept furiously over the land, and with its great warmth penetrated deep recesses even in the Sierras. Daylight came and the Doctor awoke. Looking up he found himself lying on the plaza of his own town. He rubbed his eyes, and thought he must assuredly be dreaming; but he soon realized the reality of his situation, and looking up he saw his mule hanging to the cross of the Catholic church, to which he had tied him in the night, the chinook having taken off nearly forty feet of drifted snow while he slept.

A Brave Encounter.

The Indians, when not occupied with war-thoughts, are like the whites, very fond of telling stories and sitting round around the circle of the camp-fire. Adventures of war and the hunt are rehearsed with animation and listened to with relish. The Bloods of the North used to be very fond of telling among others the following story of their head chief, Pe-nak-guim, or the "Far Seer".

Pe-nak-guim, when yet a youth, and little more than a boy, was already noted for his bravery and his contempt of life and danger. He played not with the boys of his own age, but sought out companions among the young warriors, to whose stories he listened with rapture, and longed to be a brave and become chief of his people.

Having at last attained his wish of becoming a war-party on one of their raids, his pleasure was without bound and he started of in high glee.

One day while this party were taking a rest for purposes of discovery in the Crazy Mountains, a large grizzly bear was seen leisurely approaching along the trail. This was Pe-nak-guims opportunity to distinguish himself and show his bravery before the warriors. Divesting himself of blanket, leggins and all other things except the breech-clout, and taking no other arms except the old fashioned Hudson Bay "dag," he was ready to encounter the bear. His comrades looked at him with astonishment and implored him not to throw his life away so foolishly, believing that the boy would have no chance with only the knife. The youth laughed at them and proceeded down the Mountain side, but keeping out of sight of his approaching prey.

Having reached a favorable spot for his design, he laid himself flat down upon the trail and awaited the coming of bruin. Lying perfectly quiet as though he were dead. The bear steadily advanced towards him, although sniffing somewhat suspiciously. Coming up to the boy, he began to smell at and roll him over with his nose.

Pe-nak-quim showed no signs of life, but allowed his bear-ship to examine him at leisure, and finally the bear started to go away, probably satisfied that he had found a dead body, but at this moment the boy, with the quickness and agility of a cat, sprang upon his feet and leaped upon the bear's back, catching a hold in the long shaggy hair with one hand, while with the other he plunged the dagger into the heart of the grizzly, killing him almost instantly.

The feat was witnessed with the greatest astonishment by all his companions. From a boy he had attained the rank of warrior in a moment by the daring deed performed. Loudly were his praises sounded ever after, but the killing of that bear was the principal act of his life, which obtained for him the chieftainship over his people.

FOR SALE.

A horizontal portable engine, 10x12, crank shaft cut from solid forging, steel piston and valve rods. Two pulleys, 36 inch by 8½ face, and tackle block 12 inch face. Bed plate 5 feet by 18 inches. Pump and heater. Locomotive boiler, 38 inches diameter, 14 feet long overall. 34 three-inch tubes. Fire-box 4 feet 4 inches long. 30 feet smoke stack, 18 inches diameter and guy rods.

The boiler has saddles to receive engine if necessary. Weight of outfit, 10,000 pounds.

The above is entirely new, ready to run, and is first class in every respect.

Address,

JOHN STEDMAN,
Machinist and Brass Finisher,
Helena, M. T.

NEW LAUNDRY.

Mrs. Kate Armstrong has leased the Benton Laundry, and is now prepared to receive family work intrusted to her care with business and dispatch. Purchase attention paid to family washing.

KATE ARMSTRONG.

Observations Taken at Various Points on the Same Day.

WEATHER REPORT.

BENTON, M. T., Jan. 15, 1879, 7:35 A. M.

	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	State of Weather.
Helena	26.52	24	80	N W	Fresh	Fair.
Benton	26.44	11	100	S W	Gentle	Fair.
Mias	27.10	21	71	S	Calm	Fair.
Acton	27.00	11	80	S W	Gentle	Fair.
Assiniboine	27.00	10	70			Fair.

A. H. HILL, Observer.

ASSINABOINE ITEMS.

Remember Another pull off the troops on Wednesday.

The news of a battle between the Bloods and Crees is confirmed. The Bloods are now on the war path and the dog eaters of the North will have to look all to their.

Count O'Hanlon is having a splendid time at Fort Belknap.

Hon. James M. Arnoux of Highwood has been representing the Benton interests here for several days, to the delight of his friend Leo McCullogh.

ASSINABOINE, January 6.—Cold weather has returned to us again after the short spell of warm weather we have been enjoying; thermometer 18 degrees below zero; slight snow storm last night.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch and Mr. Arnoux arrived here last night from Benton.

We are to have an entertainment tomorrow night, to be given by the Fort Assinaboine Variety Troupe.

FORT ASSINABOINE, Jan. 10.—A sharp Northwest wind has been blowing all day, making it seem much colder than it really is. The thermometer only registers 17 degrees below zero.

The coaches are running regularly.

The Fort Assinaboine Variety Troupe give an entertainment to-night.

Mr. Sam Heron arrived on the last coach and is looking well after his trip.

The paymaster left here yesterday morning. He arrived at the Coal Banks last night, and left this place, for Benton, this morning.

Mr. Boissoneault, of Cypress, came through from Benton on Wednesday's coach and left yesterday morning for Cypress.

Mr. McCulloch is back with us again and is looking well after his long absence. He is making some much needed improvements at the store.

Mr. J. H. Spitzler is expected in tonight. He left the Coal Banks this morning by the coach.

Pay day here was very quiet, as most of the soldiers deposited their money with the paymaster.

Death of George Boyd, the Indian Scout.

(Special to the Record.)

Mr. George Boyd, of Buford, who came through overland from Buford, was taken sick with pneumonia about a week ago, and died this morning. He was well-known throughout the country, having been in the country about nineteen years. He was said to be one of the best Indian scouts and traders in the Territory. He leaves a wife in San Francisco, California, who is expected to arrive here every day.

FORT ASSINNADOINE, January 11.

Indian Movements.

Indian movements along the Milk river valley are exciting considerable attention among the prairie merchants. The Northern tribes are rapidly concentrating along this river, and in the Bear Paw and Little Rockies. The Piegans, North and South Assiniboines, Blackfeet, Bloods, Gros Ventres, Piegans and Sioux are now within easy reach of Belknap, while numerous half-breed families from the North are cutting and destroying the timber on Milk river.

Traders are quite jubilant over the prospect of a large and profitable trade, and apprehend but little danger from the Indians until spring, it being almost impossible for the camps to move away from the vicinity of timbered streams during the cold weather.

FORT SHAW.

(Special to the Record.)

FORT SHAW, Jan. 6.—The first of a series of concerts to be given by the Third Infantry band was commenced last Tuesday night, and as usual, which will be largely attended, will be given to-night. The band played several very fine selections. The programme was the Mocking Bird, Boys' Tricks, and a cornet solo by Murray. A splendid comic song, by Joe Thompson, of the band, and Mozart's Twelfth March was also finely rendered.

A mirage to day showed at the Crossing of the Missouri river, and some say at Fort Benton. It was a very fine one.

There was a large load of deer brought into the Garison to-day. They were killed on the Missouri river.

Didn't Want to Stop.

Early this winter a weary pilgrim in search of a sheep, or cattle location found himself located in the Judith Basin and was unable to find a lodging for the night. After days of travel he at last found the hospitable door of James Wells, at Fort Claggett, and after he and his horse had been attended to, he was entertained by the pilgrim's description of his trip, as well as his sufferings and exposure. Jim, in astonishment asked him why he did not stop at Reed's and Bowl's ranch in the Basin. When the stranger replied that he did not want to stop at any ranch where the owners "eat raw beef and rolled in the snow."

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

35th YEAR.

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TELEGRAMS,

Special Dispatches to the Record.

ALABAMA, Oct., Jan. 3.—Gen. Hatch left Lake City this morning with a number of Utes. The prisoners are coming in via Saguache.

Decided against him.

The Supreme Court of Maine has decided against the actions of Governor Garcelon.

Legislative Organization.

ALBANY, Minnesota, Jan. 7.—The Legislature was organized to-day. The Senate chose John W. Wozencraft (Rep.) Clerk. The House chose Gen. George H. Sharpe (Rep.) Speaker.

Senator Nominated.

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—The Republican Senatorial caucus yesterday, re-elected Gen. James Garfield, was nominated for U. S. Senator by acclamation. Mayor Stanley, of Cincinnati, received the name of Stanley Matthews in honor of Garfield.

Indian Outbreak.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30.—General Trevino reports that December 22, near the Apache Indians had killed 200 American people near the Mexican line, and an expedition had marched from the city of Chihuahua against the Indians, who had invaded the state of Chihuahua.

Fire in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 8.—A fire in the Second Ward this morning destroyed the property of Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Sweeney and others, the loss ranging from $500 to $1,000, partially covered by insurance.

Accident.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—A passenger train on the Rensselaer and Saratoga road, this morning, was ditched by a broken rail, and the baggage car was much damaged. A few persons had their ribs broken, however, none dangerously. The train was soon put in shape and proceeded.

DUNKIRK, Jan. 8.—The escape of Deadwood from being totally destroyed by fire is accounted the greatest of all fires. The loss will be $100,000, however, only one building was burned. A few frame houses had been blown down, however, work commenced at once. The city was saved by the slackening of the wind. The fire excited great excitement in the city the entire night.

Blaine's Illness Continued.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Dispatches from Augusta continue the report of the serious illness of Senator Blaine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that at a meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners yesterday, strong changes were made against the Indian Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the President will be asked to remove him.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8.—Jesse A. Norton, better known in all the California papers as Emperor Norton, dropped dead at the corner of California and Dupont streets last night.

JACKSON, Miss., January 8.—The democratic financial caucus will be held tomorrow night. The Greenbackers and Independents will be excluded, and Davis's Bayou friends are more hopeful than ever.

COLUMBUS, January 8.—The Democratic caucus had agreed to vote for Thurman for Senator.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Tucson Arizona says: To-day Lieut. Beckell turned over the renegade Indians who surrendered at Tombe, to Adjutant Chaffee of San Carlos, who will place a strong guard over them.

An important military movement is now on foot to capture or expel Victoria and his band of warriors, numbering about eighty-five braves. They are now in Old Mexico and Gen. Carr and Perrino, with Apache troops, have gone in pursuit and will leave with a view of finding them in Sonora, or driving them into New Mexico.

Most of the available troops in Arizona are being concentrated at Fort Bowie. General Carr commanding the troops in the field, arrived there to-day. He and Major Perrino, with their respective commands, will start for Sonora to-morrow. Victoria and his band are Mescalero Apaches, and some of New Mexico. Early continuous work will settle the Indian question in this Territory. The campaign on Gila was made since 1873.

Fires Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Ex Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, has received the following dispatch:

LEADVILLE, Jan. 8.—Bishop Haven, of Boston, is dead.

Garfield's Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The House Committee on Commerce this morning agreed to report the discussion upon the interstate commerce bill, and at the request of several leading railroad men, will give a hearing commencing on Thursday next.

Pensions.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Cockrell—To repeal section 5,721 Revised Statutes, and to provide that no per-son on the retired list of the army and navy or the marine corps shall draw a pension; also to adopt free of duty all articles intended for exhibition at the Millers' International Exhibition at Cincinnati in June, 1880.

Fires Continued.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Secretary Schurtz expects the Utes Indians to arrive in Washington Sunday night. The Secretary thinks as a result of his visit of Ouray and his party, all the Indians demanded will be surrendered.

Wants to Bring His Wife.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Secretary Schurtz to-day received a telegram from Gen. Hatch saying that Ouray desired to bring his wife with him to Washington, and inquiring whether the request should be granted. The Secretary replied in the affirmative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate committee on appropriations agreed to-day to report back to the Senate the Military Academy bill, with amendments increasing the amount voted by the House for the erection of a new hospital from $10,000 to $21,618, the estimated cost, and also adding $1,000 for repairing the roofs of the Cadets' barracks, and $815 for the increased pay of Professors Rews and Mindt.

The Rocky Mountain Lead.

(Special to the Record.)

HELENA, January 10.—This late discovery is located on the west side of McClellan creek, about two miles east of the Belmont Chief, in Deer Lodge county, and is a very promising silver lead. It is a fissure vein, and samples of ore recently assayed at the U. S. Assay office, in Helena, were found to contain 333½ ounces of silver to the ton, and also a trace of gold. Mr. F. E. Steele is the fortunate owner of this lead.

Stolen Property Picked Up.

Parties who have lost a dark bay horse, two years old, white hind feet.

1 bay mare and colt. All feet white, one white foot.

1 bay mare.

1 roan colt, branded mare.

1 bay gelding.

1 black horse with the mark of a saddle on his back.

1 brown horse.

1 jet black horse.

Notify the undersigned and pay charges and take the property away.

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