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L. S. WELLS,

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AND

FEATHER PILLOWS.

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WALL PAPER A SPECIALTY.

SUN RIVER SUI

VOL. 1.

SUN RIVER, MONTANA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND CFFICE, HELENA, MONT. Feb. 18, 084.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE, Hellena, M. T.;

Feb. 18, 1881.

NOTICE is bereby given that the followingstention to make findly server notice of his intontention to make findly server notice of his intontention to make findly server notice of his intontention to make findly server notice of his intonstort and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at
Helena, M. T., on March 29, 1881, viz. William
Ulm, who made Homestend Application No.
1167, for the St. 8 RW., NW., 8 RW., and Lot 8 see
5 in RN of it. 25 following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon, and cultivation of,
taid land, viz. Stephen C. Gibartick and Wm.,
Steel, of Helem Mont, and John J. Ellis and
John Nixon, of Sun Kiver, Mont.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY. LAND OFFICE AT RELENA, MONT. Feb. 21st, 1884.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT., J.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his elaim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Helena, Montanz, on April, 1884, viz: Ahel McKnight who made presemption D. N. No. 3,687 for the contract of the contra

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT.,)
February 23, 1881. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notices of his intention
to make that preed in support of his claim, and
Woods, a Notary Public in and for Lewis and
Clarko county, Montana, at Florence, M. T., en
April 5th, 1884, viz. JAMPS H. STUMAN. who
mads pre-emption D. S. No. 3905, for the SW;
SW; M. Niz SW; and NW; SEI; see, 20, 19, 20, No
G. O. Woods to following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon, and entityation of,
seid land, viz. Michael Maloney, Thomas W.
Howard, Dion J Hogan and James H. Lemon, all
of Florence, M. T. F. ADKINSON, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE, HELENA. MONT. Feb. 18, 1944. LAND OUTICE, HELENA, MONT. 1
Peb. 18, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the followingfinal proof in support of his china, and that said
proof will be made before the Register and Hecolver of the U.S. Land Office at Helena, 41. T.,
on March 29, 1884, viz. William D. Harch, who
made Pro-comption D. S. No, 515, for Lat 18, ec.
35, (th. No. of H. H. and 15,
He manes the following witnesses to prove bis
continuous residence upon, and cultivation of
said land viz George E. Webster, Alvin Holson,
Thomas 1a, Hodson and William, Metico, of
Uldia, M. T.
2-21 64

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OPPICE AT HELENA M. T., 2
Micch 3, 1884.

NoTICE is bereby given the the following.

Named settler has filed notice of his intention to make that preof is support of his claim, and that said preof will be made before John Kerler a Notary Public, in and for Lowis and Chrick county, itentans, at Sun River Montans, on April 12, 1884, viz. (decone D. Hornback, who made preemption D 8 NO 5826 for lots nos 8 and 9 852 18 and 12; 8 wil, 8 wil, 8 sig. 8 g. 7 p. 19 N of 8 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said lands viz: William L. Martin, Thomas Cullen, John Lergent and John Nixon, all. of Sun River.

F. ADKINSON, Register.

2-954 Sun River, M. T.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT HEREINA, MONT.,)

March 3, 1881. \

NOTICE is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim, and
that said proof will be made before doth keeler,
a Notary Public, in and for Lewis and Clarke
country, Montain at Sun Hiere, M. T., and And
country for the settler of the settler of the
country for the settler of the settler of the
country for the settler of the settler of the
country for the settler of the settler of the
continuous residence upon, and cultivation of
said land, viz: George D. Hornback, Thomas
Cullen, John Largent and John Nixon, all of
Sun River, M. T.

2,000

F. ADKINSON, Registron F. ADKINSON, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT., 2 MARCH 8, 1881, 5 NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filled notice of the intermediate than a filled notice of the intermediate than and preceded will be made before John W. Tatten, Probate Judge of Chiefean county, storting at Fort Benton, M. T., on April 19, 1884, viz. Robert 8, Est, who made precention D. S. No. 4881, for Lot 4, see, 20 and 88°1, 816. Set, 88°1, 88°1, 88°1, 816. He hames the following wifness to prove his filled and the free S. H. (p. 20 Not 8 à E. H. names the following wifness to prove his filled by the set of the filled than the following wifness to prove his fill land, viz. James G. Anthony, John Bennett, Andrew J. Phillips and theory W. Settle, all of Fort Benton, M. T. F. ADRINSON, Segistor. 3-18 bt.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT BALENA, MONT.,) MARCH 6, 1884. Nation 1, 1881.

NOTICE is here by the third that the following manuel settler his direct that the following tion named settler his direct that the following the manuel settler his direct that the following the manuel her the sealing and that said proof will be made hed are the REGASTES and REGARDAR, at melena, M. T. on April 19, 1884, viz: William K. Flowerree, for the SW1-4 881-4 of SR1-4 of SR

MurrayHall

We have spared no expense in the fitting up of the above maned hall, which is situated di-rectly over our mamnoth store room We have complete new Scenery, made expressly to order.

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Correspondence solicited from Managers, Lec-turers and all partles interest. Charges presentable, Aches. BLASS MURRAY.

Like a bar of the beaten gold I gleam in the summer's sun; I am little, I know, but I think I can throw A man that will weigh a ton I send out no challenges bold. I blow me no vaunting horn; But foolish is he who treadeth on me,

ake the flower of the field vain man Gooth forth at the break of day,
But when he shall feel my grip on his heel
Like the estable he fadoth away;
For I lift him high up in the air,
With his heels where his head ought to be;
With a down-coming crash he meketh his mas
And I know he's clean gone upon me.

He'll wish he had never been bern.

I can recorded by the man who buys me,
I am modest and quiet and meek;
Though my talents are few, yet the work that I
His off made the cellar door creak.
I'm a blood-red republican born:
And a nibilist fearless I be:
Though the bend ween a crown, I would bring
his pride down,
It is not be come head ween and the second lead ween.

his pride down,

If it set its proud beel upon me,

—Robt, J. Burdette, in Harper's."

Lewis and Clarke Were Not the First White Men in the Territory.

Historical Research Reveals the Fact that the LaVenendrye Brothers Discovered the Upper Missouri Country.

General Brisbin has the following bit of early Montana history in the

Pioneer Press of recent date: "In 1743 two Frenchmen, the La Venerarye brothers, with a party of ten countrymen, came from the Lake of the Woods in the north, to explore the Rocky mountains, and fell in with the Snake Indians on the Wind river, in what is now Wyoming Territory. La Venendrye and his brother were the sons of the Chevalier Venendrye, Beanharnois, then governor general of Canada, to explore country about Rainy lake, the head of the Missouri. and, if possible, push on and ascend the Shinidg or Rocky montains, heard of for the first time in 1728. The Frenchmen reached the great mountains, ascended them, but could go no further south than Wind river, on account of a great war raging between the Snakes, Arricarces and San Arcs. On May 19, 1744, they returned to the upper Missouri, and in the Choke France, and raised a monument of Cherry country, on an eminence, planted a leaden plate of arms of France country they had visited for the king and raised a monument of stone, which they called Beauharnois, and making their southern trip, and althen returned to the Lake of the of the Venendrye brothers in the United States were much more extensive and important than they have ever been accredited with in history It appears they started with fifty mer from Montreal in 1731, and in the antumn of that year reached the Rainy lake by the Nantowagan river, now called Pigeon river. At the foot Rainy lake a fort was creeted and called Ft.

an often been asserted and applied to the Sankas, as well as the Assinaboines. The fact is it was not a lack and face the Sankas, as well as the Assinaboines. The fact is it was not a lack and face the Sankas and the Sankas and the Sankas and the Sankas and the Degfect a part of the Blackfeet, as there are no sent tribes as the after as a no sent tribes as the days and the sample of the whites, often cocked their fish or game by putting it into water-tight as the streep are no sent tribes as the work of the sankas and the sample canables or troughs, and then put how stones into the water until it besited. So the water than the streep are not sent tribes as the was to show them to burn stone in place of it, most probably the persons, so most own them to burn stone in place of it, most probably the persons and senting of the shift in the streep and seeing the Assinaboline gather some distingting the streep and seeing the Assinaboline gather so the shifting nountains were followed from a great like, and parties of their hereitity commiss, the Chippewas, watching at a distance the solution of their hereitity commiss, the Chippewas, watching at a distance the solution of their hereitity commiss, the Chippewas, watching at a distance the solution of their hereitity commiss, the Chippewas, watching at the shifting nountains were followed flow at the probably the person and the shifting nountains were followed flow and great like, and how the shifting on the naked prairies which some time and the probably the person and the shifting nountains were followed flow and the probable they were walked to distinct the probable they were walked to disth with them; what they gathered must have been 'buffalo chips,' which are still sometimes used by the Assinabliones for fuel, In the distance the white caked droopings of the buffalo out of the magnificent Yellowstone look very much like stone, and are often used by our soldiers for cooking ten used by our soldiers for cooking ten used by our soldiers. They make a hot fire and range ones. They make a hot fire and range of the purposes. They make a hot fire and range of the magnificent Yellowstone lake. About thirty leagues beyond the repeatant soul; but, for one as for the other, life has no hear one as for the other one as for

about the use of buffalo chips, and it was they who told the Jesuit the As-

sinnaboines burned stone. FORT LA BEINE. It was in October, 1738, the Venen-

drye's built Fort La Reine, and in 1742 reached the country of the Montanes (Mandans) on the upper Missouri. According to the best authoriies they started from Fort La Reine, on the Assimboine river, went up Mouse river in a southerly direction and then crossed over to the Missouri, a little below where Fort Berthold time they have norme the manner of the streets alone. One day, as he was passended the river as far as the Gates the Missouri being the outlet of a streets alone. One day, as he was passing along the Rue Louis le Grand passing along the Rue Louis le Grand passing along the Rue Louis le Grand breaks through the belt range at Helena, Montana. Here they ascended home, and who said in their country the shining mountains on the 1st of was a large lake from which a river MONTANA EXPLORED January, 1743. These were undoubt- flowed, and that close by a river ran odly the first white men ever in this to the west. part of the country. From the Mountain Gates they passed up 'Deep,' or Smith's river, and over to the head of the Musselshell, and from there went south to the Yellowstone, crossing it at what is now the mouth of of the Yellowstone lake, and that the Pryor's river. They followed up Jefferson fork is only a short distance Pryor through the gap to Stinking from the headwaters of Snake river, water, which they crossed, and con- which is a tributary of the Columbia. tinuing on south came among the The fate of the French explorers, who Snake Indians on Wind river, who were the first white men to penetrate told them they would be killed if they the United States west of the Rocky tried to go further south, because war mountains, was sad in the extreme, parties of the Sans Ares band of Sioux They left Montreal in 1731, fifty hereditary enemies of the Snakes, were always watching about the south the father being detained on business pass to kill and plunder them, as they assed to and from Green river, where lived another band of the Snake tribe. The Indians informed them that on the east side of the Wind river mounwho was sent in 1731 by Charle de tains there was a river called Haiego which, in the modern Snake language, means tongue. They also told them the river, where a banch of their tribe lived, was called Shah-goic-bit, or

Green river, and was so named from

the color of its waters. At Wind river

the explorers turned back, and on the

to the upper Missouri, and at the fork near the mouth of the Jefferson, they

planted, on an eminence, as before

of France. They were about one year

stated, a leaden plate of the arms of

though their route going south was Woods, July 2, 1744. The explorations perfectly described there is no mention in the records to show, which way they returned, but probably came back the way they went. AN ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY. After erecting their cross and mou ument, and claiming the country for their king, they descended the Missouri in boats to where they first struck it, and thence journeyed by the way of Mouse river and the Assinna-St. Pierre. The next year they crossed the Lake of the Woods and established Fort St. Charles on its southwastern bank. Five leagues from Lake Wirnipeg they established a post on the Assinationic. Here they met a band of Indians, who called themselves Assinationic. Here they met a band of Indians, who called themselves Assinationic. Here they met a band of Indians, who called themselves Assinationic. Here they met a band of Indians, who called themselves Assinationic. Here they met a band of Indians, who called themselves Assinationic. Here they met a band of Indians, who called themselves Assinationic. Here they met a band of Indians, who called themselves Assination of Indians, who called the indians of Indians, Indians of Indians, Indians of Indians St. Pierre. The next year they crossed boine to the Lake of the Woods,

wood. The hereditary enemies of the the gates of the mauntains they found Assimaboines, the Chippewas, lived in a river (Prickly Penr) which entered a timbered country, knew nothing the Missouri. Not far distant they

A SAD FATE. Had the explorers followed up the Madison branch of the Missouri to its source they would have found that strong, under the sons of Venendrye, and not joining the party till 1733. In June, 1736, while twenty-one men of the explorers were camped on an island in the Lake of the Woods, they because they had allied themselves with the Knisteneaux, who were hoson the early maps as Massacre island. containing more than forty thousand A few days afterward a party of five pounds in bank notes, one man throtof the Canadian voyagers discovered 19th of May, 1744, they had returned the dead bodies of their scalped and mutilated comrades. Father Onnean, the missionary, was found upon one der!" when the clerks and watchman knee, an arrow in his head, his breast ran to his aid. One of the robbers bare, his left had touching the ground and his right raised to heaven. Among the slaughtered upon this ocension, was a young son of Venendrye, his body was adorned with garter and out of the place, no one knowing as bracelets of porcupine quills. The yet that two men had been concerned in the attempt. The bandsome and death of his son, and about the same time received information of the death name, he drew a pistol and blew out of his nephew, Jinerays, the son of his brains. Though one hundred his sister Marie Verennes. This thousand persons inspected his effigy young man was the brother of Madam at the morgue, and the bank offered a hospitaliers of Mont-cal, being greatly the dead man, nor was his companion moved to pity by the sad death of her ever again heard of. brother.

No. 7.

the gates of the mauntains they found a river (Prickly Fear) which entered the Missouri. Not far distant they heard of a river which run the other way, and, though anxious to see this stream, did not reach it. It likely was the Bitter Root, which flows into the Columbia.

The explorers speak of a tusk shaped mountain, which certainly was the Bear's Tooth, near Helena, and it was in the vicinity of this spur the first white man ascended the Rocky mountains, January 12, 1713. On their return they said the shining mountains were not gold but "rocks," since which time they have borne the name of the "Rockies." They got their idea of the Missouri being the outlet of a great lake from the Flatheads, whom they met far down the river, returning home, and who said in their country was a large lake from which a river flowed, and that close by a river ran they said that a first of the loan in bad pictures and solute swindling. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but by powerful influence and the use of money he avoided this punishment, to the intense disgust of the community at large, but especially of the many people he had swindled or "bled," He bad been assaulted several times, and so never appeared in the streets alone. One day, as he was passing along the Rue Louis le Grand Guibert was shot in the arm, but as poone had seen the assailant, and is the made no complaint, the theorythat the pistol had been discharged by a "Yes, he's there yet; an' I guess he "Yes, he's there yet; an' I guess he was passing along that been discharged by a "Yes, he's there yet; an' I guess he he made no complaint, the theory that the pistol had been discharged by a jealous woman was set afloat and accepted. Eleven days later, as Guibert and his brother-in-law, Ferlue, were passing along the Rue Neuve St. Augustine, the Jormer was shot dead. A cocher, jumping from his coach, collared a young man as the murderer; but the man shook off his his grasp with a laugh and the exclamation, "What do you mean?"

Several other men bustled around them, saying, "This is a mistake. This isn't the man."

All this confused the coachman so that he released his prisoner, who walked away unconcernedly. The police made some twenty arrests, and put a watch on every one of Guibert's debtors, but the usurer's murderer was never found.

Just two years before that, to a day were surprised by a band of Sioux and all killed. The Sioux attacked them been committed inside of the bank of France. As M. Bouron, a sub-cashier, was passing along a dusty corridor tile to the Sioux. The island on which leading from the central safe to his the massacre took place, was set down dosk, having under his arm a package tled him while another seized the money. Buron, a powerful man, shook them off and shouted: "Murlowered his head, and made a dash for the street; he butted two or three over, but was finally overpowered His accomplice leisurely adjusted his who had a tomahawk in his buck, end his hat and cuffs and walked calmly when he heard the sad news of the well dressed man was taken to the police office, but as he was asked his Youville, who afterward founded the great reward, no one ever identified

Not a Match for the Dude.

"Talk about yer doods," said a Tex-

SUN RIVER SUN.

Job Printing a Specialty.

The material for this lepartment has been as-bested with great care, and we are prepared to do ony kind of 50b Work with nonliness and dis-patch. Our type is of the datest styles of manu-facture, having been ordered directly from the well known type foundry of Mauler, Luse & Co., Chicano. Show printing, till lessis, letter bends, onvelopes, excis, counter checks, receipts, etc., on the shortest indice and at responsible rates on the shortest indice and at responsible rates.

quick.'

quick."
"Yes, he's there yet; an' I guess he can stay unless the consumption gets away with 'im. There haint nothing else down there that kin do it, thet's

Reminiscences of Washington.

"You say," I remarked to the old egro that drove the hack, "that you vere General Washington's bodyservant?"

"Dat's so! Dat's jes so, massa: I done waited on Washington sence he was so high—no bigger'n a small chile." "You know the story then about the

"You know the story then about the cherry-tree and the hatchet?"

"Know it? Why, I was dar on the spot. I seen Massa Gawge climb the tree after the cherries, and I seen him fling the hatchet at the boys who was a stonin' him. I done chuse dem boys off de place myself."

"Do you remember his appearance as a man—what he looked like!"

"Yes, indeedy. He was a kinder sort chunky man—sorter fat and hearty-lookin'. He had chin whiskers and moustache and spectacles. Mos' generally he wore a high hat? but Tse seed him in a fur cap wid ear warmers." "You were not with him, of course, when

"You were not with him, of course, when he crossed the Delaware—when, he went across the Delaware river?"

"Wid him? Yes, sir; I was right dar. I was not more'n two feet off'n him as he druv across de bridge in his buggy; dat's a fac'! I walked longside de off hind wheel of dat buggy all de way."

You saw him then when he fought the British at Trenton?"

"Sho's you're born I did! I held Massa Gawge's coat and hat while he fought de British at dat werry place. Massa Gawge clinched him and den dey rassled and rassled; at fust he frew Massa Gawge and lead of him and done hammered him till he cried'nuff. Massa Gawge won dat fight; I seed him wid my own eyes! An' I come home wid him in de kyars?"

"You wern't with him, though, when he shot the apple off the boy's head?"

"Who wan't wid him? I wan't? I

when he shot the apple off the boy's head?"

"Who wan't wid him? I wan't? I was de only pusson dar 'ceptin' one white man. I loaded Massa Gawge's revolver and han'ed it to him, and picked up de apple an' et it as soon as he knocked it off. Nobody can tell dis yer ole niggah nuffin 'bout dat circumstance."