

THE EXTRA DRY POLITICIANS

Meeting of the National Prohibition Central Committee.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Appointment of a Committee on Political Organization—Miss Willard Deprecates Personal Journalism.

The Prohibitionists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Over five hundred business in the prohibition cause gathered in Battery D this morning at the session of the national central committee of the prohibition party.

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About all the arrangements have now been completed for the middle-weight championship contest at the Grand opera house next Monday evening.

The Omaha Amateur Athletic club challenges the Omaha Wheel club for a race on the home-trainer, any distance, for a gold medal and a framed photograph of the winning team.

Tommy Burke, the feather-weight champion of Montana, and who fought a draw with Tommy Warren, at Rawlins, Wyo., two years ago, is in the city.

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AMONG THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Thrilling Adventures of a Party of Pioneers.

A COURAGEOUS MAN'S DEEDS.

His Hair Becomes White and His Form Bent Through Intense Fear—Causes of the Sioux War of 1876.

Cincinnati Enquirer: There are few persons who are really aware of one of the leading causes which prolonged the Sioux war of 1876, and that led to the massacre of Custer and his brave little band of soldiers on the banks of the Little Horn.

History, in attempting to trace up the different causes which led to this result, though endeavoring to give reasons, has apparently omitted to mention one of the prime causes of the conflict, and in groping for such information the reader is generally left in obscure darkness.

It is strange, too, that this chief event, which evidently precipitated war so much earlier than it would otherwise have occurred, seems to have been either overlooked or neglected by the historian, and consequently a large portion of some of the most important and interesting events of those times has passed by unnoticed or only been treasured up by those who participated, possibly to appear at some future time or perchance be forgotten altogether.

Among the hardy and most courageous pioneers of Montana was Paul McCormick, now a resident of Junction City, Utah territory, and a merchant of considerable success and influence. His wife is an eastern lady, handsome and intelligent, and withal a rare beauty, and extremely youthful in appearance.

But what most strikes the eye of the stranger on catching sight of Mr. McCormick and his lovely wife is that the marked difference in their ages is quite a matrimonial anomaly, the former's hair and whiskers being snow-white, while the latter's hair is jet-black, glossy, and she possesses such fresh and rosy features as to be easily mistaken for a young maiden of sweet sixteen, instead of the better half of a man whose head indicates seventy or eighty winters.

Nevertheless, Mr. McCormick's face has a bright, healthy look, and if you will observe closely you will perhaps discover that his features do not really indicate more than a few years past thirty. Still, on first impression, you are far more inclined to exclaim to yourself: "What a pity to marry a man old enough to be her grandfather!"

Paul McCormick was one of the first and most pioneers of Montana. He drifted to Alder gulch, or Virginia City, there being at that time much excitement in consequence of the gold discoveries. From Alder gulch he went to "Last Chance," or Helena, and later to Bozeman. Those settlements were then the only ones of any importance within what is known as the territory of Montana.

McCormick being an industrious, active, shrewd and trustworthy young business man, and possessing of generous candor and sincerity of heart, soon gained the unlimited confidence of nearly all the most prominent people of that section. Being thoroughly imbued with an aggressive spirit, he rendered valuable services during the war of the times of its border outlaws, and participated in many campaigns against the Indians, who frequently committed depredations upon the property of the unprotected inhabitants.

In fact, there are few individuals within that territory who took more risks and accepted more hazardous undertakings than this same individual. The one exploit, however, above all others, and which, though unwritten, ought to give him a high place among the heroes of the west, was brought about by the opening of the Yellowstone country, precipitated by the building of old Fort Pease, from six to nine miles below the mouth of Big Horn river, on the north bank of the Yellowstone river.

This was accomplished through the agency of McCormick and a few other individuals, who at Bozeman conceived the idea of an outlet through the Indian country, then in possession of the bloody Sioux. It was a desperate undertaking, and fraught with the most serious perils, as that entire section was then swarming with hordes of hostile savages, ready to pounce upon and destroy any whites who might attempt to cross or invade these domains.

Nevertheless, this did not deter him from making a bold enterprise, and accordingly two boats were hastily constructed at Benson's Landing, which, after being loaded with goods, provisions, arms and ammunition, floated leisurely down the Yellowstone to its meandering destination. These boats were manned by forty brave and sturdy pioneers, but this did not prevent several accidents, the voyage being one of great peril, owing to the inexperience of the pilots and the dangers attending navigation, the current in this river being frequently swift and rapid.

Signs of Indians often became visible to our adventurers, but it was not until they reached the vicinity of Pompey's Pillar that they truly realized their great danger. Here they discovered the traces of a battle, and, mingling with the enemy, and on coming to the conclusion that it would be impossible to proceed very much further without incurring great risk of not only losing their property, but their lives, they felt it best to make a detour, and build some kind of protection for defense. Accordingly they effected a landing on what is now Captain Woolfolk's ranch, one mile below the present postoffice of Etchetah. Here they fell to work, and in a few weeks of labor built a fort 225 feet square, which they named Fort Pease, in honor of Major Pease, one of the most prominent outfitters of the expedition. This fort when completed, was one of the strongest fortresses in Montana, and saved this gallant little band from annihilation, as well as serving to arouse the Sioux to a most bloody conflict. For two days or more from the time of the commencement of the erection of the fort, the Indians were apparently nonplused with surprise at the boldness of the aggressors landing on their reservation. Still they refrained during this time from molesting the party of whites. After that, however, for weeks, and even months, the garrison was in a constant state of siege, and the Indians, mates acting as sentries or skirmishers on the outskirts, while the balance built block-houses, digging pits and trenches until the fort was completed. It was strongly built, being surrounded by a high stockade of timber, and having block-houses and covered passages-way in the interior. Besides a full supply of the most modern firearms, the pioneers had also brought with them a small six-pound cannon. The latter, however, was of little practical service, except to make a noise and waste gunpowder.

After being besieged in Fort Pease for some time it became evident to our adventurers that further supplies of provisions, ammunitions, etc., would be necessary to hold out against the beleaguers, and it was, therefore, deemed important that some one of these daring pioneers should volunteer to run the gauntlet, and secure not only an ample supply of provisions and ammunition, but reinforcements also. It was 300 miles to Hozeman, the nearest place of relief, and over a lonely, wild country, infested by savages, but Paul McCormick cheerfully volunteered to make the dangerous trip alone. Leaving the fort by dusk and traveling mostly by night in ten days he was at Bozeman, and secured not only plenty of necessities for the garrison, but organized quite a little company of recruits, and with the stealth of a wild animal they slipped down the river and succeeded in gaining the fort without any loss. Soon after it was found necessary that another trip should be made, and McCormick passed through the Indian lines alone, and returned again in safety. Then he at various times slipped out of the fort by night, and after killing a deer or an elk the next day at some great distance off, would return in the same manner or supply the inmates with fresh venison. So daring were his feats that his companions had concluded that he was in reality insensible to fear.

It would take a very large volume to relate all the experiences of this brave little band of heroes and their many sufferings and privations, and how that their heroism reaching Washington, enlisted the sympathies of the government, which at once dispatched thither troops and rescued them, and eventually, after a long and brought about the termination of the Sioux war, resulting in the opening up for settlement by the whites the entire Yellowstone country.

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True to his determination, the next morning he was seen to depart, and one of his comrades, realizing the risk McCormick would undergo alone, volunteered to accompany him, and at the first approach of daylight the gate was opened and the two horsemen quietly departed, the ominous warnings of their companions still ringing in their ears. Proceeding up and down the valley, which is here a wide bottom, they failed to discern the slightest sign of Indians, and accordingly came to the conclusion that the Sioux had abandoned the siege. Before returning, however, curiosity led them to make a reconnaissance to a 400 feet which came down from the foothills, and while passing along this shallow coulee McCormick's companion remarked that he saw something like the track of Indians in the sand only a short distance away, and begged McCormick to come and see. Just at that moment a whole swarm of savages rose up from behind the 400-foot, and poured a volley from their rifles. The distance was less than twenty feet, but evidently the aim of the Indians was very poor, owing to their haste and excitement. McCormick's companion was badly wounded and his horse, instead of making toward the fort, rushed among the savages and the rider was, of course, lost. McCormick, however, wheeled his own horse toward the fort and dashed back into the greatest haste being surrounded by the red devils, who seemed to rise up out of the earth on all

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WINTER SUITS.

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WE, HELLMAN & COMPANY, Are made of different stuff, and thirty-one years of good, steady, straight business methods invite another look before you let yourself be blinded by promises made only on paper and never to be fulfilled.

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These styles are confined and cannot be duplicated.

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A magnificent display of everything useful and ornamental in the furniture maker's art, at reasonable prices.

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Embody the highest excellencies in Shapeliness, Comfort and Durability and are the REIGNING FAVORITES

Hayward Brothers.

S.S.S.

The Theoretical Professor. Merit will win and receive public recognition and praise. Facts, which are the outcome of general experience, growing through years of critical and practical test, become so rooted and immovable as the rock of Gibraltar in public opinion, and henceforth need no further guarantee as to their own merits.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharge from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,--how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANBORN'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford instantaneous relief.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Nervous Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all other ailments connected with the respiratory system, are relieved by the use of SANBORN'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

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Nebraska National Bank.

U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB. Paid Up Capital, \$250,000 Surplus, 80,000

THE IRON BANK.

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Remarkable for powerful sympathetic tone, pliable action and absolute durability. 30 years record, the best guarantee of the excellence of these instruments.

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