

LORD DUNMORE'S WAR.

The Fight With the Two Great Indian Chiefs, Logan and Cornstalk.

Perils of Frontier Life in the Early History of the Government.

A Stubborn Battle in Which the Backwoodsmen Gained a Substantial Victory.

[Written for THE HELENA INDEPENDENT.]

JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF the revolution, in 1774, Virginia waged a short but bloody conflict with the

hated tribes of Indians who lived north-west of the Ohio. This conflict has usually been called Lord Dunmore's war, after the royal governor of Virginia, in whose time the contest took place; and it was rendered memorable especially because during its brief course there occurred one of the best-fought battles that ever took place on our soil between whites and Indians, and also because of the high character of two of the Indians who were concerned in it.

For a long period of years the Shawnees, Mingoes, Wyandottes and Delawares living beyond the Ohio had from time to time plundered and slain the inhabitants of the outlying settlements of backwoodsmen which formed the westernmost fringe of Virginia's population.

Among the best and truest friends of the whites at this time was the Indian Logan. Yet early in 1774, when both races were already stirred to a fearful state of exasperation by mutual wrongdoing, a party of white men actually killed all the members of Logan's family, including women and children, and this without provocation of any sort.



CHIEF CORNSTALK.

gan's family, including women and children, and this without provocation of any sort. At once Logan, abandoning his friendship for the race which had so foully rewarded his kindness, raised a band of warriors among the various northern Indian tribes, including even outlying members of the Shawnees and others of the Iroquois confederacy, and went on the war-path, ravaging and slaying like a wild beast, killing women and children as well as men, and leaving marks in the burned hills addressed to the relatives of his victims, taunting them with the vengeance he had obtained.

Speedily all the border was in a flame, and bands of marauding Indians laid waste the settlements, with the usual accompaniment of unpeppable atrocities that render Indian warfare so dreadful.

Thoroughly aroused and exasperated, the backwoodsmen began to gather for the fray, and the royal governor, the earl of Dunmore, threw himself heartily into it. He instantly appointed two gathering places for the forces. The men of the western district were to unite near the head of the Kanawha river, while the earl himself led his own force northward across the mountains. The earl's army was the first to move, but it marched without adventure to the Ohio, crossed it and went into the Indian country. Meanwhile the decisive fight of the campaign was reserved for the other division.

This division, composed mainly of the backwoods' levies, was under the nominal command of Colonel Lewis, belonging to a famous family of the Virginia mountains; but really it consisted of several regiments of frontier militia, which were practically independent of one another. The discipline of the whole force was very lax. The colonel got the obedience of the captains, and the latter even less from their men. However, individually the militiamen were as fine fighters as walked the earth's surface, hard-eyed, sinewy men, skilled in the use of the rifle and versed in all the arts of forest warfare.

This untutored levy of warlike but not well-disciplined men marched down the Kanawha, driving their pack animals and bullocks before them, and being helped by a brigade of cannon, which went down the stream with them. When they reached the mouth of the Kanawha, where it enters the Ohio, they camped on the flat-wooded space of ground known as Point Pleasant. Here, a few days afterward, they were unexpectedly attacked at dawn by a great host of Indians under the renowned Shawnee chief, Cornstalk.

Cornstalk was a man of unusual capacity, and displayed considerable strategy. Instead of attacking the earl's army, which was prepared, he slipped by it, crossed the Ohio, and fell on the backwoods' levies of Lewis, who, of course, not anticipating such a stratagem, were as unawares and although their picket duty was very defective, the backwoodsmen were not surprised, for parties of them were continually leaving camp and hunting through the neighboring forest; and as the Indians moved forward at dawn they encountered two small bodies of these hunters, and the fire that ensued alarmed the main camp. Instantly the hunter-soldiers sprang to arms, and as the Indians pushed out under their different leaders toward the Indian advance, and the engagement speedily became very hot indeed. Defeat for the whites seemed a question of minutes; but after the first moments they were never pushed back. The Indians fought with extreme bravery, and in the thick woods the red and white remained in close contact, and the red men kept taunting their foes with oaths and jibes in broken English, telling them that they would teach them how to shoot, asking why they did not whistle now, in allusion to the fact that the whites could hear the voices of the chiefs and head men, as they walked to and fro behind the lines of their warriors, exhorting them to stand firm and shoot straight. By and by a series of obstinate attacks and repulses had taught each side in turn that it could make little impression in trying to drive back its foes, and the forces then stood at bay, resting on their arms, save for occasional skirmishing, until nightfall. Nearly a quarter of the whites had been killed or wounded, and the Indians' loss was about the same.

However, the result was a substantial vic-

tory for the whites. When they found that they could not drive back and over-whelm their foes, the Indians determined to abandon the field, and they fled silently in the night, crossed the Ohio and dispersed. Lewis' army marched after them, and the combined forces under the earl pressed on to the Indian towns, razed and burned them, and extorted peace from the banded tribes. It was at the council, which finally decided for peace, that the chief, Logan, uttered the strange, mournful speech which has always ranked so highly in the annals of Indian eloquence.

TWO MEN CROSS BELUCHISTAN.

Russian Officers Have an Adventure Some Journey and Kill Some Brigands. A while ago Lieut. Leontier and Patrin, Russian army officers, left the town of Djulfa, the last Russian post on the Russo-Persian frontier, for the purpose of crossing Persia and Beluchistan on horseback, says the New York Sun, and they traveled without an escort, discarding all baggage except what could be carried by the two horses they rode. They were armed to the teeth. They followed the road to the Teberan, and western Persia, being a well-cultivated land, offered no difficulties.

It was a very different, however, in Beluchistan, a region that is infested with brigands. The Persians will not trust themselves there, except in large caravans, with an armed and mounted escort. The people of Beluchistan are not numerous and do not welcome the visits of strangers. For their better security the tourists made it a practice to camp in the open air at a considerable distance, not only from settlements, but also from the traveled road. They had to put themselves on a short allowance of sleep, as one of them was invariably on guard while the other slept. They accordingly found the journey extremely fatiguing and also suffered from a scarcity of food, being at times unable to buy any supplies from the natives.

They had a number of encounters with bands of brigands numbering twenty to thirty members. Whenever they saw a suspected lot of men on their route they left the road in order to give the party passage if they desired it, without coming in contact with them. If the band's intentions were all right they could go along their way and leave the Russians to themselves. If they were brigands they at once made the fact known by pointing their arms and firing toward the two travelers as fast as they could. On every such occasion the travelers immediately opened fire. Both were splendid shots, and they had the best of rapid-firing guns. One time, in less than a minute they fired eighteen shots, most of which hit their mark. The brigands could not stand such defensive energy, and invariably took to flight after some of their number had fallen. The tourists, therefore, did not succeed in crossing the little-known country without shedding considerable blood. When the brigands had disappeared from view the travelers took the road again and traveled at top speed for miles in order to evade pursuit.

They reached the frontier of India early in the spring. As they were Russian soldiers, they had great difficulty in inducing the British authorities to permit them to travel in India. With the aid, however, of the French consular agents they finally obtained permits to wander where they pleased. They traveled as far as the Indus, Europe. The journey they made was one which nobody would care to undertake unless possessed of a most adventurous spirit, and the two soldiers could not have succeeded in their enterprise if they had not been splendidly armed and ready to use their weapons upon the slightest indication that they were in danger.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "la grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50 cents at H. M. Farchen & Co.'s drug store.

The Bee Hive is now ready to show their immense stock of holiday goods, consisting of everything suitable for gifts. They have for children toys, dolls, books, sleds, wagons, wearing apparel, etc. For adults, plush goods and ribbons, leather goods, silverware, bric-a-brac, Christmas cards, Christmas novelties, fancy dry goods, fashionable goods, fancy goods, jewelry, stationery, etc. In fact everything that is essential to a complete stock in a metropolitan city. Be sure and give The Bee Hive a call before buying your holiday presents for young or old.

Going East—Save Time.

Going to Chicago and east your short quick route is via St. Paul and "The Northwestern Line." Leave Butte 6:45 a. m., Helena 10:15 a. m., to-day, reach St. Paul 6:55 a. m., second day, connecting with fast train of "The Northwestern Line" leaving St. Paul 8:00 a. m., daily and arriving Chicago 9:35 p. m., same day, making less than sixty-three hours from Butte and less than sixty hours from Helena, making only four hours less time than via any other line to Chicago.

Railway Conductions.

What is the railway mileage of the United States? 170,000 miles. What has been the cost? Over ten billion dollars. What state heads the list in point of mileage? Illinois—10,073 miles. What is average cost of constructing a mile of first class railway? About \$30,000. Who built the first locomotive in the United States? Peter Cooper. What is the cost of a palace sleeping car? About \$15,000, or \$17,000 if vestibuled. What road carries the largest number of passenger? The Manhattan Elevated railroad, New York—525,000 a day or 191,625,000 yearly. What are the chances of fatal accident in railway travel? Statistics show one killed in every ten million. What road runs the famous vestibuled, electric lighted and steam heated train between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago? The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. It leaves St. Paul at 8:10 o'clock every evening. Considered one of the most complete and handsome trains in this country. How many trains per day via this road from the "Big Cities" to Chicago? Four—two St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, one St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, one St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

Are they all heated by steam? Yes.

Is there any road, except "The Milwaukee," which furnishes electric berth berths to be had? No. Who should a passenger apply to for information as to lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada via "The Milwaukee"? To any coupon ticket agent in the northwest or address: J. T. CONLEY, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Opportunity.

Master of human destiny am I, Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait. Cities and fields I walk. I penetrate deserts and seas remote, and passing by Royal and mark and palace, soon or late I knock and enter once at every gate. If sleeping, wake; if feasting rise before I turn away. It is the hour of state And they who follow me reach every state Mortals desire, and conquer every foe. Have done, but those who doubt or hesitate. Condemned to failure, penury and woe. Seek me in vain and uselessly employ; I answer not, and I return no more. —Geo. J. KULLA.

But fall ye not in this respect, Seize every opportunity to travel. Over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. This is the advice of Geo. H. HAZFORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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OF HELENA, MONT. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$700,000. Designated Depository of the United States. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. General Banking Business Transacted. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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STUDY LAW AT HOME. TAKE A COURSE IN THE SPRING COURSE IN LAW. School of Law. (Incorporated.) Send ten cents (stamp) for particulars to J. Oatner, Jr., Sec'y, No. 228 Whitely Block, Detroit, Mich.

The New York Dry Goods Store's SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR THIS WEEK

38 Patterns of Elegant New Styles, Guaranteed all Wool, in all colors and Black, Diagonals, Serges and Homespuns. Choice, \$3.95.

The special offerings of Dress Patterns of Serges, Homespuns and Diagonals for this week—choice \$3.95—is a knock-out December price. We have to do it. Too many Dress Goods and we don't want to invoice them. 'Tis the greatest bargain of the season. We feel good natured—done a wonderful business this year—can afford to be magnanimous.

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54-inch English Broadcloth, worth \$1.75. This week, \$1.35. 54-inch French Broadcloth, worth \$2.50. This week, \$1.85. 54-inch Broadcloth, worth \$3.00. This week, \$2.35.

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New Features. The Housekeeper's Weekly Bread Contest, giving Gold Watches for the best bread; the H. W. Purchasing Club, which earns \$10 to \$50 a year for each member; the 10 per cent. Dividend Fund; and other privileges for subscriber only. The only Household weekly. Don't miss getting it next year. Only \$1 now to December, 1893. No free samples.

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SPECIAL CLEARING OFFER: The Housekeeper's Weekly and The Weekly Independent. Both for \$2.50 a Year, Including the Portrait Album. Send money and orders to The Helena Independent.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION IN MY HANDS, ISSUED OUT OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LEWIS AND CLARKE, in the suit of A. M. Holtzer and M. M. Holtzer, co-partners as A. M. Holtzer & Brother, plaintiffs, against Joseph O'Neill and Gordon, duly attested the 11th day of November, A. D. 1892, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said Joseph O'Neill, in and to the following described property, situated in Lewis and Clarke county, state of Montana, viz: Parcel lot number fifty-three (53), survey number seven hundred and eighty-eight (888), in township ten (10) north of range four (4) west, of the fourth (4) principal meridian and section thirty-six (36) in township ten (10) north of range four (4) west, containing eight acres and four-four hundredths of an acre, more or less. For a more particular description of said property reference is hereby made to book 1 "C. S." page 338.

Also that certain placer mining claim and premises, designated by the survey-general as lot number thirty-three (33), embracing a portion of sections thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36), in township ten (10) north of range four (4) west, for a more particular description of said property reference is hereby made to book 1 "C. S." page 338.

And the west thirty (30) feet of lot number one hundred and three (103) in block number ten (10) of the fourth (4) principal meridian and section thirty-six (36) in township ten (10) north of range four (4) west, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 24 day of November, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Helena, Montana, I will sell at the right, title and interest of the said Joseph O'Neill, the right, title and interest of the said above described property, to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, A. D. 1892. CHARLES M. JEFFERS, Sheriff.

By RALPH G. JOHNSON, Deputy Sheriff.

ALIAS SUMMONS—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke.

James Kate Jennings, plaintiff, vs. George T. Jones, defendant. The state of Montana, sheriff, greeting to the above named defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the First Judicial District of the State of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the date of this summons, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant and awarding the custody of the two minor children, Harry George and Arthur William, the issue of said marriage, to plaintiff. The ground upon which said action is based is the desertion of said plaintiff by the defendant since May 19, 1891.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, and the court may grant the same, and the district court of the First Judicial District of the State of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke, on the 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing facts are true. JOHN HEAN, Clerk.

By C. W. BURTON, Deputy Clerk, Walsh & Newman, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the board of trustees, a meeting of the stockholders of the Sun River Sheep Company will be held at room 21 Power building, in the city of Helena, Montana, on the 10th day of January, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of the said company from the present amount of one hundred and ten thousand (\$100,000) dollars and also for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders the question of organizing a new company, or organizing, all property, real and personal, owned by the said Sun River Sheep Company, owned by the said Sun River Sheep Company. Dated at Helena, Montana, this 12th day of November, 1892. H. M. PARCHEN, ROBERT RUSSELL, E. W. KNIGHT, Trustees. Attest: ROBERT RUSSELL, Secretary.