

We are not Missed.

If you or I today should die, the birds would sing the same to-morrow, the vernal spring flowers would bring, and few would think of me with sorrow.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

As told in General Sheridan's Record of Indian Fights.

One of the most interesting official reports ever published in any country is General Philip H. Sheridan's "Record of Indian Fights with Hostile Indians." The report has just been published by the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. It embraces all engagements with hostile Indians from 1865 to 1882. The report is compiled from official records. It is a marvel of matter-of-fact writing, not a word of sentiment and hardly one of description being used.

One example taken by chance from the first page will illustrate the style of this modest and manly record. "1865.—June 6th, Captain D. Monahan, 3d Cavalry, in command of detachments of Troops G, and I, 3d Cavalry started from Fort Sumner, New Mexico, in pursuit of a band of Navajo Indians who had murdered four citizens, within twelve miles of that post. He followed their trail for a hundred miles, finally surprising them in a ravine, where he killed three Indians, and wounded eleven, the balance escaping. The troops sustained no losses."

There are 120 pages of just such items, covering "deeds of daring-do" and heroism unexcelled in the most elaborate reports of European nations. There is material in the book for all the American novelists of the generation.

CUSTER'S FIGHT.

We extract the following report of the last fight of chivalric Custer with the Sioux Indians. On the afternoon of June 23d, 1867, Custer's column marched up the Rosebud twelve miles and there encamped. The next day, June 23d, we continued up the Rosebud thirty-three miles, passing a heavy ledge pole trail, though not very fresh. June 24th, the advance was continued up the Rosebud, and the trail signs constantly growing fresher, until the column had marched twenty-eight miles, when camp was made. At eleven o'clock that night, the column was again put in motion, turning from the Rosebud to the right up one of its branches which headed near the summit of the "divide" between the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn. About 2 o'clock in the morning of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march, crossed the divide, and by eight o'clock were in the valley of one of the branches of the Little Big Horn. By this time Indians had been seen, and as it was certain they could not now be surprised, it was determined to attack them.

Custer took personal command of Troops "C," "E," "F," "G," and "I." Major Reno was given Troops "A," "B," "D," and "K." Captain Benteen, Troops "H," "J," and "L." Captain McDougall with Troop "R," acted as guard to the pack train.

The valley of the creek was followed towards the Little Big Horn, Custer on the right of the creek, Reno on the left, and Benteen still further to the left, and not in sight. About eleven o'clock Reno's troops crossed the creek to Custer's column and remained with them until about half-past twelve o'clock, when it was reported that the village was only two miles ahead and running away.

Reno was now directed to move forward, at as rapid a gait as he thought prudent, and to charge, with the understanding Custer would support him. The troops under Reno moved at a fast trot for about two miles, when they came to the river, halted a few minutes to collect their arms, and then deployed. A charge was made down the river, driving the Indians rapidly for about two miles and a half, until near the village which was still there. Not seeing anything, however, of the sub-divisions under Custer and Benteen, and the Indians swarming upon him from all directions, Reno took position, dismounted, in the edge of some timber which afforded shelter for the horses of about half-past twelve o'clock, when it was reported that the village was only two miles ahead and running away.

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the horses and mules driven into a depression, put his men, dismounted, on the crests of the hills making the depression, and had hardly completed these dispositions when the Indians attacked him furiously.

This was about six o'clock in the evening, and the ground was held with a further loss of eighteen killed and forty-six wounded, until the attack ceased about nine o'clock at night.

By this time the overwhelming numbers of the enemy rendered it improbable that the troops under Custer could undertake to rejoin those with Reno, so the latter began to dig rifle pits, and boxes from the packs might be used, any further attack which might be made the next day. All night long the men kept working, while the Indians were holding a scalp dance, within their hearing, in the valley of the Little Horn below.

About half-past two o'clock in the morning, of June 26th, a most terrific rifle-fire was opened upon Reno's position and as daylight increased, hordes of Indians were seen taking station upon high points completely surrounding the troops, so that men were struck on opposite sides of the lines from where the shots were fired. The fire did not slacken until half-past nine o'clock in the morning, when the Indians made a desperate charge upon the line held by Troops "H" and "I," coming to such close quarters as to "touch" with a "coups-stick," a man laying dead within the lines. This onslaught was repulsed by a charge from the lines assaulted, led by Colonel Benteen.

The Indians also charged close enough to send their arrows into the lines held by Troops "D" and "K," but they were driven back by a counter-charge of those troops accompanied by Reno. There were many wounded and the question of obtaining water was a vital one, for the troops had been without any from six o'clock the previous evening, a period of about sixteen hours. A skirmish line was formed under Benteen, to protect the descent of volunteers down the hill in front of the position to reach the water. A little was obtained in canteens, but many of them were struck in securing the precious fluid.

The fury of the attack was now over and the Indians were going for something to eat and more ammunition, as they had been shooting arrows, or else that Custer was coming. Advantage was taken of this lull to rush down to the stream and fill all vessels possible with water, but the Indians continued to withdraw and firing ceased, excepting occasional shots from sharpshooters sent to annoy the soldier near the water. About two o'clock P. M. the grass in the bottom was extensively fired by the Indians, and behind the dense smoke thus created, the Indian village began to move away.

Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, the village came out from behind this cloud of smoke and dust, the troops obtaining a full view of the cavalcade, as it filed away in the direction of Big Horn Mountains, moving in almost full military order.

All thoughts were now turned again towards Custer, of whom nothing had been seen or heard since he gave his orders on the previous day for the first advance by the detachments under Reno and Benteen, and which orders contemplated the support of these by the force retained under Custer's personal command. No one dreamed of the real explanation of Custer's absence, and the impression was that this heavy force of Indians had gotten between him and the rest, forcing him towards the mouth of the Little Big Horn, from which direction the column under Gibbon, with General Terry, was expected.

During the night of June 26th, the troops under Reno changed position so as to better secure a supply of water and to prepare against another assault, should the warriors return in strong force, but early in the morning of the 27th, while preparing to resist any attack which might be attempted, the dust of the moving column was seen approaching in the distance. Some it was discovered by the troops who were coming, and in a little while a scout arrived with a note from General Terry to Custer, saying that four Scout regiments had come to camp, stating that Custer had been whipped, but that their story was not believed. About half-past ten o'clock in the morning General Terry rode into Reno's lines and the fate of Custer was ascertained.

Precisely what was done by Custer's immediate command, subsequent to the moment when the rest of the regiment last saw him alive, has remained partly a matter of conjecture, no officer or soldier who rode with him into the valley of the Little Big Horn, having lived to tell the tale. The only real evidence of how they came to meet their fate, was the testimony of the field where it overtook them. What was read upon the ground, as from an open page, was described in the official report of General Terry, who came up with Gibbon's column.

Custer's trail, from the point where Reno crossed the stream, passed along and in rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank, for nearly or quite three miles. Then it came down to the bank of the river, but at once diverged from it again, as though Custer had unsuccessfully attempted to cross, then turning upon itself and almost completing a circle, the trail ceased. It was marked by the remains of officers and men and the bodies of horses, some of them dotted along the path, others heaped in ravines and upon knolls where halts appeared to have been made. There was abundant evidence that Custer's troops, but that they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers. The officers known to be killed were General Custer, Captains Keogh, Yates and Custer, Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh, Cahoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis and Reilly, of the 7th Cavalry, Lieutenant Crittenden of the 20th Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolfe, Lieutenant Harrington of the cavalry and Assistant Surgeon Lord were missing. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother of General Custer, a nephew of General Custer, were with him and were killed. Captain Benteen and Lieutenant Varus of the cavalry and fifty-one men were wounded. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

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The Penitential Life of the Cistercians.

The drink of the Cistercian monks is a weak cider, such as is used by the poorest people in Normandy. On fast days they eat only dry herbs, boiled with a little salt with a piece of coarse bread, and are allowed a half pint of cider. On other days they have an herb-soup, a dessert of a radish or two, or a few walnuts, or some such thing, and mess either of lentils, roots, hasty puddings, or the like. They never eat fish on any account, and never touch eggs or flesh meat unless when sick, and but sometimes milk. They practice a general mortification of the senses. When they come to the fire in winter they stand at some distance from the calefactory, and never put out a foot or pull up their cloaks to warm themselves, or stay long in that place. Even in their sickness the superior often treats them harshly, in order to increase their humility and patience; and the monks, under the greatest pain, reproach themselves as faint penitents, and add many voluntary mortifications. At their dining hour they are carried to the church, laid on ashes and there receive the last Sacraments, and usually remain in that situation till they expire. They work in the fields many hours in the day, but join prayer with their labours. Their church duties are very long; and during the whole day no one is at rest, or sits down, or takes away all possibility of sloth. They lie on straw beds. The lightest faults are most severely punished in chapter.

He Never Reads an Irish Paper.

On Nov. 8th, in the House of Commons, Lord R. Churchill asked the reasons why the man Westgate, who confessed to having participated in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, had not yet been brought to that country for trial, and what course her Majesty's Government intended to take regarding him. Sir Henry James said there had been some delay in bringing the man Westgate to England, and it had arisen from the fact that he was taken into custody in Jamaica, and it was necessary to obtain a warrant from Dublin, and also certain evidence to identify him. That evidence could only be obtained from the men of the crew who were in the vessel in which he sailed. That vessel did not arrive in England until the middle of October. On the 16th or 17th of October the necessary warrant was issued, and immediately a policeman was sent to Jamaica to take him into custody. It was the intention of the Government to make every inquiry so as to see if there was any foundation for the statements which the man made (hear, hear).

The Deadly Dime Novel.

A Boy's Horrible Death at Shamokin While Preparing to Fight Indians. [From the Norristown Herald.] Yesterday noon a terrible accident occurred at Shamokin, in which a fourteen year old son of U. F. John, a well known attorney at law, of that place, lost his life. The lad, Howard by name, had procured his father's pistol, and with George S. John, his cousin, and John Eally, both about his own age, was about to start west to engage in the extermination of the Indians, of whom they had read so much in the pernicious yellow covered literature unscrupulous dealers still sell. While they were playing on Mr. John's porch prior to starting, the pistol, which was in Howard's pocket, was discharged in some unknown manner. The boy fell mortally wounded. His two friends, who were unable to call for help for some minutes. The injured lad, however, was beyond relief. He was carried into the house and physicians summoned. The wound was probed, but it was impossible to find the ball, which had entered the right temple. Death ensued within three hours after the accident occurred, the youthful victim never returning to consciousness. How the pistol was discharged is not known, but may be discovered by coroner Wright, who has summoned a jury and is holding an inquest. The deceased was an unusual bright and intelligent youth, and his sudden death thrown a pall over the entire community, where his father is considered one of the leading citizens.

The Tale of the Wolf and the Lamb in a Pit.

The movement in Paris for the demolition of the Church of the Sacred Heart on the height of Montmartre is more than a local importance. In 1873 the Archbishop of Paris made application for permission for its destruction, and a law was passed sanctioning the project. Since that date, enormous sums, the result of donations from all parts of France, have been expended upon it, and it is still far from complete. When finished it will be one of the most conspicuous buildings