

Another year steals into the eternal past. It has been a year of prosperity. The land has been rich in its products, and the people have been contented and happy.

The army appropriation bill has passed the Senate, and has been referred back to the House.

A reign of terror is in existence near Raleigh, Tenn., several negroes having been killed and others shot at.

The demand for trade dollars in San Francisco is so great that the Director of the Mint has ordered more to be coined.

The Land Commissioner has revoked his orders suspending lands on the Pacific coast from entry under the Desert Land Act.

The appointment of Wm. H. Danielson as Agent at the Fort Hall Indian Agency, Idaho, has been sent to the Senate for confirmation.

The land sales of the Northern Pacific railroad, at the Brimard Land Office, for the four months ending Sept. 30, foot up the little sum of \$250,000.

The resumption report bill passed the House by a fair majority, but it is believed the vote upon it in the Senate will be close, with the chances against its passage.

Sheriff Bullock has telegraphed the Governor of Dakota for soldiers to assist him in dislodging the workmen who had taken possession of the Keets mine.

From the Benton Record we learn that nine head of cattle were recently stolen from Murphy, Neel & Co's, train while camped at 24-Mile Springs beyond Ft. Benton.

The president of the Union Bank was lately found dead in Chicago, he having committed suicide. Cause unknown, the bank having been found specially strong and sound.

Last week a son of Delegate Cannon of Utah, was shot in the arm while riding on horseback in the southern part of the city. He does not know who did the shooting or any cause therefor.

New York, November 5.—The cigar makers' strike still continues. This morning one of the largest firms in the city telegraphed to San Francisco, ordering 500 Chinamen to be sent here immediately.

William Cullen Bryant, editor of the New York Evening Post, celebrated the eighty-third anniversary of his birth the 10th inst. He is hale and strong, and gives promise of much more service as "poet, philanthropist, novelist and sage."

Card Strahl, alias Joe Engler, who was arrested in St. Louis on the 10th inst, and taken to Columbia, Ills., where he had killed Henry Goetz and wife and robbed their residence, etc., was lynched by a mob of about one hundred citizens on the same day.

A destructive fire was had in St. Louis on the 19th inst. A five-story building and its contents in a prominent part of the city were destroyed. The Chamber of Commerce building narrowly escaped, some 20 panes of plate glass being the only damage it sustained.

The war between Turkey and Russia still continues, with the Turks ahead in several small engagements. Up to the present time Russia has had the worst of it, having lost in killed, wounded and missing from the commencement of the war to November 7th, 64,833 persons.

Over four million hogs have died this year from what is called hog cholera. These represented a value of nearly forty-seven million dollars. The greatest losses occurred in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky and Indiana. The percent of loss in all the States and Territories ranges from 30 per cent, to 1 per cent.

Phillips of Kansas, has introduced a bill making each post office, where the salary is over \$1,000, a savings bank. Deposits are to be received from 25 cents to \$2,000. When \$25 are deposited it bears 3 per cent interest when subject to 90 days' notice. Postmasters are to give additional bonds.

The Sitting Bull Commissioners, in the mackinac passage down the Missouri, had a hard trip, but finally reached Fort Buford without serious mishap. The following day, Nov. 2, the river froze completely over, and the party were forced to make the journey from Buford to Bismarck by ambulance.

The Mexican troubles are apparently as far from settlement as ever. Diaz seems to do what is right, but he is not backed by the people. They are either in sympathy with the bandit or fear of them, and will not assist in suppressing outrages. It is, therefore, probable that border depredations will continue indefinitely.

A Sacramento dispatch says the trial of the case of the State against the Surveyor General and Register of the State Land Office, Robert Gardner, has commenced. The charges are malfeasance in office in failing to collect fees due the State, and in failing to pay over to the State such fees as he did collect, aggregating about \$75,000.

An attempt was made, on the 28th, to assassinate President Hayes, at Guatemala, by Felix Pazza, a fanatic priest. The President was driving when the priest appeared, drew a revolver and fired. The first shot missed, and the President then closed with him. During the struggle a servant entered the room and shot the would-be assassin dead.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Post Office and Insular Affairs, shows that during the past year 543 persons were arrested for offenses against the postal laws—101 in excess of the preceding year. The number of complaints of lost registered letters, 3,287; aggregate value, \$7,410. The percentage of actual losses compared with the number of letters registered is about one-fifth of one per cent, or one in every 5,000.

The entire amount of money diverted from the Treasury of New York city from first to last by the Tweed ring, is estimated at between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000. From first to last it is the period between January 1, 1868, and July 1, 1873—three and a half years. Fifteen millions a year is not bad stealing. Of this enormous amount the city has recovered less than half a million dollars, and nearly half a million dollars have been expended in lawyers' fees, etc.

On the 15th inst, a delegation of Republican Senators visited President Hayes and had a long interview with him about appointing Democrats to office. Hayes said he would have good and sufficient reasons for selecting Democrats, and gave the delegation very little satisfaction. He said he had always been Republican, and did not desire to antagonize his fellow Republicans in Congress, and he hoped that they would all co-operate in the interests of the country. "We must not forget," said he, "that I am President of the whole country and not of any party."

Jacob G. Otis, who assisted in swindling some fifty firms of New York merchants several years ago out of nearly a million dollars, was captured by the police in Exchange Place on the 31st ult. He is a member of the celebrated firm of Lagrange & Co., who bought goods from A. T. Stewart & Co., and other firms, on credit, sold them, and disappeared with the money. Lagrange was subsequently arrested in France, but when brought here was released on account of a technicality in the extradition treaty between that country and the United States.

HONORS TO THE SECOND CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND U. S. CAVALRY, Big Horn Post, Montana, November 9, 1877.

GEN'L. ORDERS, No. 10.

Portions of the Second Cavalry having served creditably in the late campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, the regimental commander deems it his duty to thank them for their good conduct in the fight at Big Hole Basin, Camas Prairie and Snake Creek. Of the small detachment that participated, under Col. Gibbon, in the fierce fight at Big Hole Basin on August 9th, 1877, Sergeant Edward Page, of Co. L, was killed, and Private Charles B. Condit, of Co. F, was wounded.

Captain Norwood and his company (I) behaved with great credit in the fight at Camas Prairie, on August 20th, 1877, and successfully held its own against overpowering odds. In this affair, Lieut. Henry M. Benson, of the Seventh Infantry, who was serving with the company, was wounded. First Sergeant Henry Wilk, Co. C, and Har y Garland I. Blacksmith, Samuel A. Glass, Farrier William Jones, and Privates Harry Trevor and Webster Clark, were wounded; Blacksmith Glass and Private Trevor, mortally.

In the fighting which occurred from the 30th of September to the 5th of October, 1877, at Snake Creek in the Bear Paw Mountains, under Col. Miles, and which led to the final surrender of the Nez Perce, a battalion of three companies, V, F, G and H, under Captain George L. Tyler, bore an honorable part; and he, with 2d Lieut. Edward J. McClelland and Lovell H. Jerome, distinguished themselves by their gallantry. Private John I. Wing, of Co. G, was killed, and P. Ivaine-James Enroll, of Co. F, was wounded at this place.

By order of Lieut.-Col. A. J. Brackett, commanding regiment.

CHAS. F. ROE, Second Lieut. 2d Cav., Adjutant.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Lieut. Leiter & Co's Dry Goods House Destroyed.—Loss one Million and a Half.—Two Firemen Killed and Several Wounded.

Chicago, November 14.—At 8:35 this evening an alarm of fire was sounded from the corner of State and Washington streets, a fire having been discovered in Field & Leiter's retail establishment. By a fatal mistake made by one of the boys, the firemen arrived, and they were misdirected to another building, and had almost concluded that a false alarm had been sounded, when the flames were seen bursting from the upper story of Field & Leiter's large store. By this error of judgment fifty fifteen minutes were consumed, and the fire had gained much headway before the first stream was directed upon it. The origin is in doubt; some saying it began in the pressing store, and that it was first found in the loft above. It quickly communicated by means of the open elevator hatchway with the lower floors, and at 10 o'clock almost the entire stock of dry goods was completely destroyed by fire or water. The building seems to be completely gutted except on the two lower floors, which are less injured than the others. An accident happened to the firemen, by which one was killed outright and four others were taken from the ruins so badly hurt that they will probably die. No list of the insurance can be given to-night.

Chicago, November 15.—The fire originated, according to an eye witness of its inception, near the stove, and probably spread not only by the elevator but by the light shaft in the middle of the building, which extends from garret to basement, and is 40x30 feet in extent. The building was owned by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and cost, when built some five years ago, three-quarters of a million dollars, and is worth now at least half a million. The walls, which were impregnated by an earlier fire, have never been so strong as they should be, and are now so shaky that they will doubtless come down. The building therefore, be considered very nearly a total loss. The stock is estimated at from three-quarters of a million to a million and a half. Mr. Field himself estimates the loss at about one million dollars on the stock. The manager of the retail store says there was a retail stock in the store of three-quarters of a million dollars, and from a quarter to a half a million of wholesale stock stored in the basement. The insurance on the building is not known, but it is stated to be over two hundred thousand dollars and is placed by a New York Agency. The stock is believed to be insured for at least two-thirds its value.

The accidents were numerous, and scarcely one of the firemen escaped without bruises. The following are the known casualties:

Charles A. Dudley, of San Francisco, but formerly a member of a Chicago fire company, which he was assisting to-night, killed; a watchman in the building, name unknown; killed; Lieut. J. H. Shanberg, fireman, injured dangerously internally; Francis Klann, the sternly hard and apathetic fireman; R. C. Payne, a colored fireman, severely; Jerome Bailey, fireman, hurt badly about the face and hands.

The following are missing—J. O'Rourke, Eugene Sweeney, fireman, supposed to be in the ruins.

Pat Smith, an employe, hurt badly by falling timber which struck him on the head. All the injured are more or less burned. The injuries, however, resulted largely from the falling stairs and elevator.

The loss on account of the breaking of the ropes. Three men were under it, and two were probably killed thereby.

Eight hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment by this disaster. Of them 150 are women, employed as dress-makers, fitters, etc.

New York, November 15.—Vice President McKenzie of the Singer Manufacturing Co., says that the loss to their building by the fire in Chicago would not exceed \$100,000. The ground cost them \$300,000, and the building was erected at a cost of \$700,000.

Chicago, November 15.—A fire broke out on a second time early this morning in the basement where were stored a large quantity of package goods, and it became necessary to flood that part of the store. Besides Dudley, who was reported killed last night, the only other man known to have fallen a victim to the flames is John O'Rourke, fireman, who fell with the stairs, and whose body has not yet been found. Five men are badly injured, but it is believed fatally hurt.

The accumulation of wool, hides, copra and other exports from New Mexico is so great at El Paso that the transportation of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad is insufficient to carry it away, and wagon trains are being organized to take it to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad at La Junta.

A few of the amendments by the Senate having been disagreed to by the House, the army appropriation bill has been referred to the committee.

MITCHELL'S N. P. R. R. BILL.

In addition to the features of Mitchell's Northern Pacific Railroad Bill, already stated in these columns as telegraphed from Washington, should be mentioned an important provision—that all even numbered sections hitherto withdrawn from the northern branch, shall be opened to settlement under the pre-emption laws at \$1 25 per acre, and for homesteads to the extent of 100 acres for each settler, with the privilege of enlarging the former homestead entries of 80 acres to the full amount of 100. Another provision of great local importance, is the requirement that the road be constructed on the south side of the Columbia river, from a point not lower than Umanilla to Portland, instead of on the north side of the river. Mitchell says he expects several provisions of the bill will be stoutly contested by Eastern interests. But he will oppose its passage unless the company consents to the conditions he thus proposes for what he considers the best interests of the Pacific coast, and especially of Oregon. His declaration of the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in order to remain at the head of the Committee on Railroads, indicates the earnestness of his purpose in this respect.

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EX-Confederate investigations still continue to recoup upon their inventors. It is not strange that partisans in the late rebellion should hastily assume the guilt of men in office. The crime of treason generally involves all lesser crimes; the majority of the Democrats in the National House of Representatives were lately traitors or active sympathizers with treason; they judge other men by themselves, and reflecting upon the fact of their own treason, conclude that all men in office are thieves. Another fact leads to the same conclusion. The ex-Confederates are all Democrats; the Democratic party from the reign of Jackson to that of Buchanan suffered corruption to fester in all departments of the Government without effort at detection or punishment; the assumption that Republicans are corrupt and as neglectful of their public duties as Democrats is perfectly natural to the Democratic heart. Some time ago Senator Davis, of West Virginia, offered a resolution in the Senate calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of defaulters to the Government, with the amount of their delinquencies from 1860 to 1875, the period of Republican ascendancy. It was plainly a trick to expose Republican misfeasance and malfeasance in office and shield the offenses of Democratic administration. The resolution was amended so as to cover the period from 1825 to 1875. When the information reached the Senate the ex-Confederates lost all anxiety to print it. Instead of showing a balance of delinquency against the Republican party, it showed a large balance against the Democratic party. Our special dispatches from Washington give the figures, namely: Disbursements in forty years, \$13,335,870,972.65; aggregate of delinquencies appearing on the books, \$22,295,000. But about half of this sum represents only an apparent, not a real loss by defalcation, which is explained in the dispatches; so it appears that there has been stolen from the Government by dishonest employes, in forty years, say \$11,000,000, or about \$274,000 per annum. Putting Jackson and Van Buren together, and the administrations together, as controlled substantially by the same men and influences, we find the list of administrations presents a steadily falling scale of losses by defaulters, reaching a merely nominal sum during Grant's second term. The losses on each one thousand dollars of disbursements are as follows:

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BLACKSMITHS & WHEELWRIGHTS.

(Successors to Finch & McMillen.)

Can still be found at the old stand, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, such as

CARRIAGE WORK and general

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All work guaranteed. Prices as low as good work can be obtained at any other place. Give them a call at the old stand on Main St. 6 1/2 ly.

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D. MAXEY, Prop'r.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY MEAT IN THE CITY.

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THE RECORD OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

EX-Confederate investigations still continue to recoup upon their inventors. It is not strange that partisans in the late rebellion should hastily assume the guilt of men in office. The crime of treason generally involves all lesser crimes; the majority of the Democrats in the National House of Representatives were lately traitors or active sympathizers with treason; they judge other men by themselves, and reflecting upon the fact of their own treason, conclude that all men in office are thieves. Another fact leads to the same conclusion. The ex-Confederates are all Democrats; the Democratic party from the reign of Jackson to that of Buchanan suffered corruption to fester in all departments of the Government without effort at detection or punishment; the assumption that Republicans are corrupt and as neglectful of their public duties as Democrats is perfectly natural to the Democratic heart. Some time ago Senator Davis, of West Virginia, offered a resolution in the Senate calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of defaulters to the Government, with the amount of their delinquencies from 1860 to 1875, the period of Republican ascendancy. It was plainly a trick to expose Republican misfeasance and malfeasance in office and shield the offenses of Democratic administration. The resolution was amended so as to cover the period from 1825 to 1875. When the information reached the Senate the ex-Confederates lost all anxiety to print it. Instead of showing a balance of delinquency against the Republican party, it showed a large balance against the Democratic party. Our special dispatches from Washington give the figures, namely: Disbursements in forty years, \$13,335,870,972.65; aggregate of delinquencies appearing on the books, \$22,295,000. But about half of this sum represents only an apparent, not a real loss by defalcation, which is explained in the dispatches; so it appears that there has been stolen from the Government by dishonest employes, in forty years, say \$11,000,000, or about \$274,000 per annum. Putting Jackson and Van Buren together, and the administrations together, as controlled substantially by the same men and influences, we find the list of administrations presents a steadily falling scale of losses by defaulters, reaching a merely nominal sum during Grant's second term. The losses on each one thousand dollars of disbursements are as follows:

The administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, \$12.55; Harrison (succeeded by Tyler) \$10.35; Polk, \$8.34; Taylor and Fillmore, \$7.64; Pierce, \$5.88; Buchanan, \$6.68; Lincoln, \$1.41; Johnson, 48 cents; Grant, (first term) 40 cents; second term, 25 cents.

This is a record of the most corrupt administration that has ever existed in our history. It shows that the Democratic administrations most lauded by Democrats were the most corrupt administrations known to our history as a nation. They show that in purging the civil service of Democrats, Lincoln purged it of incompetents and defaulters; his administration shows a decline of losses on disbursements as compared with that of his immediate predecessor, Buchanan, of nearly five hundred per cent. And they show that the character for honesty and efficiency of Republican officials in the civil service has been fully maintained by President Grant, since the losses by defaulters under his second administration have been reduced to a merely nominal sum. More than all these figures show that Democratic assaults upon the integrity of Republican administration have failed utterly to establish the Democratic charges of corruption and inefficiency so loudly and so persistently made.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The above article is published by me for the benefit of the Democrats of Gallatin county. Read it and then say "there was more thieving done under Grant's administration than there has been under any administration since Washington's."

NAT. S. BOWERS.

THE ORDER TO DISCONTINUE THE COINING OF TRADE DOLLARS.

The order to discontinue the coining of trade dollars was on the report of Dr. Linderman that no more of that coin was necessary. The matter brought a perfect storm of protest from California and Nevada, whose interest the coin was first made, and we notice it has had the effect to secure the revocation of the order and the continuance of coining trade dollars. The principal object of the introduction was to establish a market in China and Japan for American silver. These countries are irrevocable collectors of that metal, and drained the country of Mexican coin. They soon found that the American trade dollar contained more silver than the Mexican dollar, and now nearly all importations from these countries are paid for in this coin. There is no doubt the discontinuance of the supply of trade dollars