

Alexander H. Stephens was re-elected almost without opposition.

Rains fell at Marysville, California, on Thanksgiving day. His best heat was 217.

The Utah Northern terminus is now at Black Rock station, twenty miles north of Omaha.

P. T. Barnum was elected a Republican member of the Connecticut Legislature at the election in that State.

Washington Territory has a population of 21,373, and asks to be admitted as a State.

Thirteen persons lost their lives by a ferry boat being run down by a steamer on the river Mersey on Tuesday last.

London, November 25.—During a gale Saturday three vessels and eighteen lives were lost at the mouth of the Tagus.

The Utah repeating office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been removed from Salt Lake City to Ogden.

Bakota contains a population of 125,000, and will seek admission as a State during the present session of Congress.

The steamer Pomerania collided with a Welsh bark on the 20th ult., and 58 persons are reported missing. 162 were saved.

The telegraph line between Bismarck and Fort Keogh has been completed, and direct communication East has been established.

The commission appointed to investigate into the matter, will recommend the transfer of the Indians to the War Department.

One of the banks in New York has nine locks on its big safe, and the key of each is in three pieces, each piece carried by an official.

The new Canadian Governor General arrived at Halifax on the 25th ult., and was received with great demonstrations of welcome.

Chicago, November 25.—McLaughlin has challenged McMahon to a wrestling match for \$2,000 a side, to be made at an early day.

The Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet has been paying expenses for the last four months, which is doing very well, considering the hard times.

Three of the Territories, viz: Idaho, Montana and Arizona, have elected Democratic Delegates to Congress. The other Territories have elected Republicans.

Bismarck has just completed a marine dock capable of accommodating a half-dozen steamers. The completion of the dock was made an occasion for a banquet.

London, November 25.—A correspondent at Berlin says: It is expected at St. Petersburg that the Emperor of Afghanistan will go to Herat in the event of his defeat.

The creditors of Dobb, Brown & Co., St. Louis, have agreed to accept 52 1/2 cents on the dollar in three, six and twelve months, and allow the firm to resume.

The Western Union Telegraph Company paid Edison \$100,000 for the carbon telephone; and he is in receipt of \$500 per week in royalties for the exhibition of the phonograph alone.

The consolidation of the Lemhi Agency Banacks with those of Ross Fork, Idaho, will take place as soon as Ten Doy's band, which is now out hunting buffalo, kill their winter supply of meat.

As the fisheries in Illinois. Two weeks since a beautiful little fellow was found in a vacant pig-pen, in the city of Kankakee, and nobody appeared to know how it came there.

The Northern Pacific company proposes to push the work westward, on their main line, in view of which Gen. Rosser and his surviving party leave for the Yellowstone this morning to push the surveys.—Vander Press, 21st ult.

Wm. Reed, Jr., publisher of the Tamton, Mass., Gazette, has been re-elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Reed was formerly a resident of this Territory, where he has acquaintances and friends who will be glad to hear of his success in the Bay State.

At Jamaica, L. I., the other day, a man shot a quail in violation of the game law. His neighbors threatened to inform the authorities, but he got the start of them by going before a magistrate and himself lodging information against himself. He was fined \$10, which he paid. If he had demanded half the fine for giving the information, and \$5 was returned to him.

Winimington young lady to her betrothed, a Kissbacker.—"Oh, no, my dear, how is a kiss; I have just had some printed." Betrothed Kissbacker reads on a card.—"This is one kiss from your darling," and says, "I can stand flat money, flat cows, flat milk, but when it comes to kisses from you, I want a promise redeemable when presented at headquarters; but if money and kisses are both to be flat, no more flat for me."

The citizens of Reno, Nevada, having become discouraged because the town had been twice destroyed by fires in China-town, organized themselves into a committee and waited upon the Chinese residents and requested them not to build, but at the same time offering to purchase their lots and such low houses as remained at such prices as should be agreed upon by arbitrators of the Chinese own selection, and offered to give them equally as good as much land on the opposite side of the river. The Chinese would do nothing and went to work and rebuilt, notwithstanding the citizens warned them not to. At last, seeing there was no alternative, the citizens began tearing down the newly erected houses and piling the timber up in the street. After all had been taken down, the Chinese weakened.

Governor Hampton's accident happened in a swamp, where being about to dismount, he leaped forward and threw his little reins over a small limb, preliminary to dismounting. At this moment the reins suddenly succeeded in releasing the reins from the bough, and dashed off through the woods. Being unable to recover the reins as quickly as was necessary to assure himself against certain injury from violent contact with the trunk or the overhanging limbs of the trees, Governor Hampton sprang from his saddle to the ground, slipping upon his feet, but, unfortunately, with so much violence—his weight too falling mainly upon the right foot—that both the bones of the right leg were fractured just above the ankle, and the joint itself dislocated. For nearly two hours he used his hunting-horn and his gun in endeavoring to summon assistance, and it was not until the quickly repeated shouts led one of his distant companions to fear an accident, that a colored messenger was sent to the spot. It is related that the sufferer had not wasted the shots he fired to bring help; he fired at a distant mark, and 111 said to have hit it each time.

ENGLISH DIFFICULTIES WITH AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan lies between Russia and India (British Territory). It has been the policy of both Russia and England to prevent the influence of the other becoming dominant in Afghanistan. If Russian influence predominates in Afghanistan, the fact is held to be a menace to British interests because Russian armies occupying the Afghan territory might advance under cover, as it were, to the frontier of India. The present difficulties originated a few months ago. The Ameer received a Russian mission with great cordiality, and agreed that a Russian Minister should be resident at Cabul. But he stopped the British mission at Khyber Pass, and declined to receive the Commissioners at all. This was interpreted to be a hostile act, and the Indian Government demanded an explanation. This was not given, and England advanced on the Ameer's fortified line and captured several unimportant stations.

Russia at first announced that in event of war she would remain neutral, but later dispatches are to the effect that Russia will actively support the Ameer in the event of England occupying any points of Afghanistan from which the Russian domination in Asia Minor might be threatened. This announcement is based upon the assertion that England has violated the alleged Afghan agreement of Lord Clarendon by the occupation of Quetta. The intention of Russia to interfere in Afghanistan is apparently confirmed by the Moscow Gazette declaring that intervention is indispensable now that the occupation of Quetta has been succeeded by expeditions in the direction of Candahar Herat.

Afghanistan is an independent nation, but the bond of unity between the different tribes is not very strong. It has an area of 250,000 square miles and a population of nearly 10,000,000 warlike people. If Russia takes a hand in the conflict it will be long and fierce. If not, England will likely make the Afghans come to her terms, but in the opinion of the Berlin Post, "The after effect of the Afghan war will be that England will have to renounce the idea of maintaining Turkish rule in Eastern Romicia, because, even if successful in Afghanistan, she will need her Indian forces in Asia, and will be unable to brandish them as a threat on the European theatre of war."

Telegrams.

Recovery of \$80,000.

New York, November 25.—The \$80,000 recovered from Angel, the fugitive Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was found in the Bank of Portugal, it being deposited in his name.

A Missing Preacher.

New York, November 27.—Mrs. Vosburg, wife of the reverend gentleman recently tried in Jersey City for poisoning, has written to persons asking for news of her husband, saying she is greatly troubled at his prolonged absence.

Invited to Testify.

Washington, November 29.—The joint commission on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department had a meeting to-day. No testimony was taken, but by a resolution of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Generals Sherman and Meigs and Commissioner Hayt were invited to testify.

Do They "Salt" Snake River Sand?

Scops of Snake river sand conveyed down to the Salinas' city are being washed and assayed for gold. The Tribune, with its usual samples, says that seven cents is the product taken from two pans. The Tribune adds: "The sample was taken from Holmes & Lawrence's claim, about thirty-five miles below Taylor's bridge, and was not a good sample. There is no longer any question about the richness and extent of the gold-bearing gravel on the river, or the possibility of saving the fine gold, which is remarkably evenly distributed through the dirt from the surface to the very edge of the water. It appears as though Snake river is destined to be the next great mining attraction of America, which will make Idaho the gem of the mountains in fact as well as in name."—Herald.

A Big Robbery Frustrated.

Chicago, November 25.—The Tribune's Omaha special says: A scheme was discovered for robbing the office of the Union Pacific paymaster. Five men were engaged in the plot, one of them, Henry Roe, being an employee of the railroad company. An attempt was made one night, but the robbers were unable to open the safe, although they thought they knew the combination. Had they succeeded they would have taken out \$75,000. Roe has confessed and the others have been arrested.

Deadlock in the Appropriation Committee.

Chicago, November 25.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Already there are signs of a deadlock in the Committee on Appropriations over the payment of cases now being undertaken in the South by the Department of Justice. Some favor, favor moderate appropriations for both of these. The Republicans will fully expose the South Carolina and Louisiana election frauds in debate in the House.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Washington, November 27.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his report urges the consolidation of tribes, as recommended by his predecessors, reducing the reservations to nine in number, and restoring to the public domain 17,642,455 acres of land. He thinks most of the Indians in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona might be supervised to the Indian Territory, and the Klamath Indians to the Yakima reservation, Washington Territory, whither the Bannack and Malheur Indians will be immediately sent. He renounces his appeal for permanent title to Indian lands, recommending the organization of 3,000 Indian cavalry under army officers for service near the reservations. He publishes the correspondence between the agent of the Bannacks and the military and shows that the latter were well informed of the actual state of affairs in time to be prepared for hostilities; also, that the Indians received all the subsistence the lands office appropriated by Congress enabled the Indian office to purchase. He shows that the agent of the Cheyennes was required by a law of Congress to withhold supplies from Indians who would not work, which led to the outbreak of the Cheyennes. He recommends the removal of the Umatillas in Oregon to the Yakima reservation, and the lands be sold for their benefit. The Mission and Hoopa Valley Agencies, California, are re-established; their discontinuance was caused by the failure of Congress to make appropriations.

The Yellowstone, as Seen.

CONCLUSION.

By J. V. BOGERT.

In bringing this series of papers to a close (a series whose weekly installments have often been prepared amid haste and other duties), the writer desires to state that he has been actuated by a sincere desire to give the truth only regarding the Yellowstone country as by him seen.

He does not claim it to be an undisturbed paradise—it has its drawbacks, and what region is not? It lacks the "tangled woods and bosky dells, the springs beneath the elms" of more romantic sections, its general characteristics being those familiar to other parts of Montana; but it is a country of great natural resources, its stock and agricultural capabilities being unsurpassed in the Far West. Record of its superior climate and of its production ability (as far as tested) has been made and enough has been put upon record to show that we have not in the past claimed too much for the region over which Eastern Montana has so long and so persistently maintained such a struggle.

The writer, asserting that he has not written over-zealously, and that he has been actuated solely by a desire to draw practical attention to this disputed country, can but be gratified over the fact that this series of papers has drawn no little distant attention to the subject; and should any increase (as pronounced) of immigration result, he feels that he need not fear to meet the settler upon the ground of which he has written.

It is a matter of regret to him that he cannot bear testimony regarding the immense stretches of country lying beyond the long ranges of foot-hills skirting the entire valley. They are represented, however, as rich in grasses, well-watered, well-wooded along the streams, and as offering an immense territory to the stockman and the farmer.

It is a matter of fact, as well, that the more fully the country is explored by either civilian or the military that the more the rich valleys and the curling streams discover themselves, until it must appear to the investigator that the much talked-of "bad lands" are comparatively few and far between.

Should the Crow Reserve ever be re-added to the public lands, if of itself will offer almost an empire to the settler—and an entire rich in stock and agricultural lands and well supplied with coal and other minerals. In fact, the capabilities of the vast region known by the general title of the "Yellowstone country," are scarcely understood, and we venture the prediction that a few years must show the most skeptical that its poor acres are at a discount.

The people now scattered through the country are acting the valuable role of experimenters—they are planting and raising to test soil and climate; and the result of their labors must show so favorably that another year must witness a rush of population, nothing provided for in advance.

Mr. Guy, at the mouth of the Big Horn, has this year planted seven varieties of corn, that the experiment may be conclusive in that direction—the Clarks and the Brookways and the McDowds and the sundry others whose new-made ranches dot the bottoms are, as well, trying this and trying that, and their undoubted success will pave the way for the operations of those who are following in their wake.

In proof of what we say, we are able to quote from a letter lately received from Lieut. McClelland, to whose report we have before alluded:—"Mr. Guy has really converted our old camp of 1876 into a flourishing ranch. In fact, all along the north side of the river, from Terry's Landing to this point (near Fort Keogh) we see a new and better cultivated, fattened, melons, and the like, growing finely. As regards new Miles City, it is already quite a town and has an air of legitimate prosperity."

Regarding the much debated Clark's Fork, he says:—"Much to my surprise, the valley floor is a goodly growth of alfalfa, and is at last enclosed partly by rail-fences—but in the direction of the mouth it is both beautiful and fertile. Returning to the river, I passed through Pryor's Gap—it is a natural pass for wagons and possesses sufficient beauty to be attractive."

Concluding, he says:—"In fact, the farther I penetrate this country, the more I move into its hitherto unknown sections, or I have over-written or reported it—it is all new and others have claimed so far as I am capable of judging."

A few words, to conclude: The Government survey is progressing, extending its lines down the Yellowstone and across the country—people from East and West and North and South are being attracted toward it—not this not long since terra incognita—its capabilities are being severely tested, and should the next five years see the surely coming railroad and the success of up-river navigation and the increase we predict of population, we of Eastern Montana may yet exclaim in the flush of a just pride: "We told you so; we did it. We have presented an empire to the Union!"

How Key Will Get the Best of Congress.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Postmaster General Key states that in three months he will order most of the postal cars now running to be taken off the rails unless Congress makes speedy and sufficient appropriations to pay for transportation. He fears that nothing less than the withdrawal of these cars will induce Congress to treat the mail service with justice. He says he will not overdraw his appropriation a dollar when it is exhausted, for if the service is crippled or stops he wants the responsibility thrown on Congress, where it belongs, and he thinks a suspension of the mail will bring down upon Congress a clamor it cannot withstand. Judge Key believes the people understand and appreciate the perfection of our postal service, and are willing to be taxed to sustain it, so that they will insist upon their Representatives in Congress providing sufficient means for its support, even if the appropriations for other branches of the government are reduced.

Military Court of Inquiry.

Washington, November 25.—On application of Major Reno, 7th Cavalry, a court of inquiry is appointed to assemble at Chicago on the second Monday in January to inquire into the Major's conduct at the battle of the Little Big Horn, on the 25th and 26th of June, 1876, when Gen. Custer was killed.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Uniontown, Pa., November 25.—A boiler explosion occurred near Dunbar about half past one this afternoon, by which Richard Evans, Daniel Garrison and J. J. Miller were instantly killed, and Jos. Vayon mortally and ten others seriously injured. Most of these men were on the roof of the boiler house helping to erect a stack when the explosion occurred.

Rochester Blaze.

Rochester, N. Y., November 25.—At midnight a fire was discovered in the extensive five-story building owned by Jas. T. Stewart & Son, and occupied by several large shoe shops, croquet factory works and saleroom, the Rochester bracket company's works and saleroom, How & Co., and Forsyth & Co., scales. The loss will probably reach \$125,000.

THE YELLOWSTONE.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

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Chicago, November 27.—The Journal's Washington special says: Southern Congressmen claim to have assurances that Butler has many cipher-dispatches sent by the Republican leaders in 1876, of a very compromising character, which he will lay before the Potter committee.

An Ex-Officer Arrested.

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The Northern Pacific Will Not Ask For a Subsidy.

New York, November 27.—Charles B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, discloses in a morning paper the intention of the company never to ask Congress for a subsidy loan or any form of assistance. The company considers itself able to build the road with its own resources and land grants already made. They seek only a limited guarantee against confiscation.

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Indian Outrage.—One Man Killed and Horses Stolen.

New York, November 28.—The Times' Yankton, Dakota special says: An army officer is responsible for the statement that the supplies for the Red Clouds—6,000 Indians—are still on the Missouri at the old agency warehouse, and cannot be transferred to the camp inside of ten months. The officer asserts that the Indians are in danger of starvation, and will certainly be ready for the war path in the spring.

North Platte advices of the 23rd give the following Indian intelligence:

Ben Case, an employee of McKelth, was found murdered forty miles up the North Platte river this morning. His murderer is unknown, though the killing was done after the Indian fashion. His saddle was cut to pieces.

Seventy head of horses were stolen from Dixon and sent to the mouth of the North Platte river, on Wednesday last, supposed to have been taken by Indians. Major North, from Dismal river, reports a small band of Spotted Tail Indians down this way seeking horses.

A few thousand dollars judiciously expended would remove many of the bad places on the Yellowstone. A little dredging for Fort Ellis, and a little for Beef Slough. Rocks should be removed from the river at Wolf, Bear, and Buffalo Rapids, and facilities supplied for "lining" over them. Many improvements are necessary above Big Horn, such as removing rock and boulders, thus rendering navigation less dangerous.

We hope, however, that the proposed extension of the North Pacific Railroad into the Yellowstone valley will not soon be carried out. Steamboats have made the country what it is and to steamboats the trade belongs. The proposed route is a dreary one, traversing hundreds of miles of "Bad Lands" and could not support a railroad two months in the year. Let Montana think well before she approves of this venture, and remember the already opened highway of the Yellowstone river.

One of the Yellowstone's most pressing needs just now is settlers; not adventurers, for there are plenty of these already; but earnest, industrious citizens, who will help build up the country and develop its great resources.

How a Negro Desperado Resisted Arrest.

Port Gibson, Miss., November 27.—Dr. Buck, Sheriff of Clayborne county, having received information before daylight this morning that Harrison Page, the negro desperado who assassinated the Chancery Clerk of this county two years ago, was at his house, three miles from town, went out with his deputies to arrest him. One of the deputies, Robert Lum, was shot and instantly killed from a window. The Sheriff, on forcing the door, was shot in the bowels, face and arm, and is in a dying condition. Thomas Harwood, another deputy, was knocked into an old cistern and left for dead, though he has since recovered and is not seriously hurt. A posse left town immediately, and Charlie Wellman, one of the posse, while riding near Page's house, was shot through the face, arm, leg and hand, but is still alive. The assassin escaped, though some of his accomplices were killed.

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