

President Hayes will attend the Ocean Grove camp meeting. If it gets too hot for him he is liable to veto the proceedings.

Minneapolis boasts of a population of 34,064, a gain of 6,219 during the past year. The increase of assessable property during the year is upwards of \$2,000,000.

It is said that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which is being pushed to the Black Hills, will not stop there, but will be extended generally to the Rocky Mountains and so on to the Pacific coast.

A Tennessee editor has named his children, "Beaver," "Long Primer," "Small Print" and "Pica." You ought to see them to "pi."

It is to be hoped they will not end as all type does: in a lead box.

It appears that ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, is the President's first choice for the position of Secretary of War, to be vacated by Metcalf. His appointment is also favored by the Cabinet and General Sherman.

The latest rumor about Grant states that he will probably arrive at San Francisco on or about October 1st. It is safe to say that neither the proposed demonstration nor the National Republican Convention will hinder or retard his return a single day. He generally goes when and where he pleases, and returns when he gets ready.

The war against the Jews, inaugurated at Saratoga two years ago, is likely to be renewed at Geneva, Switzerland. It is reported that Austin Corbin has taken another stand not to admit Jews to the beach or hotel, and that he has said he was going to oppose the Jews, and that he would rather sink the \$2,000,000 invested in the railway and hotel than have a single Israelite take advantage of its attractions. Corbin being interviewed substantially confirmed the report.

CANT BE CIVILIZED. One of the most remarkable things of this remarkable age has recently transpired. An Indian, named John, of the Fox Agency, where the pay is \$700 per annum, has filed a petition for a reduction of salary. Another evidence that the savage can't be civilized.

WITHOUT HIS DRESS COAT. Col. Mosby, Consul at Hong Kong, has been heard from on the etiquette question. He says it is not true that he insulted American dignity by attending a dinner party at the British Governor-General's without a dress coat. This settles the momentous controversy, and the country breathes freely once more.

BOUNTY FOR INDIAN SCALPS. It is moved by the *Husbandman* and seconded by the *Herald* that a bounty of \$20, \$30, or \$50 be given for every Indian killed within a certain limit. All who favor the motion will please sign the same by "Well, come to think of it, we are not churlish of this meeting. But we should like to see the motion passed, a copy of it sent to General Miles, and the telegraph wires and mail communication between his command and Washington suspended for six months.

WORSE THAN A VETO. Just now we can only think of two possible events, either of which would be more unfortunate for the Territory than the veto and consequent failure of the Re-Appointment Bill. The first would be in the event that Helena should claim the geographical right, and be allowed the privilege of making the re-appointment for the Territory; failing in this, the second would be in the event that the Union Pacific Railroad company should obtain the honor of making it, as a corporation right, for instance.

NO FIGHTING ALLOWED. Our despatches last week announced that General Miles had a little brush with Sitting Bull's warriors, and so never was the same news flashed across the wires to Washington than the War Department became alarmed for the safety of the savages, and sent special and positive instructions to the successful Indian fighter not to hurt any of the prowling and raiding savages at the Interior Department continue to declare that there is at present no prospect of a collision. If this is the policy to be pursued by the Government, the proper thing now to be done is to order Miles back into his quarters at Keogh, as the hostiles, if let alone for a few months, are liable to take possession of the well-kept military posts on the Yellowstone. We confess that such an event would not take us much by surprise. Indeed, if it does not transpire, it will be owing more to the Indians' ignorance of the situation than to the wisdom or foresight of Department officials.

NO FAR, SO GOOD. The Territory is to be congratulated on the general results of the extraordinary session of the Legislature which adjourned on the 22nd ult. It can hardly be claimed that any laws of vital importance to the Territory were passed, but several very dangerous, if not actually injurious, ones were defeated. Two such legislation is a thing to be treated and vigilantly guarded against, and so small amount of honor is due those members who labored so earnestly and voted from first to last against the Railroad Exemption bill.

The members from Gallatin county were virtually untrammelled, but they understood the sentiments of their constituents and labored faithfully to represent them. The sentiment on the exemption proposition appears to have been about equally divided in both Houses, with a leaning tendency for it, at least after the ingeniously circuitous route was suggested, but the firm opposition of exemption accomplished by strategy what might otherwise have been an inevitable defeat. In our opinion, time and circumstances will more than justify the action of the anti-exemption and anti-exemption members of the Legislature.

If Montana, after sixteen years of incessant toil and the most liberal expenditure of means by the 25,000 old-time settlers, who have never lost faith in its resources, will not now justify a railroad corporation in extending its line within our borders, at its own risk and cost, on fair and square business principles, then, we say, let roads keep away from us forever; and let us emigrate in a body to some country that will guarantee some reasonable return for the investment of capital and labor. But one reason why we are so strongly opposed to all subsidy and exemption schemes is the fact that Montana has passed the crisis

of experiment, probability and doubt. Without outside assistance, the permanent settlers have so far developed the resources of the country that there is no longer any question in regard to its inexhaustible treasures or its capacity to sustain a large and intelligent population. By its isolation, persevering efforts and untold sacrifices, we have contributed our quota of men and means in paving the way for the improvements and appliances of a higher civilization. We have already paid a heavy indirect subsidy in excessive freights, and in making such material progress as will justify the building of one or more railroads to our business centers on strictly business principles.

We do not, of course, blame any company for asking assistance or for obtaining all the favors and privileges it can, legitimately. At the same time, we are thoroughly convinced that the wavering, doubting, vacillating course of some of our citizens is the only reason why the proposition of a subsidy should be made or entertained, or exemption thought to be a necessity. We have said this much on the subject because we are convinced that, although the exemption bill was defeated by the late Legislature, the scheme is by no means dead. It will require the most vigilant watching when the Territory shall be re-appointed, at the next election, and all through the next session of the Legislative Assembly of Montana.

EXTRAORDINARY GENEROSITY. Nothing could possibly exceed the generous impulses which prompted so many of the members of the late Legislative Assembly to favor the proposition for the Territory to assume the obligations of Missouri county, to the amount of \$10,000 and upwards. If anyone has heretofore been inclined to doubt that we are on the eve of the millennium, this grand exhibition of spontaneous generosity should be sufficient to dissipate all misgivings on the subject. Now, to carry out this noble principle in detail, the merchants and business men in every community should untiringly assume the obligations of every involuntary fellow-traveler, and set them squarely on their feet again. "Be just before you are generous" is soon to become an exploded proverb before the progressive sentiment of Montana.

PACIFIC YELLOW-STONES. From the *Bismarck Tribune*, July 12. The steamer Far West brought down the first shipment of sheep ever landed at Bismarck.

The Northwestern Telegraph Company have let the contract for the construction of a line west to the Yellowstone on the route of the Northern Pacific.

The Yellowstone valley is pronounced by Grant Marshall, the combatant king, to be a land literally flowing with milk and honey. Such herds of stock and fields of waving grain, and such plains of grass land—grass three to five feet high—Capt. Marshall believes cannot be found in any other country.

Charley Driscoll, formerly of Bismarck, and recently a deputy U. S. Marshal in Montana, is undoubtedly dead. He started out from Fort Custer last March in search of horse thieves in the Big Horn mountains; he has never been heard from since. Instead of getting the thieves they got him. X. Bieller, the well known officer, is positive that Charley was killed.

THE OUT-LOOK ON THE YELLOW-STONES. There has been no less than one hundred and fifty horses stolen on the Yellowstone from Stillwater to Miles City since the opening of spring. Many estimate it as high as two hundred, and not one of the thieves has been captured. This certainly is a deplorable state of affairs.

Most of the thieving has been done by Indians. The settlers are too much scattered to protect themselves and the military gives no lead to their appeals. If the uniform success of the redskins does not embolden them to still greater deeds of violence, we shall be mistaken. A band of 50 warriors camped sweep the Yellowstone from Miles City to Bozeman with comparative ease and safety.

The military posts are now in such a depleted condition as to be of little or no avail, even if the commanders were disposed to interfere. At Fort Custer there remains but eighty men, commanded by Capt. Sanderson; at Fort Keogh, 120 men and five officers, commanded by Lieut. Minion.

It begins to look as though the settlers in the great Yellowstone valley are to be turned over to the tender mercies of the numerous bands of hostile Indians now infesting that country. In no other portion of the Territory have so many depredations been committed during the past six months, and yet but comparatively little has been undertaken or done in the way of following up or severely chastising the depredators. And now, when the country is literally swarming with horse, thieves and lawless bands of savages, the troops are nearly all ordered off to the north side of the Missouri river, ostensibly to look after Sitting Bull, but really to hold a parley with the authorities at Washington in regard to the real status of Her Majesty's wards.

Not Allowed to Fight. Washington, July 23.—It is learned at the War Department that positive instructions have been sent to Gen. Miles, in the Northwest, requiring him to proceed cautiously, and, if possible, to avoid a conflict with the Indians. Gen. Sheridan, it is understood, has been authorized to withdraw Gen. Miles' column or to reinforce him with additional troops as he may deem proper.

New York, July 24.—A Washington special to the *World* says: Notwithstanding the news of the flight between some of Miles' forces and Sitting Bull's Indians, officials at the Interior Department continue to declare that there is at present no prospect of a collision. The English Indians who have come over the border among the Crow Indians have been seen from 20 to 30 lodges. There has been several fights between the Crows and these intruding savages, and there is not more than enough game in that region for the Indians of the Agency. For the 7,500 Indians there the Department has appropriated only \$75,000, and it is absolutely necessary that they should have all the game of the country.

Washington, July 24.—Special and positive instructions were sent to-day by the War Department to prevent Miles bringing on an Indian war, and telling him that the only purpose of sending him into the field was to protect the navigation on the Missouri river.

Two maiden sisters—Elizabeth and Anna Trowbridge—residing at Hyde Park, southern suburb of Chicago, recently committed suicide under very mysterious circumstances. After nailing up the doors and windows of the house, they drove spikes into the eaves, and killed small hempen cords about their necks, and kicked from beneath their feet the books piled on ottomans and chairs, quietly strangled to death.

DOWN THE YELLOWSTONE.

Fort Keogh as seen.—Indian Farming a Success.—Steamer Batcher.—Indian Depredations and white Allies.—Stage Line and other Improvements.—The Crow Agency Management.—Farming, etc.

Fort Keogh, the nearest, most compact, and most military looking post on the Yellowstone, seems, at present, about deserted. A blue coat here and there indicates that there is somebody at home, but everything wears a deserted appearance.

Captain O'Toole, the gentlemanly post trader, carries a large stock of goods, and when the boys are at home, does a good business.

I found Mr. Kommis, the jeweller, with his hands full of work, in spite of the dullness around him.

Near the post and on the military reservation a number of lodges of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians have their camp. In the spring of 1878, private George Yoakam, Co. C, Fifth Infantry, was detailed to instruct them in the art of farming. With unsuitable implements and a poor supply of seeds he commenced the task. That season he succeeded in enlisting a few lodges in the enterprise, and had about 17 acres planted to corn, beans, potatoes, melons, squashes, etc. The result was quite gratifying and each lodge that participated last season was anxious for more ground this season. They turned out and fenced about 80 acres, some 40 of which they now have planted, and their crop is generally well cultivated and very promising. Most of the Indians are wonderfully interested in the work. They should be supplied with better implements, and all seeds needed. As they have shown some desire to earn a portion of their bread by the sweat of their face, they ought to receive every encouragement possible.

The steamer Batcher, on her downward trip, broke the cable of the Yellowstone ferry at Keogh and caused a delay of several days in my return trip.

I find many depredations have been committed by the Indians since I passed down. The settlers are in a constant state of anxiety and alarm. Many horses have been stolen, houses have been trampled and guns, blankets, etc., carried off.

On the 2nd inst., the house of Mr. Gee, who lives on the south side of the river just opposite Rosebud station, during a momentary absence by him, was entered by three Indians, who took his gun and fired upon him several times—luckily he escaped unhurt.

The Indians took his horses and many things from his house. On the afternoon of the 10th inst., he was again attacked by two of the same Indians and kept in his house for some hours. I arrived at Rosebud station just as he escaped and got across the river. He did not know to what tribe the Indians belong. As I passed up the river a few miles I found a band of fifty Crow warriors crossing the river, and those that attacked Mr. Gee must have belonged to the same tribe. They claimed to be hunting Sioux.

I called on Moses Cox and found him as comfortable as could be expected, he having received two severe flesh wounds by the hands of the Sioux on the night of the 1st inst.

On the evening of the 1st inst. I arrived at Etchelat and put up with Mr. John C. Guy. In the morning I found myself short of useless scabs, I abandoned the hunt and took the coach for Stillwater, feeling satisfied, however, that it was not by Indians that I am "set off."

Mr. Keller is having new and comfortable stables and station houses erected at many places on the line. At Spring creek, Mr. John J. Alderson has just completed for the stage company a very fine frame barn, a much-needed improvement.

At Coulson, I noticed a new store building which I learned was for McAdams' and that they expect to put in a stock of goods soon. This will be good news to the citizens of Crow's Fork bottom.

At Stillwater, I boarded a cayuse and a ride of 18 miles takes me into the Crow Agency. Here I am greeted with the usual complaint, "Horses stolen," the Agency having been visited the night previous and relieved of a few heads. Every man that could be spared was sent out on the hunt for the depredators, and with the usual result: found "tracks."

Major Keller, the gentlemanly Agent, is very enthusiastic in his work, making the interests of the Crows his interests and seems thoroughly imbued with the idea of civilizing his wards. He certainly has much more confidence in them than I have, but I hope his brightest anticipations may be realized.

The Agency is happily situated on the bank of a beautiful stream, the Rosebud, a branch of the Stillwater. The creek furnishes an abundance of water for the Agency, also for irrigating purposes and will help to secure the power for the new saw-mill now under construction. The Agency interests are under the supervision of Capt. Pearce. He has about forty acres under crop, and has prospect of a large harvest. He is this season fencing and preparing to irrigate about 100 acres for a meadow, a much-needed improvement, as most of the hay this season has to be hauled a distance of twenty miles. Heretofore the hay and wood have been furnished for the Agency by contract, but this season, with a decreased force, the Agent is expected to furnish both. As there will be nearly 200 tons of cords of wood, he has no small amount of work on hand. The promptness (?) with which the Indian Department fills the estimates for supplies is estimated by the recent arrival of goods of similar kind in the month previous. The Agency is present without a physician, but will soon be supplied with a competent one from the Buckeye State. Mrs. Keller fills the position of teacher and Mrs. Pearce, matron, both ladies well suited for the places occupied. There are at present very few Indians at the Agency—out of \$400 not more than 50 are drawing rations. Fred Somers, a Scotchman, has just returned from Chicago, where he has purchased a large stock of goods, which he says he will sell at Bozeman prices. Mr. S. and his clerk, Mr. Briggs, are recently from West Point, Nebraska.

Returning to Stillwater, I take the coach for Bozeman, and have the pleasure of the company of Mr. Savage, of Miles City, and Mr. Carpenter, of Minneapolis. At midnight we take supper with postmaster Bramble, of Sweetgrass. At 6 o'clock we get a good square breakfast at Mrs. Gage's, Gage's station. Here we found all in deep grief over the drowning of Stephen Gage, the main-stay of his widowed mother.

I arrive at Bozeman with many pleasant memories of my first trip down the Yellowstone. But should I ever have occasion to repeat the trip, I hope a little more respect will be shown for commandment which says "covet not thy neighbor's horse."

JOHN KEAR, JR. The Eight-Hour Strike. Chicago, July 23.—Some ninety men, who recently struck from J. M. Balke & Co.'s millinery manufactory and demanded an eight-hour day, to-day notified their employers that they were ready to return to work at the old terms. The manager informed them that they must consider that ten hours constitutes a day's work. They claimed to have been deceived regarding the strength of those who urged them to strike. The striking cabinet makers in Andrews' school furniture establishment are returning in small squads, and the places of those who do not return are being filled by importations from other cities. The places of the striking cigar makers are being supplied, and it may be said that the backbone of the eight-hour movement in Chicago is effectually broken.

THOSE DITCHES ONCE MORE.

We have repeatedly called attention, through the columns of the *Courier*, to the almost impassible condition of the roads west of town, caused by drainage from water ditches and by ditches which, in several instances, cross the main travel roads without being bridged; in direct violation of law. The roads leading to the West Gallatin country can no longer be traveled with any kind of comfort or safety. Indeed, they can only be traveled at the imminent risk of life or limb resulting from a serious breakdown or runaway.

The traveling public has always been disposed to be very lenient towards ditch owners, but the evil complained of is on the increase and matters are growing from bad to worse, until all patience is exhausted and forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and now the ditches must be fixed without delay or the careless parties will be prosecuted according to law. The law makes it obligatory upon owners of water ditches to keep the same in proper repair and substantially bridged where they are taken through public highways; and any violation of the law subjects offenders to heavy penalties. Much as we should dislike to see any prosecutions for these violations of laws and the evils justly complained of, the matter has gone beyond all reasonable endurance, and there seems to be no other remedy.

Once more we call upon ditch owners, in all kindness, to repair their water ditches and bridge them where they cross the highways, in compliance with law, and save trouble and expense. We have heard of several parties lately who are just on the point of entering complaint. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Big Fire at Seattle. San Francisco, July 27.—A Seattle dispatch says: A fire last night, originating in the American Hotel, burned the entire block, and crossing Mill street swept it on both sides. The buildings burned were mostly business houses. The loss will be heavy.

An Interpreter and his Family Murdered by Indians. Chicago, July 23.—The *Tribune's* Fort Peck, Montana, special says: Joseph Lambert, well known as a reporter and scout, was, with his wife and four children, killed on the 20th inst. by Sioux. Three other persons, who were returning with him, from the Yankton camp, were also killed and a little girl taken captive.

The Obscene Literature Petition. Washington, July 22.—The petition for the pardon of M. Bennett, who was recently convicted of sending obscene literature through the mails, was recently forwarded to President Hayes, bearing signatures of 130,000 persons. The President has forwarded the letter to United States Attorney Woodford for his opinion thereon. Most of the signers are residents of San Francisco. Bennett was sentenced in May, to two years and six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300.

Hostile Acts of British Bloods. Washington, July 25.—The Indian agent at Fort Belknap reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a camp of twenty-two lodges of British Bloods recently crossed the line and camped near his post. They were well supplied with wheat and corn, and very impatient. They waited upon the agent for a long time, killed a feast. Upon his refusal, they set fire to the hay in the meadow and exhibited other hostilities. They are now camped five or six miles from the Fort, and threaten they intend remaining there for some time. He suggests that the military take the band in hand and show them across the line at an early day.

Northern Pacific Looming Up. New York, July 23.—The *Times'* leader says: In the busy railroad world few circumstances are more remarkable than the anxiety to secure the traffic of the region traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which ten years ago was deemed unworthy of serious notice. The Chicago railroad companies have secured all the roads in Southern Minnesota. The Saint Paul & Duluth road has been purchased by the shareholders of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and both the latter roads and the Northwestern have plans afoot for drawing off the traffic of the region and freight traffic, as well as the traffic which seems naturally to belong to that enterprise.

Horrible Tragedy in New York. New York, July 24.—Michael Blander, foreman in a candy factory in this city, as he was going home to-night was stabbed to the heart and instantly killed by an Italian whom he had discharged a few days ago from the store. The murderer fled, brandishing his weapon dripping with blood. Crowds followed, and several policemen joined in the chase. Officer Lundrigan attempted to arrest the fugitive, but the latter made a desperate attack on him, and with difficulty the officer parried a blow from the knife with his club. Other officers came to his rescue. The murderer was overpowered and taken to the station-house, followed by an immense crowd.

Veto of the Appointment Bill. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Helena, July 21, 1876. To the Council: I have the honor to return to the Council, C. B. E. entitled, An act reappointing the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, without my consent.

This bill is not in compliance with the laws of Congress, which requires that the appointment of members of the Legislative Assembly shall be made according to population. I cannot consent to have the laws of Congress disregarded, or have the appointment of members of the Legislative Assembly made according to county lines instead of population. The people should have a representation, and not territorial areas without population.

It cannot be claimed that this bill was framed to comply with the letter or spirit of the law, but to answer the demand of localities alone. I regret that I am compelled to differ with the Legislative Assembly upon this question, but I cannot consent to legislation that is in violation of laws and justice, as I conceive this to be. Respectfully, B. F. POTTS.

News of the Week.

The Utah Central is about to test paper car wheels. —One death from yellow fever occurred in Brooklyn on the 23rd inst. —The utmost alarm prevails at the prospects of a bad harvest in France. —There are twenty-two men in the State of Texas, under sentence of death. —The late extra session of Congress cost the country only a million dollars. —The New York *Herald's* steam yacht has started on its polar expedition. —Western Pennsylvania was visited with a very destructive storm on the 26th inst. —Heavy orders for wheat directly from France have recently been received at New Orleans. —In a recent fight with the Zulus, the British were victorious, the Zulus losing about 1700. —The total bullion production of Utah since the opening of the mines, foots up \$44,000,000. —Secretary Schurz intends visiting the more important Indian agencies in person, this summer. —Six of the leading mines of Nevada county, Cal., have been bonded to Eastern parties, lately. —Rumor says that Talnage will not return to Brooklyn, but remain permanently abroad. —The quarantine regulations threaten serious interruptions of the mail service in the Southern States. —The population of Nebraska is about 384,400, or nearly 100 times greater than it was twenty-five years ago. —Three men were recently killed near Huntington, Pa., by the premature discharge of a blast in a quarry. —Chandler says the story that he regards himself a candidate for the presidency is too ridiculous to laugh at, even. —New York, July 23.—The Episcopal order of the Rev. W. Lee St. Mary will secede from their Memphis branch. —A mysterious disease has attacked the sheep in Alexander valley, Sonoma county, Cal., proving fatal in all instances. —San Francisco, July 22.—John Profitt, a prominent lawyer and author of several legal works, died here to-day, aged 32. —Atlanta, July 21.—Joseph Standing, a Mormon preacher, was shot and killed by a mob of ten men in Catoosa county, Ga. —North Adams, Mass., July 22.—R. G. Walden, ex-Tax Collector, charged with embezzling \$100,000, has given \$100,000 bail. —In a general engagement with the Zulus on the 22d inst., the Zulus, numbering 20,000, were routed with a loss of nearly 1,000. —The Attorney-General at Washington decides that Capt. Enis is entitled to \$500,000 for the twenty-six fold channel at the passes. —Sporting men in Reno have decided to close their games on Sunday evenings, in order that they themselves may attend church. —Philadelphia, July 22.—Wool is quiet and steady. Colorado, washed, 18@25; unwashed, 17@19; extra and merino, pulled, 37@37; No. 1 and super, 34@36. —There are about twenty Congressional committees who will go junketing with "their sisters and their consuls and their aunts" during the summer at the public expense. —It is estimated that six countries in Europe will this year be compelled to buy 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that England and France will need three-fourths of this quantity. —Louisville, July 23.—The health officer discovered two cases of fever in this city this afternoon, both of which were brought from Memphis. There are no cases of local origin in the city. —Owenton, Ky., July 23.—The jury in the Buford case, after being out eighteen hours, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed the punishment at penitentiary for life. —Secretary Evans will have commissioners appointed to other governments at once looking to international renomination of silver, an appropriation for that purpose having passed the last Congress. —The Bunkerville, Nevada, School Census Marshal sent in his returns to the effect that Geo. W. Lee was the father of nineteen boys and twelve girls, between the ages of six and eighteen years. —Constantinople, July 22.—The British and French Ambassadors have refused to withdraw their notes demanding the restoration of all the powers of the Khedive, including the right to make treaties. —Saratoga, July 23.—The three-quarter mile dash was won by Contessa, Corolla 20, Dan McClintock 31. Time, 1:27. The mile and a quarter dash was won by Charlie Gorman, Annie H. 24, Sinoquo 24. Time, 2:16. —Between 200 and 300 railroad laborers employed as warehouse men and freight handlers at the yards in East St. Louis, struck on the 21st for an increase of wages. They have been receiving \$1 per day, and demand \$1.25. —The President of the Connecticut Cutlery Company has invited Sheffield, the home of the edge-tool trade in England, and has engaged 100 of its best workmen to come with their families to his factory in Connecticut. —At Decatur, Illinois, July 21st, Mr. Rhinehart, in attempting to rescue his daughter, Miss Henker, from the Sangamon river, went down with her, and both were drowned. Unrequited love was what killed the young girl. —R. C. Pale, of St. Louis, has paid his fine of \$1,000, imposed upon him by the Board of Review at its recent meeting, and has been restored to full privileges on all the grounds governed by the National Trotting Association. —The Nova Scotia ship *Samuel Bernard*, Captain Burns, which left New York June 27th for Antwerp, has been lost on the banks of Belgium. Capt. Burns, the pilot and five men were drowned. The survivors have landed here. —Calcutta, July 21.—The disturbances in Rumpia district, Madras presidency, against the tax of palm trees, has assumed the form of open rebellion. Of four companies of Sepoys there four months ago, only four men remain effective. —The New Hampshire sheriff whose duty it was to hang the murderer Buzzell, Thursday, was one of his old schoolmates. He went into the condemned man's cell, the other day, and was recognized by his former playmate. They clasped hands and burst into tears. —The first great storm of the season destroyed three thousand acres of grain in Watonwan county, Minnesota, alone. A strip six miles wide was swept almost clean of everything in the crop line. Half stands as large as tea-cups be, down the grain, and in many instances killed young stock. —The Boston Commercial Club entertained Secretary Sherman on the 22nd inst. After being introduced by Mr. Chandler

Laws Passed at the Extraordinary Session.

The following is a full list of the bills and resolutions passed at the recent extraordinary session of the Legislature, ending July 22nd, 1876: An act in relation to fees of county clerks. An act to amend an act concerning licenses. An act to establish and regulate the fees of the Secretary of Montana Territory. An act to promote the fishing interests of the Territory of Montana. An act to encourage the construction of artesian wells in the Territory of Montana. An act to amend the townsite law. An act to provide compensation for the clerks of the district courts. An act to provide for the funding of the outstanding indebtedness, and the redemption of the ten per cent bonds of the Territory of Montana. An act authorizing the Governor of the Territory of Montana to empower United States deputy mineral surveyors to perform certain acts and duties. An act with reference to fees of clerks of the district courts and the law regulating the same. An act to enable the people of Butte to erect a school house. An act to enable the people of Helena School District No. 1 to erect a school house. An act concerning stallions. An act to provide for publishing certain volumes by the Historical Society of Montana. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Butte." An act to enforce the Helena Incorporation act. An act to provide for licensing commercial travelers. An act to amend chapter 18 of the general and miscellaneous laws of the Territory of Montana. An act concerning foreign corporations. Joint resolution appropriating money to pay committee clerks. A joint memorial asking for the expenditure of the appropriation for the improvement of the Missouri river above the falls. Joint resolution to provide for the distribution of Strahorn's pamphlet.

Edison wants to find a platinum mine, and is willing to give \$30,000 to whoever finds one. He says the black sand so often found with gold contains platinum. The metal is more valuable than gold, and appears in alluvial districts in the debris of the earliest volcanic rocks. A ledge eight feet wide is reported on the Pacific slope, and Edison has written the owner that if the mine is all right he will furnish capital, stamps, and pay a royalty of ten per cent on every ounce mined.

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