The New North-West.

JAS. H. MILLS. - - - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

☞ Subscribers ordering a paper changed from one address to another must give name of postoffice to which it has been sent as well as that to which it is to be sent.

—The Railroad Bill for the Territories was so amended in the Senate on Thursday as to practically destroy it.

—The fidelity with which that member of the Massachusetts Legislature votes for Whittier is one of the most notable instances of poetic retribution on record.

—"Hypnotism" with its variations is a word coming in notable use in the caption of editorials. Don't be shocked; it only means that kind of sleep or trance produced by animal magnetism.

—Surveyor General Smith announces that the deposit for "office work" on mineral claims is reduced from $40 to $25. This is a saving of $15 in each case on the cost of procuring mineral land patents.

—The Wm. I. Lewis left for the Missouri with a fair trip, Jewell and Townsend, pilots. The Kate Kinney left for the Missouri with a fair trip, Baldwin and Bailey, pilots. Capt. Kinney says she is a fixture sure and positive in the Big Muddy.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—The *Montanian* has advices that a good many distinguished people, including Gen. Babcock, the Commissioner of Patents, General Leggett, and other Government officials, a Russian Countess and party, and the Earl of Dunraven will visit the Yellowstone National Park this Summer.

—Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, formerly a resident of this city, has an article in this week's *Independent* on the woman's temperance war. She thinks that the direct effect of the woman's war on liquor-selling cannot, at the best, be more than transient. In some places it will increase, and in others decrease the trafic, and it is likely to become a subject of ridicule and reprehension to a majority of people; but its significance is deep and its indirect results must be far-reaching. The main point in her argument is that the ballot in the hands of women is the only remedy for the evil of intemperance; that women, in order to control their own firesides, must control the State.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

—Austria is the first country to adopt measures for the introduction of cremation as a mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead. Sir Henry Thompson's paper on cremation has been translated twice in German, once at Cologne and once at Gratz, a city in Austria containing a population of 100,000. The Austrian publication was prefixed by an introduction written by Dr. Kopl, formerly physician to the King of Belgium. Influenced, it is said, by this paper, the Communal Council of Vienna has adopted, by a large majority, a proposal to establish in the cemetery the necessary apparatus for burning the bodies, the use of which will be optional and open to all. The Council of Gratz has passed a similar resolution.—*New York Sun.*

THE LINE OF THE ROAD.

We notice with some pleasure, and hope it may be verified, the statement of Jay Cooke, Esq., to Governor Potts that the definite location of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad will probably be made through the settled portions of Montana this summer. The Governor has done wisely in urging upon the Company the early determination of the line. On all the line of the preliminary location the odd sections for a width of eighty miles are reserved for the railroad company, settlement upon them is rarely made, and when made is subject to the prices and rules the company may hereafter establish, while the price of lands on even sections is doubled. In view of the anticipated early construction of the road, and the resultant enhancement of lands, the people on the line selected were gratified; but the subsequent strong doubt raised as to the road being definitely located thereon made this withdrawal appear an evil rather than good, and this feeling has not been lessened by the later depressed condition of the company. If some other route is to be selected these lands should be restored to the Government; if this line is to be adhered to, and we hope it will be, the definite and final action to that end will materially enhance values within the grant and compensate in some degree for the odd sections being withdrawn. Mr. Cooke speaks encouragingly as to its being done this summer. It would be still more gratifying if we could have knowledge that the work of actual construction would be prosecuted westward from the Missouri this year. Compared with that the Woman's Crusade, the Centennial and even the Capital Question are to Montanians very unimportant matters.

Award of the Flour Contracts.

From the Courier, April 3.

The bids for supplying the military posts in Montana with flour were opened at Fort Shaw on the 28th ult., and ruled very low. We are inclined to think that the successful bidders will find it difficult to fill their contracts without loss. Flour and oats have advanced recently and continue to advance. Low bidding in order to secure contracts has done immense injury to this section. There has been too much competition to secure Government contracts, and the result has been that the Government has procured its supplies lower in Montana than in any other part of the country, where military posts were established and the result has been very injurious to the farming interests. The recently advanced prices in flour and grain will learn low bidders a good lesson, for we are fully convinced that those who hold the supplies do not intend to part with them unless a good round price is obtained. When the products of the farmer bear good prices, the country is prosperous, and that interest should be fostered and protected at all times, and we believe the grange organization is fully determined to stand firmly by a policy that will insure to themselves and the farming class a certain and profitable return for their toil and labor. Low prices for flour, oats and other similar products are about played out in this Territory.

NEWTON BOOTH AND THE PRESIDENCY.—WASHINGTON, March 21.—A movement is maturing here to concentrate and organize strength in Congress and elsewhere, in favor of Newton Booth for the next President. Prominent men in the labor organizations say there can be massed 3,000 societies throughout the country in his support.

—"Farewell, Susan—you have driven me to the grave," wrote John Larch, of Alabama, four years ago, and left the note on the river bank. He was arrested the other day in Cincinnati, living with another woman.

THE MUCH VEXED QUESTION.

The *Missoulian* of April 2d in reply to our editorial of the 28th ult. on the Bitter Root land question is pleased to accuse us of a lack of veracity and of a desire to gull somebody. It has never been our intention to say anything upon this subject which we did not believe to be true, or which would mislead any one. What object could we have in doing so? For years, with a Democratic delegate in Congress, the residents of the Bitter Root valley remained trespassers, violaters of a treaty of the United States made with the Flathead and other Indian tribes, and, despite all their efforts, nothing was done to relieve them from their embarrassing condition. At last the good fates gave to the people of this Territory a Republican delegate, Mr. Clagett. Almost the first official work he performed was the settlement of that difficulty. He procured a Presidential order relieving them from the condition of trespassers and the passage of a law which permitted the residents of the Bitter Root valley to enter their lands at $1.25 per acre when the residents of every other portion of this Territory within an equal distance of the line of the N. P. R. R. have to pay $2.50 per acre for lands. There is no paper in this Territory that desired or advocated more earnestly these measures than the NEW NORTH-WEST, or felt more rejoiced at the good fortune of the settlers in that valley when they became accomplished facts. With the best valley that has yet been settled in the Territory, traced by beautiful streams, encircled by picturesque mountains and embracing a large area of fertile and cheap lands the Bitter Root people ought, under ordinary circumstances, to be happy.

Delegate Maginnis has thought he could improve upon the Clagett Act and has procured the passage of a law giving the fortunate settlers of that valley the benefits of the Homestead Act. This ought to be a cause for congratulation unless it should occasion additional trouble. We have, however, some doubts as to whether the great benefits heralded as the result of this bill will be realized. The truth is that it was a violation with members of Congress who have charge of Indian affairs of an understanding which induced them to consent to the Clagett Bill, and already we hear of considerable dissatisfaction on their part as to its passage. And if the Bitter Root land question should become further complicated on account of its passage the people would be but poorly benefitted by it. They being now the most favored on account of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and by law as to the pre-emption and entry of their lands, the most that they and their friends can desire is that nothing further shall be done to complicate their facility for acquiring the title to their homes. It remains to be seen what the result will be.

Subsequent inquiry has convinced us that we were in error as to the amount and price of land subject to pre-emption where a Railroad grant extends. Not being a "land lawyer" however, when we want any information upon such subjects we go to those who are supposed to know of them. If we get misinformed or misapprehend the information imparted we do not consider ourselves liable to a charge of a want of veracity or an intention to gull some one, and have little respect for attempts to so distort the case. We might, with as much propriety, charge the *Missoulian* with a want of veracity and disposition to gull when we find it asserting, as it does, that any portion of the Bitter Root valley was ever an Indian reservation. This, however, we considered only an inadvertant mistake. Yet the editor of the *Missoulian* has lived in that region and should have known of the truth of his assertion. In conclusion, we believe that the Bitter Root people are more indebted to Wm. H. Clagett for favorable legislation than to any other public servant Montana ever had. The legislation he procured made possible that procured by Maginnis. There *may* come a time when the people of that section and their organ may be willing to accord to him the praise he deserves. They do not seem to have done so yet.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

For several weeks past Congress has occupied a large portion of its time in discussing the currency question. The issue involved is important but the discussion has taken a range and wordiness that has made the reports of it a bore to the general public. Every member seemed to have his own plan for the financial salvation of the country, and to have made a speech setting forth his method of redemption. The fight is now as to whether the volume of National Bank currency shall be increased $44,000,000 or whether it shall remain unchanged. The amount now in circulation is about $354,000,000. The plea for increase or a readjustment of the circulation comes from the South and West; the North and East oppose it. With few exceptional instances, where local or commercial relations are "out of joint" with the general sentiment, this is the attitude of Congress. There is little or no political feeling in it. The following statement of the *per capita* distribution of the National Bank Currency shows how unequal is the distribution at present.

LOCALITY.	PER CAPITA.
6 New England States	$31.68
5 Middle States	12.82
9 Western States	7.09
15 Southern States	2.91
Pacific States and Territories	1.82

While it is true that the great manufacturing and commercial States require and use the most money; while it is true that their circulation can be and is used all over the country, it is still true that this inordinate proportion of National Currency in the Middle and New England States places the South and West at a general disadvantage. It renders money scarce and interest high and thereby cripples enterprise and development. In such instances as the recent panic it enables, by the limited area within which the bulk of the capital is held, a comparative "lock up" of the currency of the nation and the South and West are in a measure, through lack of money, unable even to move their products to the markets where they will be convertible into currency. We do not think that the East and North acquired their vast circulation unfairly, or that it is in excess of their needs. Much of it was taken in 1863, when the National Banking system was a venture, and a peril; and that venture into which New England and the Middle States put their millions with patriotic impulse and faith saved the credit of the nation and contributed largely to maintaining the integrity of the Union. If they need the amount they have it should not be taken away. But they should have like consideration for the South and West. The increasing population, the expanding energies and industries of the country seem to require a greater volume of money. The Senate bill proposes an increase of forty-four million dollars. That is probably not disproportionate to the increased business requirements of the country. An undue expansion of the currency would be an evil; but there is a certain amount required for the transactions of the country and justified by its wealth, resources and operations. The opposition to the increase is principally on the ground of its nominally increasing the price of gold, which is really a depreciation of the green back. It will readily be seen how vitally this touches the great currency holding communities. But if they will not part with a portion of their circulation they cannot expect the deprived communities to forego any effort to obtain an increase. The West and South have succeeded by a small majority in the Senate; but the representation in the House based on a different method is probably averse to the Senate bill; in its stead the House favors, and the President is said to favor, a Free Banking bill. Scarce a greater calamity could befall the country. It would revive the days of worthless paper and insecurity. Our National Bank currency is for all purposes of domestic business, as long as kept within proper limits, better than specie. Great Britain with 32,000,000 people has $600,000,000 of Bank Notes in circulation; the United States with 40,000,000 people only proposed by this Senate bill to increase its National Bank circulation to $400,000,000. It does seem the benefits therefrom to the country at large would a great deal more than compensate any evils that would ensue.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Probably the Definite Location of the Line Will be Made This Summer.

From the Montanian, April 2.

A recent correspondence, which has taken place between Governor Potts and Mr. Jay Cooke in regard to North Pacific Railroad matters, almost conclusively settles the route of the road through Montana, or at least indicates the route which had been settled upon before the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The Governor, writing for information, explained to Mr. Cooke how unsatisfactory and what a great disadvantage it was to the people of Montana to be still kept in doubt as to the exact location of the road through the Territory; that if it had been determined to locate the route to the north of Helena, we would be compelled to seek a connection with the Union or Central Pacific for convenience, as a line so far north would not benefit the agricultural and mining districts to any considerable extent; that if the N. P. was to be constructed over the line at first talked of, up the Yellowstone, through the Gallatin, Jefferson and Big Hole valleys, and over the Deer Lodge Pass—it would not only accommodate the people of the Territory to a greater extent, but would give the company a greater area of arable lands. He urged the company to push the construction of the road from Bismarck this way as rapidly as possible, as long before it had reached our eastern settlements the immense shipments of beef cattle and precious ores to the east over the line would lend a greater influence toward the rapid sale of the company's bonds than any other item that could be brought to bear. Mr. Cooke, in reply agreed with the Governor that the route last mentioned would be far the most favorable, and said it was more than probable the line would be thus definitely located some time during the coming summer. Altogether, it may be inferred, that notwithstanding the financial embarrassment of the company, Mr. Cooke takes a hopeful view of the early completion of the road, and that he has by no means lost heart in the enterprise. There is no doubt in our minds that the company will bend every nerve to pushing the road as far toward settled Montana this summer as possible, as upon their success in attracting Montana freights and travel over their line, depends to a great extent the profits of the road already built and in operation. We sincerely hope that government aid will be further extended to complete the road to a point where it will do somebody some good; for as it is now it cannot hope to divert any amount of Montana travel or freights, or receive the benefits that are so surely awaiting it by the shipment of beef and ores east. We venture to say that were the road now finished to within 200 miles of Bozeman, and a wagon route, protected from its terminus to Bozeman, that there would be 50,000 head of beef cattle go over the line this summer.

Important Mineral Decision.

Commissioner Drummond, in an official form, communicates to Prof. B. F. Marsh, U. S. Mineral Surveyor, the following ruling, which has an important bearing in certain cases where government title is sought for joint placer and lead claims covering essentially the same property. The decision, printed below, will be found of interest to the miners in the several districts of Montana:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25th, 1874.

Benjamin F. Marsh, Esq., Helena, M. T.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 26th ult., I have to state that where the same person or association or corporation is the owner and in the possession of a placer claim, and also a lode or vein included within the boundaries of such placer claim, such person or persons may make application for patent for the placer claim with the statement that it includes such vein or lode; and upon full compliance with the law and instructions, enter and pay for the entire premises.

In such cases it will be necessary for the applicant to submit proof that the required amount has been expended upon the placer claim and upon the lode claim, and submit proof that there are no other known lodes or veins than the one named in his application within the exterior boundaries of such placer claim.

The fact that a large amount has been expended upon the placer claim does not authorize the issuance of a patent to a lode claim which exists within the exterior boundaries of such claim.

An expenditure of not less than five hundred dollars must be made upon such claim, viz.: upon the lode claim and upon the placer claim. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WILLIS DRUMMOND, Com'r.

—*Herald*, 8th.

The Congressional Mining Bill.

New York Times, March 27.

The Mining bill came up in the House in the morning hour, and occasioned a very exciting debate. The friends of the bill were confident that it would pass without amendment, but the debate resulted in the adoption of both the Negley and Holman amendments, without the passage of the bill. It now seems probable that the entire bill will be laid upon the table, which will be substantially a triumph of the friends of Sutro. The Negley amendment was carried mainly by the efforts of Representative J. D. Ward, of Chicago, a new member, who made a very earnest speech in favor of the smaller miners against monopolists. The speech evidently turned many votes. The opposition to the Negley amendment was mainly led by Mr. Merriam, of New York, who argued that it was a scheme of Sutro to divest thousands of American citizens of their rights. He charge that Sutro squandered his time in Washington, boring for a subsidy, when he should be finishing his tunnel.

Sheridan's "steed that saved the day" at Winchester is Nebuchadnezzaring near Shrewsbury, Pa.

TELEGRAPHIC!

A Pointed Request.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The letter of District Attorney Ferry of Brooklyn, requesting his second assistant (Hughes) to resign, is published as follows: "On assuming the duties of this office I designated you as my second assistant upon the urgent request of Attorney General Williams, your brother-in-law. I am now compelled, from circumstances which you undoubtedly understand, to ask of you your resignation. For many weeks you have been disloyal to me and the interests of this office, and have been in close conference and intimate relations with Sanborn and his friends. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been conveying to Sanborn and his friends the secrets of this office and prosecutions, and have been industriously at work in the interest of Sanborn, while at the same time you have professed friendship for me and have been in confidential relations with me in the prosecution of the Sanborn case. I am also well aware that you have been all this time plotting for my removal and aiding Sanborn with influence by all the means in your power to secure my removal, and have made your boasts that you would through the newspapers break me down in the city of Brooklyn, and through your relationship with the Attorney General secure my removal in thirty days."

Wyoming Indian Troubles.

CHEYENNE, April 4.—F. H. Smith, one of the Indian Commissioners, reached here to-day from the Red Cloud Agency. The other three have returned to the Spotted Tail Agency. Mr. Smith says that the actual number of whites killed since the 1st of January by the Indians is six. He reports the troops at both Agencies unmolested; that at the Spotted Tail Agency especially friendly relations with the Indians exist. The Commissioners held several councils at both Agencies with hopeful results. About 6,000 Ogallallahs, Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes have registered and remain at Red Cloud, and about 4,000 Brule Sioux are at Spotted Tail, and are expected to register next week. The Commissioners say that the situation has been critical, but that the published statements have been exaggerated. Reports from other sources say that the Commissioners have seen nothing but old ration eaters, and that as soon as the grass grows the Indians will resume hostilities.

Massachusetts U. S. Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 9.—18th Ballot: For Senator, Dawes, 91; Hoar, 72; Curtis, 74; Adams, 15; Sanford, 9; Banks, 7; Washburn, 4; Whittier, 1.

BOSTON, April 6.—The eleventh ballot for U. S. Senator: Dawes, 67; Hoar, 57; Curtis' 53; Adams, 7; Banks, 6; Washburn, Whittier, Philips and Pierce, one each. The whole number of votes cast 194. Necessary to choice, 98.

BOSTON, April 7.—The 12th ballot for Senator to-day stood: Dawes, 97; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 72; Adams, 16; Banks, 3; scattering, 3.

13th ballot—Dawes, 69; Hoar, 81; Curtis, 71; Adams, 16; scattering, 5.

BOSTON, April 8.—The 14th ballot for Senator resulted—Dawes, 96; Hoar, 79; Curtis, 72; Washburn and Sanford, 2 each; Whittier, Biglow and Phillips, 1 each.

15th ballot—Dawes, 91; Hoar, 65; Curtis, 72; Adams, 19; Sanford, 11; Washburn, 7; Colt, 2; Whittier and Philips, 1 each.

BOSTON, April 8.—The 16th ballot for Senator stood—Dawes, 90; Hoar, 63; Curtis, 72; Adams, 19; Sanford, 13; Washburn, 6; scattering, 6.

17th ballot—Dawes, 82; Hoar, 60; Curtis, 72; Adams, 16; Sanford, 11; Banks, 7; Washburn, 5; Devens, 4; scattering, 4; adjourned.

The Senate Finance Bill as Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following is the amended finance bill now before the Senate:

Section 1. That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

Section 2. That $44,000,000 in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law be issued to the National Banking Association now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of "an act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates and for the increase of National bank notes," approved July 12th, 1870.

Section. 3. That the National Banking Association now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for the National Banking Association, shall consist of the balances due on the Association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Section 4.—That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

SENATE—April 6.—The question being on the passage of the bill, the vote was as follows:

Yeas:—Allison, Cameron, Dorsey, Harvey, Johnson, McCreery, Norwood, Pease, Robinson, West, Bogy, Carpenter, Ferry, (of Michigan) Hitchcock, Lewis, Merrimon, Oglesby, Pratt, Spencer, Boreman, Clayton, Goldthwaite, Ingalls, Logan, Morton, Patterson, Ramsey, Tipton and Windom—29.

Nays:—Anthony, Cooper, Fenton, Hamilton, (of Missouri) Morrill, Howe, Schurz, Stewart, Wadleigh, Chandler, Cragin, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Todd, Jones, Sargent, Scott, Thurman, Conkling, Davis, Hager, Hamlin, Kelly, Saulsbury and Sherman—24.

Paired:—Gordon, Brownlow, Mitchell, Sprague, Conover, Ransom and Wright in affirmative, with Bayard, Flanagan, Boutwell, Morrill, (of Maine) Stevenson, Stockton and Edmunds in the negative.

The bill as passed is identical with that telegraphed, except the section providing that the bill should not be construed as authorizing an increase of the principal of the public debt.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The finance bill, passed by the Senate last night, goes to the House, where it cannot be reached under the rules by any means whatever, before next Monday, and then it will require a two-thirds vote to take it up for action or to refer it to a committee. Meanwhile the House will have voted on the bill before it for free banking. Therefore the final passage of the financial bill is yet distant. The same dispatch says the President deems the free banking law, with redemption and provision for the retention by the banks of a portion of their coin interest to be applied to coin redemption at some future time, to be the best measure to be attained at this session under all circumstances. A measure of that kind he will approve, and that passed by the Senate, if ever it reached the President for his action, would be very carefully scrutinized.

Murder and Robbery in Corinne.

CORINNE, Utah, April 6.—J. Bornstein, an old and respected citizen here, was found murdered in his dwelling house this morning. His family were absent visiting in the West. It appears that the old man went home about 11 o'clock last night and started to go into his bedroom to retire when a blow from an axe in the hands of an assassin concealed behind the door felled him to the floor. A slight scuffle seems to have followed, but the murderer made sure of his work, burying the ax deep in Bornstein's head. His pocket book was by his side, empty, and his watch gone, showing that robbery was the motive. It is not supposed that he had much money about him at the time. Vigorous search is now going on to find a clue to the murderer. Two Chinese have been arrested on suspicion, but there is no positive evidence.

Elections.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Municipal elections were held in Illinois, Michigan and Iowa yesterday. The Temperance question entered into the contest in those places, and with the exception of the elections in Ohio, the Temperance ticket met with but little success. Cincinnati elected a Democratic city ticket with a majority in the Council by over 4,000 majority. Both parties had license platforms. In Iowa the anti-monopoly and anti-temperance were generally successful. In Ohio the anti-temperance people carried Washington Court House, where the women's crusade began, and in Dayton, Sidney, Pomeroy, Bucyrus, Shelby, Cleveland and Chillicothe; while Temperance tickets were elected in Lima, Mansfield, Dennison, Kenton, Mason and Batavia.

Loss of the Steamer Europa.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamship Europa, which foundered at sea on the voyage from Havre to this port, was one of the finest ships of the French Transatlantic Company. The steamer Europa was valued at $1,250,000, and was insured in French companies for about two thirds of her value. Her cargo was very valuable, chiefly silks, wines and sardines. The agents think the value of the cargo was not less than $1,000,000, probably insured. First officer Greene, with rescued passengers, is expected here to-night or to-morrow.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—The steamer Egypt, from New York March 28th, arrived this evening and brought the first officer and salvage crew rescued from the French Transatlantic Company's steamer Europa, which they endeavored to save, but were compelled to abandon in a sinking condition. The first officer of the Egypt reports that he encountered the Europa on the 2d of April in a sinking condition and took off the passingers and crew, numbering about 400, and proceeded on her way. An officer and crew of twenty men remained on the Europa. On the 4th the Egypt took them in tow but a heavy sea parted the hausers, and, the water constantly gaining, they concluded to abandon the Europa, and were safely taken on board the Egypt. The Europa sailed March 27th from Havre for New York.

The Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake R. R.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Nesmith argued before the House Committee on Railways and Canals this morning in favor of a bill for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. The Committee agreed to make a favorable report. The bill provides that the government shall guarantee bonds to the company amounting to $10,000 per mile, in return for free transportation of the mails, army supplies, etc., for ever.

Secretary Richardson's Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Richardson said to-day when he decided to retire from the Treasury he would notify the public. The rumor of his resignation grew out of the fact that he has been urged of late years to go into private business. The President never communicated with him on the subject.

A Bishop Sentenced to Hard Labor.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Rio Janeiro papers give the details of the trial of the Bishop of Pernambuco on the charge of high crimes against the laws of Brazil. The Bishop was found guilty, and sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labor. He was attended in court by the Bishop of Rio Janeiro and Bishop Evens, who is in Brazil at the present time making collections for churches.

The Jay Cooke & Co's Advances Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—A settlement has been completed between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. whereby their advances to the road are discharged by the acceptance of the Comany's first mortgage bonds and other securities.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—HOUSE—Adams offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate all frauds, unfairness, and irregularities connected with the Indian administration in the fiscal year of 1873-4. Referred.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Buel, the correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* and the Detroit *Free Press* was arrested this evening on a criminal charge. He was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Senator Chandler. Don Piatt signed a bond amounting to $5,000 for his appearance before the police court to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Plymouth church congregation contemplate building the largest church in Brooklyn, and giving Beecher six months' vacation, as a mark of confidence and appreciation.

MELBOURNE, April 3.—Rochefort and his companions refused to tell how they got on board of the vessel in which they escaped, from fear of implicating friends.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—A commission has adjudged Col. Mayo, State Treasurer, to be insane, and had him conveyed to the insane asylum.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—Ingersoll (dem.) is re-elected Governor by an increased majority. Both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A City of Mexico dispatch says that six of the assassins of Rev. Theo. Stevens are condemned to death. The trials of the priest Oacha and others implicated are still pending.

BERLIN, April 7.—Bismarck is improving. He was able to leave his bed to-day.

LONDON, April 7.—It is now stated that Rochefort and companions, being permitted to go a fishing, managed to get on board of a bark and stow themselves in the hold, and so escaped.

NEW YORK, April 7.—At a meeting of master mechanics and builders this afternoon, it was resolved to employ, after May 1st, no men unwilling to work ten hours.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Early this morning Dooney Harris, a well known pugilist, quarreled with Wm. Clough, son of Prof. Clough, and was probably fatally shot. Clough escaped.

It is rumored that Disraeli is to marry the dowager Countess of Chesterfield.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Ex-Judge Edmunds the well-known lawyer and spiritualist, is dead.

Opposed to Inflation of the Currency.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Governor Dix sent a message to the Legislature strongly deprecating the proposed increase of legal tender notes and National Bank paper, and the abandonment of all attempts to resume specie payments, as in his opinion it is fraught with wide-spread ruin and disaster to the industries of the country, and invoking the Legislature to do all in their power to prevent its adoption.

In the Senate only three in the negative, and the House unanimously endorsed the anti-inflation message of Governor Dix. They passed resolutions instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist inflation and labor for the speedy resumption of specie payment.

HARTFORD, April 7.—2 a. m.—The returns to the *Courant* from all the towns in the State, except seven, give the following result: Ingersol, 45,956; Harrison, 36,202; Smith, 4,564.

LATER.—Ingersol's majority in the State is not less than 2,500. The Senate stands 17 Democrats and 4 Republicans; the House 143 Democrats, 96 Republicans and 2 Independents.

FRIDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Congressional

SENATE—April 7.—Logan introduced a bill to incorporate the First Presbyterian Church of Salt Lake City; referred.

The House bill for the assignment of Judges in the Territories was discussed, but before reaching a vote the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Houghton, from Committee on Coinage, reported the bill to establish assay offices at St. Louis, Chicago, and Helena, Montana; referred, under point of order, to the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—SENATE.—The House bill providing for the assignment of Territorial Judges was recommitted.

The Senate bill for the incorporation of Railroads in the Territories was read and Stewart explained its provisions, saying the object was to enable the people of the Territories to build railroads with their own money without applying to Congress or the Territorial Legislature for charter. It granted no public lands except for depots and right of way.

Great Mining Excitement in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 9.—A special from Fulton says Capt. Hollaway arrived here to-day from the newly-discovered gold mines near the North Fork of Onatchita, *en route* to St. Louis to purchase machinery to commence active operations. The mines are situated in the mountains near the Choctaw line and are richer than at first supposed. The captain passed through the silver district on his way here, and reports the wildest excitement over the recent discoveries. After an examination of the ore and mines he pronounces the former very rich and the latter inexhaustible. The Japlin Mining Co. will at once commence the erection of several smelters for working antimony which is found in the most extensive lodes ever discovered in the world. Miners and adventurers are flocking to the scene.

LONDON, April 11.—The steamer Europa was insured for $600,000 in London and Paris companies. The crew state the leak causing the loss of the vessel originated in the engine room.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 10.—The Democratic legislative caucus this a. m. agreed to oppose the Centennial appropriation bill and the bill for the increase of the debt of Philadelphia until the Republican majority in the House agree to pass a fair appropriation bill for the city.

NEW York, April 10.—A Berlin dipatch of the 9th represents the Conservatives and Ultra-Montanes are actively intriguing to supplant Bismarck by Gen. Van Mantueffel.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The weather is extremely cold; almost unprecedented for this season of the year.

LONDON, April 9—John Macauday, brother of the historian is dead.

An Idea for Teamsters.

A great deal of labor and hard tugging may be saved if every wagon or truck is provided with 100 feet of stout rope and a single pulley. A snatch block is the best arranged with a strong hook, and the usual construction for slipping the bight of the rope under the strap to the sheave instead of waiting to reeve the line through one end. If a wagon gets stuck in heavy mud or in the snow, the driver has only to fasten his block to the tongue, reeve the rope through it, and attach one end to a tree or post and let his team pull on the other. Their work is of course just halved, or rather they bring twice as much power to bear in dragging the wagon clear. There are plenty of other appliances of this simple device, which will readily suggest themselves. With a couple of skids for an incline plane, heavy logs could be drawn on a sleigh by the unhitched team. Another case where it is likely to be successful is when loaded sleighs attempt to cross a bridge. Although the horses draw the load very easily over the snow, they are often unable to start it over the generally denuded wooden flooring of the bridge, and hence would be materially aided by the tackle hitched on as we have described.—*Scientific American.*

RECLAIMING THE APACHES.—A special dispatch to the San Diego *Union*, dated Tuscon, A. T. March 23d, says: "Major Randall returned to San Carlos on the 18th. His command, with that of Captain Hamilton, struck Eskimimizin's camp, about fifteen miles northeast of Florence, and killed eleven bucks and captured thirty odd squaws and children, forty horses and mules, a large lot of ammunition, some arms and all the camp equipments. The Apaches occupied a strongly-fortified position, high in the mountains, and first opened fire. Three soldiers were wounded. Major Randall and Captain Hamilton narrowly escaped. The White Mountain soldiers behaved splendidly. All quiet with Cochise."

IRON IN MONTANA.—There is enough iron ore of the best quality out-cropping in Montana, and lying upon the surface, to make the rails of the Northern Pacific from end to end; and yet it is so worthless that no man would waste time to become its owner. So says United States Marshal Wheeler, and so say the records of the Land Office. These valuable veins and deposits are neither located nor taken up, which is not to be wondered at. Gold, silver, copper, lead loaded with silver, and float-tin and cinnabar are so plentiful as to keep the entire stock of labor in a chronic fever.—*S. F. Mining Press.*

BEN. BUTLER AT HOME.—In domestic life no man could be more charitable, gentle, and pleasing, than General Butler. He reads everything, he remembers everything, he knows everything. By the charm of perfect courtesy and the briliancy of his conversation he grows almost handsome. His wife is a woman of intelligence and cultivation' with the manners of an empress. They live quietly' extending a delightful hospitality to a few favored friends, who say that the remembrance of that pleasant home, before the beautiful daughter left it, was one of the most charming pictures in the world.

—There is another fight between the East and West as to whether it is proper to say "on yesterday." If it is, why not say "on last fall?"

Notes of the Day.

Mark Twain has given up lecturing.

Brooklyn, N. Y., has over 2,000 lawyers.

The Bible is read in 10,000 Pennsylvania schools.

Something in particular—PsAoRmTeItC hUiLnAgR.

Check stamps yield a revenue to the government of $1,600 per annum.

The Rochester *Express* ascertains that Nebuchadnezzar was the first Granger.

Maud has pinned up her dress, crimped her front hair and gone into the garden.

It is announced that Minister Schenck will be a married man when he returns to the Court of St. James.

The railroad is now completed, and the cars running from Wallula to the Touchet, a distance of fifteen miles.

Already nine candidates have appeared for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District of Tennessee.

The census of Japan has just been completed, and it it is ascertained that the population of the Empire is 38,110,000.

There are still some old people living in the mountains of Kentucky who have never seen a grain of tea or coffee in their lives.

Georgia papers deny that Toombs has aspirations for a seat in Congress. Besides, his disabilities have not yet been removed.

The Rhode Island Senate has refused to unite with the House in submitting the question of woman suffrage to the vote of the people.

"I say," said a rough fellow to a fop with conspicous bow-legs—"I say, don't you have to have your pantaloons cut with a circular saw."

J. T. Goodman, late proprietor of the Virginia City *Enterprise*, has gone east where he is visiting a few weeks, preparatory to a trip to Europe.

Thousands of young trout about two inches in length were recently thrown up to the hight of thirty feet from an artesian well in San Francisco, 145 feet deep.

Mr. Greeley did not invent the phrase, "Go West," as is generally supposed. The original of the remark was when Ruth said (many years B. C.), "Where thou go West I will go."

In California a law is proposed intending to make the execution of murderers strictly private, the dates of the hanging being kept secret, and the particulars to be withheld from the press.

The Chicago *Journal* says that the Wisconsin legislature has "*sine died*." Well, perhaps it was the best thing that could be done;—better, at any rate, than if it had "*died*" and left no "*sine*."

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a correspondent who is anxious to know whether the moderate use of spruce gum endangers her immortal soul. The *Dispatch* at last accounts has been unable to decide.

Arthur Orton, the Tichborne "claimant," on being weighed at Newgate in accordance with the rules of the prison, was found to turn the scale at 350 pounds. His arm measured twenty-seven inches round, his chest fifty-six inches.

An ambitious young lady was talking very loudly about her favorite authors, when a literary chap asked her how she liked Lamb. With a look of ineffable disgust, she answered that she cared very little about what she ate, compared with knowledge.

Marshal Bazaine, in his "seclusion" at Sainte Marguerite, only goes out for two hours in the day, walking in the court belonging to the prison, under the surveillance of two keepers. His meals are furnished by the boatmen of the island, who is, at the same time, sutler of the troops. His guard is composed of ninety soldiers of the line and five jailers.

The price of cattle seems to be still lower than ever in this valley. We hear of one lot of cows, two-year-olds, and yearlings that sold at the prices of $12, $10 and $8, respectively. In addition to this the seller insured them all to live until the 1st of May and obligates himself to make good and loss that may occur before that time.—*Walla Walla Statesman.*

Within the week we have noticed a few wagons containing families and household goods passing through town, bound for Stevens and Whitman counties. They came from Willamette Valley and are only the advance guard of quite an immigration. They came from the Dalles by land. The roads in that direction are in good condition, and grass is becoming quite sufficient for their animals to subsist on.—*Walla Walla Statesman.*

A number of highly respectable and strictly moral young gentlemen of St. Louis have organized an association to be known as the "Gallants' Club," the object of which is to furnish young ladies who have no regular beau an escort to church, concerts, lectures and places of amusement. All members have to undergo a rigid examination as to character, etc., before they are admitted, and they obligate themselves to obey all orders of the executive committee. Any lady wishing an escort has only to apply to the President of the society, naming the evening, and a young man is detailed for the purpose. As soon as a young man becomes engaged he must withdraw from the organization.

Bismarck Items.

From the Bismarck Tribune March 14.

The road between here and Fort Lincoln was never in better condition.

The iron horse is westward bound and by the 25th will be seen coming around the curve at Apple Creek.

If this weather continues the ice will soon go out.

There will be a ten acre garden put in near our city this spring, which will supply our city during the summer with all kinds of vegitables.

With the exception of a little wind the weather of the past week has been the finest of spring, and the thermometer stands 70° in the shade.

Wm. Trusdale arrived from Standing Rock on Wednesday and reports about six thousand Indians at that agency all "fat and sassy" and ready for the summer campaign. Prospects for a general outbreak of the Sioux nation this spring are good.

Progress of the Utah Northern Railroad.

Geo. S. Kennedy, writing from New York under date of March 20th, to Chas. G. Reynolds of this city, says: "Mr. Richardson, General Manager of the Utah Northern Railroad, and one of the Directors of the Union Pacific, will be in Helena some time in June. He has all the Directors of the Union Pacific interested in the Utah Northern, and they have p