The New North-West,

MILLS & KESSLER, PROPRIETORS

The absence of Capt. Jas. H. Mills, editor of the NEW NORTH-WEST, accounts for the limited supply of original matter presented to our patrons in the last two issues of this paper. Until his return, which will be in time for next week's paper, we ask your indulgence.

—The order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States instructing the Collectors of Customs in American seaports to seize the schooner Gilbert C. Trufant, should she make her appearance within their respective jurisdictions, is the occasion of considerable discussion as a probable cause of future complications, which may be of a very serious character, between this government and that of Great Britian. It appears that an American schooner, Trufant by name, was lately sold in Liverpool to English parties, and consequently will now sail under that flag and come under the protection of that Government. At the time of sale she was indebted to her crew for wages and for hospital dues to the United States, which, remaining unpaid, the crew applied for redress to the American Consul, and he not having power to protect them referred the subject to the United States Minister Schenck, who in turn wrote the Earl of Derby, asking of him the vessel be turned over to the United States to be libeled. The Earl of Derby decided that as all British regulations had been complied with in the sale and delivery of the vessel, and as he is not authorized to collect the dues of the United States, he could not interfere. Whereupon Minister Schenck reported the whole matter to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, who at once issued the order for seizure. Should the Trufant keep clear of American waters all will be right with her, for over foreign seas she can sail in peace, but should she at any time come within the jurisdiction of the United States and be seized, which undoubtedly will be the case, she may be the cause of trouble between the two governments.

The Centennial.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A Washington special says the *Republican* contains an article setting forth that the Centennial Exposition is in danger; that as matters now stand there is a possibility that it will either fail altogether or be postponed. In this connection it declares that General Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut, President of the board of directors, has grown unpopular to an extent that seriously impairs his usefulness as the head of the enterprise, and assuming that Hawley will resign states that the friends of General F. E. Spinner are disposed to insist that he be put at the head of this board, if he will consent to accept the place.

While the above may be true so far as the unpopularity of General Hawley in connection with the Presidency of the Board of Centennial Commissioners is concerned, we place no credence in the statement of a possible failure, or even a postponement, of the exhibition. The entire business has so far progressed as to be beyond the pale of doubt. A large sum of money, labor and material has already been judiciously expended, and as the result the Main Building, Machinery Hall, Memorial Hall, and Horticultural Hall, covering an area in the aggregate of some forty-five acres, are fast approaching completion, and the disaffection of one man, no matter as to his prominence or influence, is not sufficient to control a nation's doings, for such are the Centennial preparations now being made in Philadelphia—the work of the people of the United States.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

Indian troubles and outrages, negro insurrections and doings of the Ku Klux, which, when well sifted and fuller and later accounts have been received, invariably turn out to have been greatly exaggerated or a fabrication entire without any ground for truth whatever. In the case of the Indian outbreak near Corinne, where the entire population was excited and believed in their utter destruction at the hands of the savages aided by their Mormon allies, and although they had grave cause to fear from a large force of Indians in their immediate vicinity and the well known unfriendly feeling on the part of the Mormons toward the Gentile population, yet the reports were undoubtedly enlarged upon. And so it has been in regard to the disturbances in Southern Nevada, from which place reports came of a general Indian war and universal alarm and consternation prevailing among the settlers who were fleeing from their homes seeking safety in retreat. Then came fuller and later dispatches, which actually makes the matter a subject for ridicule: stating that the Indians were simply gathered together collecting pine nuts and roasting them, as is their custom at this season of the year; and an officer, with a squad of twenty-five men, who was sent to the scene of the disturbance, telegraped the General commanding that his force was in excess of the requirements. This case fully illustrates the disposition to exaggerate upon the slightest opportunity that may offer by turning a quiet and peaceful gathering of Indians into a general outbreak and causing universal alarm. These false reports are injurious to the growth and development of our western Territories by retarding immigration, particularly that class we most need—men with their families, who when once in the country, become as it were a part of the soil itself, not migrating like young men who are ready upon the first excitement to join a stampede to new mining grounds. The prevailing opinion in the thickly settled portions of the States is that every man living in the west is in danger at any time of losing the major portion of his scalp, it depending entirely upon the pleasure of the red skins, when in reality there is as great or even greater security for life and property in our western Territories than you find in the city of New York, where they have more occasion for fear from the number of thieves, murderers and villians of every stamp in their midst than have the people of the Territories from hostile Indians.

In the Southern States even to a greater extent has this same disposition to exaggerate prevailed. The Ku Klux outrages in Georgia, the insurrection of the negroes in South Carolina and the late disturbances in Mississippi, where the Governor has called upon the President for troops have all been greatly enlarged upon, for it is evident that there was no more necessity for calling upon the Federal authorities to quell this disturbance than there is for the Governor of Pennsylvania to bring to his aid the same power to crush a riot among the coal miners of that State. And yet these reports are received from time to time much to the injury of the South, by retarding it in every respect, keeping from it capital and labor which it greatly requires. And the continued false reports in regard to the Indians will as a result affect disastrously the interests of our people.

Mr. Jefferson Davis appears to be overwhelmed with invitations to speak at Northern agricultural fairs.

The Resources of Deer Lodge County.

For the following description of the mining interests at and in the vicinity of Blackfoot city, the community is mainly indebted to Hon. Thos. E. Pounds and John O'Rourke, Esq.

These mines were discovered in the fall of 1864 by John S. Pemberton, Hugh Bratton and others, and early in the spring of 1865 miners flocked into the camp which began to yield largely and has proven one of the richest gold districts in Montana. The diggings were usually shallow, with coarse gold, the grassy slopes of Carpenter's Bar and vicinity were incredibly rich, they were only a few feet deep and paid from the grass roots down. The yield of this camp is estimated at $8,000,000, and for last year $200,000. Some idea of the importance of this camp may be formed from the following list of ditches conveying water to the various mines, and of the bedrock flumes used in working the same:

Ohio ditch brings water from Georgia creek to Ophir and Carpenter's Bar; main ditch nine miles long, with a branch five miles long; average capacity, 700 inches; cost, $15,000; present value, about $30,000; owned by Pounds & Green.

Tiger ditch takes water from Ophir gulch to Eureka, Prairie and Carpenter gulches and bars; three miles long, capacity 600 inches, cost $6,000, owned by Bratton & Pemberton.

Nelson Hill, branch of Tiger ditch, takes water from Ophir gulch to gulches and bars at Nelson Hill; three miles long, capacity 400 inches, cost $5,500; same owners as main ditch.

Little Tiger ditch takes water from Ophir gulch to Tiger gulch; three-quarters of a mile long, capacity 200 inches, cost $2,000; same owners.

Gallagher & Tarpy's ditch, bringing water out of Georgia or Three Mile creek to Ophir gulch and vicinity, is five miles long, capacity 409 inches, cost $8,000.

Hauley's ditch, from same creek to same place is five miles long, capacity 200 inches, cost $4,000.

Ballarat ditch, from same creek to Ophir and vicinity; three miles long, capacity 125 inches, cost $2,000.

D John's ditches, bringing water from Upper Ophir to Ophir gulch, are about four miles long, capacity 200 inches, cost $3,500.

Roerson's ditch, carrying water out of Ophir gulch to bars below the cañon is three miles long, capacity 350 inches, cost $3,000.

Kimmerly & Mason, two ditches, one three miles long, capacity 100 inches, cost $2,500; the other, two miles long, capacity 250 inches, cost $1,500; brings water out of Ophir gulch to Nelson Hill bar.

Bed Rock Flume ditch, out of Ophir gulch, one mile long, capacity 150 inches, cost $1,000.

Allport & Norton ditch, out of Ophir, half mile long, capacity 500 inches, cost $1,000.

Snow Shoe ditch, from Snow Shoe into Ophir, four miles long, capacity 250 inches, cost $3,000. Owned by J. O'Rourke.

Snow Shoe or Kelley ditch, brings water from Upper Snow Shoe into Snow Shoe gulch, owned by Rufus Johnson, about seven miles long, first four and a half miles has a capacity of 400 inches, next two-and-a-half miles has a capacity of 100 inches, cost about $10,000.

Trout creek ditch brings water from Trout creek to Snow Shoe gulch; owned by R. Johnson, about two-and-a-half miles long, capacity 150 inches, cost about $1,000.

Bill's ditch bringing water from Middle Snow Shoe to Snow Shoe gulch, two miles long, capacity 100 inches, cost $1,000

BED-ROCK FLUMES.

Edgerton & Parker's flume in Upper Ophir, about 1,000 feet long and 20 inches wide cost about $1,200.

Lee Montgomery's flume, about three-quarters of a mile long and 24 inches wide, cost about $2,000.

Capt. Hartzel's flume, about half a mile long, 20 inches wide, cost about $3,100.

Kimberley's flume, about half a mile long, 32 inches wide, cost about $4,000.

O'Rourke's Ophir flume, upper part about three-quarters of a mile long, 26 inches wide, lower part 1,000 feet long and 48 inches wide, cost $7,300.

O'Rourke's Allport Bar flume, about three-quarters of a mile long, 16 inches wide, cost $3,900.

Lincoln's flume in Carpenter's gulch, about three-quarters of a mile long, sixteen inches wide, cost about $4,200.

Collins' flume, in Carpenter's gulch, about three-quarters of a mile long, sixteen inches wide, cost about $4,200.

Pounds, Green & McLain's flume in Carpenter gulch, about half a mile long, 20 inches wide, cost about $3,200.

Pounds, Green & Strickland's flume in Carpenter gulch, one-and-a-half miles long, 30 inches wide 22 inches deep, cost about $11,800.

Pounds & Green's flume, to work Carpenter's bar, one mile long, 20 inches wide, cost about $4,400.

Pounds & Green's telegraph flume, capacity 300 inches, half a mile long, cost about $1,760.

Dana's flume, in Eureka gulch, half a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $2,600.

Echols & Barnard's flume, in Eureka gulch, quarter mile long, 16 inches wide, cost about $1,320.

Moore & Quigley's flume, in Prairie gulch, quarter of a mile long, 16 inches wide, cost about $1,200.

Duncan & Co's. Ophir bar flume, about half a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $2,700.

McDonnell & Co's. flume, same bar, about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,300.

Heldy & Co's. flume, same bar, about half a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $2,650.

Tarpy's flume, same bar, about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,300.

Perl's flume, same bar, about half a mile long, 18 inches wide cost about $2,700.

Bratton & O'Rourke's flume, same bar, about a quarter of a mile long 18 inches wide cost about $1,300.

Theodore & Co's. bar flume, about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,300.

Stickney & Co's. bar flume, about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,300.

Hill & Co's. bar flume, about a quarter of a mile long 18 inches wide, cost about $1,200

Simpson & Co's. bar flume, about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,280.

Van Alsteen & Co's, bar flume, about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,300.

Birdseye's bar flume, about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,300.

Brown & Co's. flume, in Illinois gulch, about a quarter of a mile long, 20 inches wide, cost about $1,800.

Hauley & Co's. Ohio gulch flume, about a quarter of mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,600.

Hervey & Co's. Ballarat gulch flume, about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,650.

Isadore & Co's. flume, same gulch, a quarter of a mile long. 18 inches wide, cost about $1,650.

The Upper Nevada Creek ditch, known as the F. R. Bill & Co. ditch, conveying water from Nevada creek to American and Washington gulches, was built in 1867-'8. It is 18 miles long, capacity 500 inches cost $32,000.

Pajarolia ditch conveys water from Nevada creek to the prairie diggings between Washington and Nevada gulches. It was constructed in 1869, length five miles, capacity 1,200 inches, cost, $10,000.

The Washington ditch, known as that of Stoner, Gosselin & Bantz, conveys water from Washington gulch to claims on Washington bar and American gulch. It was constructed in 1866, three miles long, capacity 1,000 inches, cost $5,000.

The Jefferson ditch, known as that of Birdseye & Co's., conveys water Jefferson gulch to prairie diggings, was constructed in 1874-'5, is seven miles long, capacity 300 inches, cost $3,000. Also another ditch by same parties, four miles long, capacity 200 inches, cost $1,500. Also another one-and-a-half miles long, capacity 150 inches, cost $700. This company has also a flume one-half mile long, 16 inches wide, cost about $2,000.

The above described ditches cover several thousand acres of valuable mining ground, of which perhaps a thousand acres have been patented.

There are eight flumes supplied with water from the Antoine Pajarolia ditch, each about a quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost of each $1,300.

W. Dover's ditch, six miles long, capacity 500 inches, cost $4,000; flume half mile long, 24 inches wide, cost about $4,000.

American Gulch—Darlig & Co's. ditch, two miles long, capacity 100 inches, cost $1000; flume half a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $3,500.

O'Connell & Co's flume, half mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $3,500.

Milk Man's Gulch—Jas. Ferris' ditch, one-and-a-half miles long, capacity 300 inches, cost $2,000; flume half mile long, 16 inches wide, cost about $3,000.

Washington Gulch—Harris & Co's ditch, half mile long, capacity 300 inches, cost $1000; flume three-quarters mile long, 32 inches wide, cost about $6,600.

Jas. Ferris' ditch, one mile long, capacity 300 inches, cost $750; flume half mile long, 16 inches wide, cost about $3,100.

Thompson & Co's flume, quarter of a mile long, 14 inches wide, cost about $1,300.

Gosselin flume, quarter mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,750.

Stoner's flume, quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,750.

Ferris' flume, quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,750.

Riley & Bros. flume, quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,750.

Stoner & Co's flume, quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,750.

Conly flume, quarter of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $1,750.

Clark flume, quarter of a mile long, 16 inches wide, cost about $1,500.

Buggy flume, quarter of a mile long, 16 inches wide cost about $1,500.

Lamont & Co's. flume, half mile long, 20 inches wide, cost about $3,750.

Franklin & Co's flume, half mile long, 36 inches wide, cost about $4,500.

Jefferson Gulch—Sam. Ruhl & Co's flume three-quarters of a mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $5,300.

Andy Ruhl's flume, half mile long, 18 inches wide, cost about $3,500.

Andy Ruhl's ditch, two miles long, capacity 100 inches, cost $750.

Ritchey's flume, three-quarters of a mile long, 20 inches wide, cost about $5,600.

Jake Carten & Co's flume, quarter of a mile long, 90 inches wide, cast about $1,800.

Disasters on Lake Michigan.

Burden Burr was brought to this port this afternoon by the schooner Havana, Captain Ross, having been picked up after floating 31 hours on the pilot house of the wrecked vessel Equinox. He was helmsman of that craft, and is supposed to be the sole survivor of the crew. He was picked up 80 miles southwest of Monitau Island Saturday. He stated substantially the following facts: The sea was very rough all night before the catastrophe. The vessel sprung a leak while he was at the wheel at 1 o'clock a. m. Friday morning. A tour of inspection showed the bulwarks stove in aft. Burr and the mate attempted to stop the leak, but found it impossible, and, after consultation, it was decided to lower the boats. The schooner was hailed and asked to come alongside, but probably she did not hear, and was, at all events, unmanageable. Signals were given and lights displayed, but without avail. A boat was lowered on the port side, and the mate, owner, watchman, five deck hands, the engineer and two firemen got in, when the ship went down immediately. Burr swam for a long distance side by side with the Captain. They finally caught spars and were separated. Afterwards Burr caught the pilot house, and occupied that with the second cook. The latter, however, after nearly a day's sailing, was unable to stand up, and became unconscious and slipped off. Burr was taken up by the Havana much exhausted on Saturday morning.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The propeller Depere arrived in Milwaukee yesterday, and her officers gave a brief account of the foundering of the steam barge Mendota. The Mendota, with the barge Morning Star, was sailing along the west shore of Lake Michigan Thursday night, and at a point nearly opposite Point Betsey she foundered and was soon sinking. The crew and passengers numbered twenty persons. The lifeboat was launched, and seven persons on board the ill-fated steamer got into her and the remaining thirteen went down with the boat. The lifeboat reached Manitowoc in safety. The propeller Truesdell being at Manitowoc, took the barge in tow and reached Milwaukee with her last evening. No particulars of the disaster are given. The captain's or the owner's name are not given, and it is not known where she belongs. She had a cargo of coal and was bound upwards. The son of the owner of the boat was on board with his wife, and he managed to get into the lifeboat but his wife failed to do so and he jumped back into the sinking boat and they were both drowned.

The Electric Fluid.

OIL CITY, PA., Sep. 10.—This morning the lightning struck one of the tanks belonging to the Imperial Oil Refining Company, whose works are near this place. The tank contained about 8,000 barrels of crude petroleum, which immediately ignited. Owing to a strong wind prevailing, the fire spread nearly over their entire works. The loss in oil, of which there were 40,000 barrels, and the loss upon the buildings and machinery and iron tankage will not fall short of $200,000, on which there is no insurance.

DENVER, Col., Sep., 12.—During a violent thunder storm which passed over this city and vicinity this afternoon, the lightning struck a carriage in which were Maj. G. R. Fenbony and G. B. Reed, Esq., temporarily paralyzing both gentlemen, killing one horse, maiming the other and demolishing the carriage.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Kansas' surplus corn will amount to fifty-five million bushels.

Love, the young puppy is born blind—matrimony opens his eyes.

One hundred thousand children attend the public schools in Philadelphia.

When you get into hot water go to your friends; you'll find them cool enough.

Doolittle will be the orator at Winnebago instead of Jeff. Davis who did too much.

McCullough says forty millions of Frenchmen could subsist on what forty millions of Americans throw away.

There are thirty-eight agricultural colleges in the United States, 389 teachers and 3,917 students.

Sam. Walker and Wm. Welch are evidently determined to hunt Delano out of the Interior Department. They have the remorselessness of blood-hounds.

The French Government expended 60,000 francs upon the Sultan of Zanzibar while he was in Paris. His bill in London has not yet been published.

The case of Gordon, the Black Hills miner, against General Ruggles and clerks, for assault and battery, has been dismissed and the plaintiff pays the cost.

Colonel Hancock, one of the men who fought in the war that gave Texas its freedom, died recently at Louisville, Kentucky. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, who fell at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

"Say, Mister," said a soiled-looking boy on the wharf, yesterday, "do you ever give a piece o' watermelon to a poor boy whose father 'n mother's dead, 'n who goes to Sunday-school, 'n has got a sore heel?" The man was deeply touched, and gave him a large slice off of a rotten one.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Mrs. Smith was asked the other day how she managed to get along so nicely with Mr. Smith, and frankly replied: "Oh, I feed him well. When a woman marries, her happiness for a little while depends upon the state of her husband's heart; after that, its pretty much according to the state of his stomach."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Juvenile logic is irresistible. A penurious Dodgetown farmer, after keeping his boy at the grindstone without a holiday, refused to let him go to a circus, arguing that "if he stayed right there on the farm, the circus would come right to the door." "Pa," said the son, "you know that's foolish. Why do you go to mill? Why don't you stay right here an' let the mill come to the door?" The parent began to whistle; the boy had triumphed.

More Trouble in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—Passengers by train from Grenada, report serious trouble in Tallahatchie county, Miss., some ten miles west of Charleston. The whites there had sent runners to Oakland for aid, and the citizens there and at Grenada were organizing and arming to go there. No definite information of the nature of the troubles has been received and owing to the distance from a telegraph office, it is impossible to obtain reliable or detailed reports.

A gentleman who arrived from Charleston, Miss., this evening, gives the following account of the troubles in Tallahatchie county: Last Thursday two negroes, who it is claimed live in Arkansas, registered as voters in Frearson's store, and warrants for their arrest were issued and given to a constable who took a posse with him. As they approached the place where the negroes were staying, the latter saw them and fled. They were pursued into Cohama county, and two of the posse, Evans and Bufford, killed one negro as they ran. The negroes in the vicinity of Trenton, hearing of the affair, to the number of 75, proceeded to Frearson's and demanded that Evans and Bufford should be given up to them, behaving in the meantime in a riotous manner. The county treasurer, Stewart, who is also deputy sheriff, assured them that if they would return home he would arrest Evans and Bufford, which he did not do, and on Saturday it was ascertained that a large body of armed negroes had gathered at Trenton and the whites living near Frearson's sent Treasurer Stewart and Jerry Robinson to try and induce them to disperse; but they found them very violent and threatening to hang both Robinson and Stewart. They returned in haste and notified the citizens that the negroes were swearing vengeance against them. Calls were then made on Oakland, Charleston and Grenada for assistance and men have gone from these points.

Minnesota Indians Troublesome.

ST. PAUL, September 8.—A telegram from Brainard to the *Dispatch* says a company of soldiers from Fort Ripley passed there yesterday morning for Deep Lake. The agent, Whitehead, who went with the troops, is determined to have the Indian Sturgeon and his followers arrested and the troops remain there, if necessary through the payment of annuities, to accomplish this object. A correspondent met yesterday two Deep Lake Indians known as good Indians, having adopted the habits of white men to a certain extent, and who witnessed the first of the out break. They say that the movement was led by the young chief. These Indians say that the movement was approved by the head chief and nearly all the Indians; that Strong Sky gathered a small band of young Indians about him and commenced depredations, determined, as he said, to raise a disturbance that would bring about an investigation, in which some men at Washington could be brought to hear their complaints. What these were, the Indians professed not to know. They claim that the outbreak was a reckless affair—without the slightest cause—the Indians have been supplied and their wants promptly attended to by the agent, Whitehead, who, they asserted, would be sustained in any measure taken to bring the disturbers to punishment by the greater body of the Indians of the reservation.

The Grasshoppers in Colorado.

DENVER, Sep. 3.—The crops had been looking finely up to the 20th of August, when the grasshoppers came in vast clouds. They were so thick that they looked like flakes of snow in a heavy snow storm. They are eating everything green. This is the third time they have visited this section this year. They are now depositing their eggs, and hence are expected to be here next spring. A great many farmers offer their ranches for sale at half price, and want to leave the country. In some sections of the land, close to the mountains, the grasshoppers have not visited this last time.

Arrested for Forgery.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—Robert R. Ritchie, formerly cashier of the Fourth National Bank, of this city, was yesterday arrested on the charge of forgery, made by Samuel B. Keys, a broker, who had charge of certain speculations of Mr. Ritchie some years ago. The complaint charges that Ritchie forged Mrs. Charles Davenport's name to three hundred shares in the W. U. Telegraph stock.

THE STERRES TRIAL.

Convicted of Murder Again.

From the Independent, Sep., 14th.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the Court convened, Judge D. S. Wade presiding; and the following jurymen, summoned for the trial of W. H. Sterres, alias Red, were empanneled and sworn: R. S. Hamilton, George Hale, W. C. Gillette, J. E. Vawter, L. Auerbach, J. R. Watson, George Booker, Wm. Muth, T. R. Dana, James Dwyer, D. H. Churchill and Wm. Corbrite. The indictment was read by the District Attorney, charging Sterres with the murder of Franz Warl, to which the prisoner plead guilty. Jos. J. Williams attorney for Sterres, arose and stated that the prisoner wished to make a statement to the Court.

W. H. STERRES' STATEMENT.

I had been working during the winter in Shaffer & Brown's barber shop. Towards spring I bought the shop materials from Shaffer, for which I was partly indebted to him. I intended going to Benton to open a barber shop then. Before this Shaffer pointed out Warl to me, and proposed that I should assist him in robbing him, saying that he had between eight and ten thousand dollars. I objected to doing so, but Shaffer was so persistent that I did not dare to break with him, fearing that he might stop the shipment of the barber shop furniture to Benton, for which I was indebted to him. About this time I fell in with W. W. Wheatley, whom I had known in Bismarck. Knowing that Wheatley was broke, I judged that he would not be unwilling to engage in the robbery. On my mentioning it to him he agreed to do so, offering, too, to do the knocking. I knew that Shaffer had neither the physical ability nor the courage to attack Warl unaided, and not wishing to take a hand in it myself, I intended to engage Wheatley in it the more easier to escape having anything to do with it myself. Shaffer told me that during the winter he had gone in a cutter to Warl's cabin in the company of a woman with the intention of making him drunk and robbing him, in which he had not succeded. I went to Warl's place a number of times—more than five times—but I never intended participating in the robbery or murder of Warl. On the 30th of April, about 12 o'clock, Wheatley and I started from town afoot and went to Colorado gulch, carrying with us a bottle of whisky and another of gin, of which we drank freely. After reaching the rocks overlooking Warl's coal-pit we rested, awaiting the arrival of Shaffer. After which he came bringing another bottle of whisky. He appeared chagrined that we had not completed the job before his coming. It was arranged between us that we should approach Warl, and that I should ask him where a man named Baker lived. On nearing him I asked him the question, and, as he turned to point the direction of Baker's residence, Wheatley hit in the back of his neck a heavy blow with a pick handle, which brought him to his knees; another blow brought him at full length on the ground, in which I assisted by tripping him. After he was down I took from my pocket a slung shot, with which I struck him a light stroke in the back of his neck. We then tied his hands and gagged him. Shaffer went into Warl's cabin looking for money. Coming out he said he had not found it, and asked me to go in and look for it. I went in and only turned up the head of the mattress, returned and told Shaffer that I could not find any. By this time Wheatley was a good deal frightened, and Shaffer asked me to quiet him, which I attempted to do by representing to him that Warl, although hurt, was not killed. We then returned to town together.

Charles Lebrecbe, Dr. Ingersoll, Jerry Robinson, Judge Hilger, Sheriff Bullock and Mr. Grenell (the jailor) gave their testimony, all of which, excepting that of the last named, was much the same as was given in the first trial of Sterres, full report of which was published at the time. Mr. Grenell related substance of a conversation between Sterres and Wheatley which he overheard in the jail, and which occurred after sentence had been pronounced to them, in which Wheatley said that they were all equally guilty, and that if it had not been for the last heavy blows which Sterres had dealt Warl they both would not then be where they were, inferring that Warl's death had been caused by these blows from Sterres, and to which Sterres replied that it was necessary to stop his cries.

The defense had no evidence to offer. No argument was made by either side, and the judge then charged the jury, who retired to their room in charge of the sheriff, and in about ten minutes they returned into Court, having found a verdict of murder in the first degree on both counts as found in the indictment. At 9 o'clock next Thursday sentence will be pronounced.

As very much had been said about the great expense which a second trial would entail on the county, it is but proper to say that the time consumed in this trial did not exceed two hours and a half, and that the expense will not be over one hundred dollars.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Silver City *Avalanche* says: Lafayette Lane, now running for Congress in Oregon, formerly lived in Silver City, Idaho. He run a small pack train there twelve years ago, and had his headquarters at Boonville.

Dr. Edward Ransom, the Democratic nominee for President of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, was elected yesterday on the fourteenth ballot, thus securing a Democratic organization of that body.

SARATOGA, September 7.—It is now understood that the nomination for Secretary of State is conceded to Seward, while Merritt is being urged for a place on the ticket. The Attorney-Generalship has been proffered to Evarts. There are indications of a very large Covention to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7. — A special from Erie says the field is againt Bigler for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. Senator Wallace is leading apparently. The platform, it is thought, will be strongly greenback; more so than the Ohio platform. Philadelphia will oppose this, but the manufacturing districts will overpower it. The platform will condemn the national banks and demand the repeal of the special resumption act of 1874. It will also charge the present condition of the country upon the Republican party.

An Important Civil Rights Decision.

NEW YORK, September 13,—Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, today rendered a decision in a Civil Rights case, wherein Wm. F. Johnson (colored) sought to compel the principal of a public school to admit his son, instead of sending him to the school provided for colored children. The court holds that common schools are a public charity; that the benefits conferred by them are a free gift from the State may prescribe in what manner and upon what terms and conditions the gift may be enjoyed. In conclusion, Judge Gilbert says the statue, by guaranteeing equal privilege, does not confer the right to enjoy them in common with any class of persons or in any particular school, and that nothing has been shown from which it can be inferred that the relator has been deprived of any equality of privilege to which he is entitled. The motion for a mandamus was denied.

Important Failure.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The suspension of Frederick Schuhardt & Son, bankers and drawers of Sterling exchange on London, had a temporary effect on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold room, but did not cause that violent pertubation which followed the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co. At one time their bill on London sold higher than those of bankers now ranked as prime. The cause of their failure is attributed to their advances to railroad projects which received a staggering blow in the panic of 1873. Mr. Schuhardt is an old gentleman of integrity, and to-day there were general expressions of sympathy for him and the other members of the firm.

Telegrams in Brief.

PORT JERVIS, (N. Y.) Sept. 11.—There was a heavy frost in this section last night, and it is feared that buckwheat, corn, cats and other crops are injured.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Senator Pease, of Mississippi, telegraphs the Attorney-General that all the excitement consequent upon the disturbances at Canton, has subsided.

FALL RIVER, (Mass.) September 10.—A full meeting of the Card and Picker Room Association to-day voted unanimously to go to work at the reduction when the mills open, provided each man return to his old position.

An incendiary $50,000 fire at Deerfield, Massachusetts., destroyed a carriage factory, two hotels, and several residences.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—A suit has been commenced by Dr. Helmbold against the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Drs. S. Little and J. Gordon Maxwell, Alderman John Urian, and others concerned in his incarceration in Kirkbridge's asylum.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) September 10.—Lewis Rehm, late teller of the Planter's National Bank, which he robbed of $100,000 a week ago, was released on a $3,000 bond to-day. The money stolen is being returned.

RHINEBECK, (N. Y.) September 10.—The cattle disease has broken out among several herds of cattle near the Aucram lead mines. Nearly all have died.

The examination of the English absconding defaulter William Collie, has been adjourned till October 18th, to give the prosecution time to capture his brother Alexander.

BOSTON, September 11.—The shoemakers of Cochituate and Natic, who has been on a strike the past week, resumed work at the old prices.

PARIS, September 13.—There was a gale yesterday on the Mediterranean and the coasts. The Cette railway station was flooded. Traffic was interrupted between there and Beziels, and other parts of France was similarly visited Saturday and Sunday. Several rivers in the southern part of France overflowed. The plains between Beziers and Marbounie and Vines are covered with water. Many houses were destroyed.

HORSE ITEMS.

An incurable disease, of a contagious nature, is carrying off many fine horses in Kansas.

The price asked for the four-year-old stallion, "Governor Sprague," is $50,000.

John Morrisey has made a proposition to A. T. Stewart to pay $7,000, or seven per cent., for the use of $100,000, to establish a great trotting course at Geyser Springs.

To prevent horses' feet from scaling or cracking in Summer, and enabling the shoes to be carried a longer time without injury, the French practice is to coat the hoofs once a week with an ointment composed of equal proportions of soft fat, yellow wax, linseed oil, Venice turpentine and Norway tar; the wax is melted separately before mixing.

From *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* we learn that the following horses from the East are announced as certain to be entered for the great $30,000 purse race of four mile heats to be run at San Francisco next November: Springbok, who comes out in charge of Harvey as trainer; Wild Idle, in care of Captain Moore, with Billy Lakeland as rider, Rutherford and Grinstead, in charge of Albert (who trained Joe Daniels and Hubbard), with Donohue to ride the former; and Bollankeel, in charge of his trainer and owner, W. Jennings, Hennessey comes out to ride Katie Pease.

[illegible] Warner, of Easton, Pa., sold last week to E. J. Baldwin, of California, a bay team, known as Katie Wink and mate. The price paid was over $20,000. Katie Wink is seven years old and was sired by Middleton, dam by Seeley's American Start. The mate, Volney, is also seven years old, and was sired by Volunteer, dam Dolly Martin by Defiance, son of Mambrino Payster. The team has been driven a quarter in 35 seconds, and last week showed a full mile in 2:34, over a heavy track at Fleetwood Park. The pair was shipped on Friday last for their new home on the Pacific Slope, along with Springbok, Wild Idle, Rutherford and Grimstead. Baldwin has also purchased from Puryear & Co., the bay colt Grimstead, four years old, by Gilroy. Price, $7,000.

Virginia City Items.

From the Madisonian Sep. 11th.

The Board of County Commissioners have footed up the Assessors' returns for the three Districts of Madison county for 1875, showing an increase in the valuation of taxable property of $168,716.50.

Young hoppers are hatching out by the millions on the Madison and Stinkingwater. They will hardly grow big enough to lay eggs before they are killed by the frosts of fall.

Assayer Bohm, at Dahler's bank, has cast the following gold bricks during the past week: One for O. D. Linsley, coin value, $916. One for J. J. Lown, coin value, $171. One for H. E. Jackson, coin value, $200. One for B. F. Wood, coin value, $62.

The new Court House is assuming proportions fast and will be the finest building in the Territory when completed.

The first ripe tomatoes of the season were brought to this market on last Tuesday by Mr. George Arnold, of the Jefferson Valley.

James Gormley has removed his mill from Granite Creek to the Vipond District in Beaverhead County. It will be run on the rich ores of that district and vicinity.

Granville Stuart, Esq., of Deer Lodge City, furnishes the NEW NORTH-WEST with a statement that sluice-boxes were operated on Gold Creek prior to July, 1862. If Mr. Stuart's dates are correct he antedates the statement published by us a couple of months. We have no desire to establish priority for any men or for any point, but to fix the claim as a matter for historical record.

From the Montanian, Sep. 9th.

Captain J. N. Wheeland passed through town on Tuesday with fifty-three recruits for Fort Ellis.

The addition to Elling's bank is completed and makes a great improvement in its appearance.

On the 6th inst., County Treasurer Morris redeemed warrants to the amount of $202, the last one of which was registered June 15, 1872.

A. C. Hall & Co., have constructed a reservoir at the head of their mining claims at Summit. The dimensions of this water saver are: Length, 110 feet; height, 15 feet, and thickness, 24 feet. The construction of this work will not only be of benefit to Messrs. Hall & Co., but to all the miners between here and Summit who need a steady supply of water to work their ground.

Parker, Williams & Co., are engaged in riffling their flume through its entire length.

Bozeman Items.

From the Courier, Sep. 10th.

Harvesting is progressing very rapidly, and reapers can be heard in all parts of the valley. Threshing of fall wheat has commenced, and the quality is very fine.

Maj. W. W. Anderson arrived from Fort Peck and reports everything quiet in the vicinity of that place.

Mrs. L. M. Black and her daughter left for the States, accompanied by B. T. McDonald, Esq., of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

Paul McCormick arrived from Ft. Pease on Tuesday evening. Lutes, Straway and Maclees accompanied him as far as the New Agency, having walked the entire distance. They were not molested by the Indians.

"Earthquake!" every one yelled the other day, but it was nothing more than one of the boys pulling out one of his new box-toed, turned-up shoes out of the mud. Hence the false alarm.

The gentle grasshopper of 1875 is now hopping his last hop.

W. C. Ralston, who committed suicide was a cousin of our sheriff elect, Silas Ralston.

Geo. W. Odell and lady, after a protracted visit to the States, are again with us to reside permanently. That's the way with Bozemanites who go East; they cannot help returning to the best country on earth.

On the 22d of this month Paul McCormick will leave with his fleet from Benson's landing for Fort Pease. He knows the river well and under his leadership the trip will prove to be a pleasant and speedy one.

On the 22d of August, while Taylor Blivens and party were out looking after their traps in the vicinity of Fort Pease, thay were fired upon by Indians. Taylor Blivens, well known in Bozeman, received a dangerous wound in the side. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Geo. Flanders while chopping wood at his mill, inflicted a wound upon his foot with an axe, which will result in George's being compelled to keep within doors for quite a time. This is rough on him for he is one of these rustling men who are not used to keeping quiet.

Benton Items.

From the Benton Record, September 4th.

The Missouri river rose about six inches during the week.

Sanborn & Martin, proprietors of the River Market, are receiving large quantities of vegetables from J. M. Arnaux farm, Highwood.

Company F, 7th infantry, arrived at Benton about noon of the 30th inst., and relieved company B. The latter started for Ft. Shaw on Thursday morning.

Pursuant to a general order the garrison flag at the military post was kept at half-mast all day Thursday, as a tribute of respect for ex-President Johnson.

The drug store building, corner of Harney and Frot streets, is making slow but sure progress. This establishment will be one of the most creditable additions to Benton that has been made this season.

It is about time one or more professional Blackstones hung out their shingles in this town. We have several excellent amateur lawyers here, but "cases" are becoming too numerous for them.

Messrs. Sample & Bro., arrived a few days since from an extended trip through Idaho and Oregon, with a large band of horses. Mr. Sample affirms that during his travels, he found no place superior to this vicinity, for stock-raising, ranching, or other enterprise.

Fire.

DUNKLAND, (Vt.) September 11.—A fire at the Middlebury paper mill, at Middlebury, Vermont, last night, destroyed the mill building of the Middlebury Manufacturing Company, the Middlebury Woolen Co., and 29 business hou