The New North-West,

MILLS & KESSLER, PROPRIETORS

Republican Territorial Convention.

The Republicans of the Territory of Montana are hereby requested to meet by their delegates or alternates in Convention at the Court House in Deer Lodge at 12 m., on Wednesday, April 19, 1876, for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates to attend the National Republican Convention to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14th, 1876, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. The several counties are entitled to delegates as follows:

Beaverhead County	2	Gallatin County	5
Big Horn "	1	Jefferson "	5
Choteau "	1	Lewis & Clark	14
Dawson "	1	Meagher "	4
Deer Lodge "	13	Madison "	7

Missoula County.... 5

W. W. JONES, Chairman.
E. S. STACKPOLE, Secretary.

Letters for publication, containing news of general interest, are solicited from all the camps. In all cases the writer's name must accompany the letter. We will NOT *publish anonymous letters. Where personalities are used they will not be published except over the name of the writer, and perhaps not then.*

—The zodiacal light, which has been so much of a puzzle to astronomers is visible in the western sky after sunset but is now rapidly fading.

—Governor Ames of Mississippi said if the articles of impeachment against him were withdrawn he would resign. They were withdrawn and he resigned.

—"Pah-sappa" is the Sioux name for the Black Hills. Whether this means the Great Father is happy, or that they want the white men to pass the apples is not translucent.

—Now that the Canadians are going to build the Pacific Railroad from Lake of the Woods to the British Columbia coast, Uncle Sam had better waken up and see that the Northern Pacific is completed. It is a military necessity.

—We publish elsewhere a frank and creditable statement from Hon. Asa A. Brown, late President of the Council, stating his record on the N. P. R. R. aid bill, and why he voted for its submission to the people and against its ratification by them. His action was honest, honorable, and creditable to his constituents and to himself.

—The Philadelphia *Times*, in an article 'About Going West," says: "General Merrit, an army officer, who has just returned from the Black Hills, gives a most woeful picture of affairs there. He anticipates that many of the poor dupes who have flocked there will actually die of starvation this spring, and states that large numbers who can are hurrying away."

—The Great Bonanza Mining Company on the Comstock—Consolidated Virginia—have refused to pay the quarterly tax assessed on the yield of the mine. The amount is $20,037, about two-thirds of all received from the mines. Storey county will bring suit to compel it, and the result will probably be the same as when the Central Pacific refused to pay taxes—the county will win.

—A well known citizen of Montana, now in Washington, writing to a gentleman in this city, says: "The N. R. P. R. bill is held here to be illegal. The Territory has no right to vote a subsidy without the consent of Congress. The Northern Pacific have been trying to negotiate a loan of six or eight millions, but capitalists won't touch it. The company is in bad repute and can't raise a dollar.—*Independent, 4th.*

—That mule fraud which they tried to fasten on Bristow didn't pan out worth a cent. There were several mistakes in the story. First. It wasn't a fraud at all, according to later accounts, but a just claim against the government, which the Court of Claims allowed after a full hearing. Only one judge dissented, and on technical grounds entirely. Second. Bristow did not hold at that time any government position, but, as an attorney, was acting in the capacity of counsel for the claimants. Third. He didn't get half the amount of the claim, either in money or mules, but was paid a reasonable fee. Now let Bristow's enemies try again.—*Phila. Times.*

—An important amendment to the mining law in regard to obtaining patents for mineral land is before Congress, where it was introduced by Durham of Kentucky, from the Committee on Mines and Mining. As the law now stands, before a person can make entries for mining lands, he must perform $500 worth of labor on the claim, have a surveyor lay off the boundaries, and then do $100 worth of work annually until his patent issues. This new bill proposes to do away with the nesessity of expending the $100 a year after the patent has been applied for, all the other provisions of the law having been regularly complied with.—*Pioche Journal.*

—It will be a matter of astonishment to the readers of the NEW NORTH-WEST, which has heretofore been a champion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to learn that its antagonism to the late bill passed by the recent legislature is only equaled by the Ring organ of Helena, the *Independent*. The Northern Pacific, which will pass through Deer Lodge, as well as Missoula, is the only road that will be a direct benefit to the West Side. The hostility of the *Missoulian* and the NEW NORTH-WEST cannot therefore be accounted for, except upon the hypothesis of the monied influence of the Helena Ring. We have regarded our friend Mills as incorruptible, but he will have to clear his skirts by some explanation of his anomalous position on the railroad question.—*Avant Courier*, 31.

The Northern Pacific *Road* has been, is, will be our favorite over any one that has been, is, or will be projected for Montana. The scheme the N. P. *Company*, by permission of the Legislature of Montana, seek to commit us to is a snare, a delusion and a fraud. There is the distinction. We are hostile to its fraudulent pretenses, to the subsidy yoke that would gall and strangle us, to being humbugged, to converting the car of Progress into a Juggernaut of which we would be the victims, to giving our corn to a corporation and eating the husks ourselves. The Act was the most consummate piece of folly an intelligent people were ever asked to ratify. The vindication of our position will be in the ratification of the bill. If ratified, it will be derided abroad and cursed from one end of Montana to the other inside of a year. Its result will be to prevent railroad communication. We do not wish the *Courier* to abate its respect. We do not sell out, and all such intimations are unjust. In the ten years we have conducted a journal in Montana no man can say that our course was ever influenced by, or that we ever accepted any consideration, benefit, gift or promise, directly or indirectly, to the amount of anything whatever for the influence or action of this paper on this or any measure coming before the people. If any man knows to the contrary—friend or foe—let him now or at any time say it. The judgment of the editor is the one and only influence that controls it, and, although liable to err, we have gratifying evidence that Montana holds this paper as Capt. Wright "has regarded" its editor—incorruptible. Our skirts *are* clear, Joseph.

THE GREAT DELIVERANCE.

The election is over; the bill to issue three million dollars bonds to the Northern Pacific is defeated at the polls. The stormy day was favorable to the bill, and cost the opposition 500 votes, for the farming communities were generally opposed to it. The vote polled was generally light. No money was used in the campaign. The independent floater was neither aroused by partizan appeals, whisky, greenbacks or importunate strikers. It was an election in which deliberate consideration of its direct and indirect effects upon the welfare of the individual and the community had more influence than any we have known in Montana. Deer Lodge county has done nobly. The majorities are about as we anticipated ten days ago, but which we did not express, as too great confidence relaxes effort. Lewis and Clarke disappointed herself. The hoops were driven too tight, somehow, and parted. Madison swung the other way. It was reported a solid "yes" a month ago. Gallatin, of course, stood firm for the bill. Its people could perhaps afford to take desperate chances, for if by any accident the aid had resulted in the road, Bozeman would have become the principal city of Montana. No other county could wisely incur the risk.

We opposed the project and submitted our objections to our readers. We trust the attracted attention to the perils and defects of the bill. Now that the election is over we adhere unfalteringly to every objection we made. Had the bill been approved we would not have desired to conduct a newspaper in Montana without being on the record as having opposed it to the utmost of our ability. Montana will never fully appreciate the peril she has passed through unscathed unless, unluckily, a like calamity threatens and is not averted hereafter.

We had no reason to impugn the motives of those who favored it. Many doubtless believed our issue of $3,000,000 bonds would secure the building of the road in three years and it would cost Montana nothing; others believed it would secure the road and were willing to carry the burden for that accomplishment. We cannot see how an earnest and intelligent investigation of the bill and the facts could permit either of those delusions to continue. Had the bill been ratified we would this week have predicted that if the bill held as a law the company would not agree to a mortgage on its road-bed as security; that it would not complete the road-bed as provided in three years; that it would come to a subsequent Legislature for an extension and procure it; that our taxes would be doubled within one year to meet current expenses; that the issue in the next legislative election would be the taxation of mines and that it would carry, and that finally the entire $3,000,000 bonds would be issued to the company and Montana would have to pay every dollar of them. Those would have been results. We are glad they will not be.

We believe sincerely the day of railroad communication is hastened by the rejection of this bill. Our aid could not materially assist the Northern Pacific. If it designed to keep good faith the aid would ruin it; if it did not it would ruin us. Montana, unencumbered with the taxer, is worth more to it as an objective point than all our bonds would be, for capital would not have invested here and our stock would have been driven elsewhere. Montana is an inviting field. Untold wealth is imbedded in its hills, and springs luxuriantly from its fertile soil. Railroads cannot stay away from it long, and had it not been for the folly of some misguided enthusiasts two or three years ago in shaking our taxpayer's pocket books at San Francisco capitalists and entreating them to come and get subsidized we would probably have had railroads hundreds of miles nearer to-day. That was the first and a supreme act of folly. Now everybody who would like to build a railroad to Montana wants Montana to pay for it, and even that insignificant little Utah Northern turns up its nose at a clear gift of $1,150,000 and like Oliver Twist wants "more."

The submission of our railroad aid bill by the Legislature to the people before it became a law was demanded by the press and public unexceptionably. It is well this was done. But it is now very generally accepted that laws so vitalized are void. It is therefore probable that efforts will be made at another session to fully enact a subsidy measure with no subsequent test of its popularity at the polls. If that is possible, it may be even worse than the one just defeated. Therefore, while congratulating our people on their great deliverance, with renewed confidence in the intelligence and integrity of Montana and faith in the judgment of the people, we bid them beware in the future and look well to their legislative nominations. There are perils yet to come.

—The Silver City *Reporter* says the Chinese of Nevada are organizing secret societies, but whether for political, benevolent or industrial purposes has not transpired.

—A memorial has been signed by the presiding officers of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature and members nearly unanimously (200 in all) irrespective of party, asking the United States Senate to confirm the nomination of Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., as Minister to England.

—The *Independent* was led to make a statement a few weeks since with reference to Mr. G. E. McKiernan, of the firm of Magee & Co., which the facts, as has since been learned, do not sustain, and which it is believed in substance and form did him great injustice. This is more to be regretted, as that firm had been honorably indentified with the town and with the commerce of the Territory; and the liquidation of their debts and the recuperation of their business here shows that they are of the right stuff. Such an article is an accident which care does not enable a newspaper to always avoid, and in this case it is to be regretted that any imputation was cast upon Mr. McKiernan, who, as events have turned out, did not deserve it. The *Independent* cheerfully volunteers that refutation which it delights a paper to give, and which it is satisfactory to a gentleman to receive.—*Independent*, 1st.

House Committee on States Evidence.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Lord, from the Judicial Committe, to-day submitted the report on the resolution referred to that committee in relation to the letters sent by the Attorney General to the United States Attorneys at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. After an exhaustive review of the entire subject, the committee have recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the long established rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in a criminal action is necessary to prevent combinations for criminal purposes, and greatly aids in the disclosure of conspiracies to commit crime, and that the letters of the Attorney General to the District Attorneys of the United States residing in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, dated 26th of January, 1876, stating the determination of the Attorney General that no person confessing himself guilty should escape punishment, is in contravention of such rule, and that the Attorney General should at once revoke the instructions covered and implied by the announcement of such determination.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

There are ten widowers in the United States Senate.

An English stock company are buying up all the wild pine lands in Georgia.

"Right close to the eyebrows" is where an Ohio Railroad engineer cut a man's head off.

Tilton now travels on his lecture tours accompanied by his two daughters Florence and Alice.

Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, is pronounced the best table-talker in Washington.

Wilke's Spirit prints a list of 200 horses that trotted in 2:30 or better during the season of 1873.

Statistics prove that the frail, broken-down American woman lives longer on the average than her round-faced English sister.

"Roughing it in the Silver Region," will be Mark Twain's theme before the Kent Club of the Yale Law School.

Truly good men were scarcer once than when Lot lived, for in the days of Saul "there was no Smith found throughout all Israel."

Bret Harte's tales have been translated into Russian under the title of "the Foolski of Fiveoff Forkovitch and other Talesinkivitch."

It has been discovered that Mark Twain and Jefferson Davis are forty-second cousins. This is why Twain writes so funny, and why Mr. Davis makes such a good agricultural address.

Charlotte, North Carolina, had an elopement in which the bridegroom was sixty and the bride thirty. The father of the bride tried to be present at the ceremony with a pitchfork, but took the wrong road.

The estate of the late Charlotte Cushman will exceed a half a million dollars. The executors are Mr. Edward C. Cushman, her nephew and adopted son, and Mr. Crowe, a merchant of St. Louis, and his business partner.

The Washington *Republican* views it in this wise: "Belknap took $20,000 for his family's sake. Hiester Clymer sent Marsh away for Pendleton's sake, and Pendleton took $80,000 belonging to a poor widow for his own sake, all of which were grave mistakes."

A Nevada miner fell down a shaft, a distance of 110 feet, but was only cut a little about the head, and insisted on working out the remainder of his "shift" before having his wounds dressed. Go on, boss, go on in your mad career! Some day you'll tell a story that we won't believe.

The Washington *Chronicle* states that in Pekin is published the oldest newspaper in the world. It is over 1,000 years old. It is a ten page paper, with a yellow cover; has no stories, no "ads," no marriage or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the government.

The American Diamond rock-boring company, of Providence, R. I., lately finished the job of taking a 24-inch core out of the columns of the State Capitol at Columbus, Ohio, the immense pillars in their solid state being considered too heavy for the foundations. The Company are now shipping $50,000 worth of their drills to the German government, and also filling orders for Sweden and Chili.

Terrific Explosion in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—About 6 p. m. this city was thrown into consternation by three terrible explosions succeeding each other at intervals of a few seconds. People rushed into the streets in terror; horses ran away, and consternation reigned supreme. Windows were blown in; doors blown from hinges, and chimneys injured. The cause of this terrible explosion and shaking was not known till an immense volume of smoke was seen rising from Arsenal hill immediately north of the city. Upon this hill were four powder magazines, one of Walker Bros., agents of the California Powder Company, containing 1½ car loads of powder; one of Walker Bros., for the Oriental Powder Company, containing ½ car load of powder; one of Zion's Co-operative Institution, for Hazard Powder Co., containing 10 tons of powder, and one of Ben Jenning, for the Dupont Powder Co., containing 14 tons of powder. All exploded. There were no buildings very close to the magazines. The flouring mill and water works buildings on City Creek were riddled with boulders. Immense boulders fell crashing through buildings throughout the city, some falling a mile distant. There were three men at work at one of these magazines. All that can be found of them are small pieces of flesh. The largest piece being a portion of a foot in a boot. Names not known. Mrs. Vaunatta, in the 19th ward, was struck by a boulder and killed. Jas. Radden, a boy, in 20th ward was also killed by a boulder. Quite a number of other persons were injured and perhaps other deaths may occur. One lady died from fright. The cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained. It is claimed the men at work were smoking. Others state some person fired shot into one of the magazines. An immense amount of glass is broken throughout the city. The damage to glass alone will probably be near $50,000.

SALT LAKE, 5th.—Two boys one named Richardson and a son of Archie Hill went after stock this morning taking their guns. Enough of their remains have been found near the magazines to identify them as the remains of these boys. One of their hands was found clutching a duck. It is now supposed they had fired into the magazine causing the explosion. It is stated no men were at work on the magazine.

The Impeachment Court

WASHINGTON, April 5.—SENATE—Edmunds submitted an order providing for the appointment of a committee of two senators to wait on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or any Associate Justice and invite him to attend in the Senate chamber at 1 o'clock to administer the oath required in the matter of the impeachment of Mr. Belknap, late Secretary of War Agreed to. At 1 o'clock Chief Justice Waite appeared in the Senate accompanied by Senators Edmunds and Thurman and was escorted to a seat at the right of the President pro tem. The following oath was then administered, first to Ferry and then to the Senators, who were called by the Secretary in alphabetical order in groups of six:

"You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, now pending, you will do impartial justice according to the constitution and law." After the oath had been administered to the Senators the Chief Justice retired and Frelinghuysen submitted an order instructing the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that the senate is now organized for trial of impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War and ready to receive the managers of impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

Our Washington Letter.

The Investigations—The Unhealthy House—Some Remarks About the Hall of Representatives and Deductions—A Brilliant Platitude—What the Geologists Have Found.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1876.

The great events of the week have already been flashed over the wires, leaving only the

SHADOWS OF THE OUTLINES

To be inked in. The shadows are however easily done, for any quantity of ink can not make them blacker than they are. George H. Pendleton was before the committee, and told what he knew about the passage of the claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company through the War Department to the tune of $148,000, putting only $84,000 of it in his own pocket. Then they have tried to find out who made the money in the use of real estate in this city during the days of Shepard's rule, but Kilbourn went to jail to see who could stand it the longest. They say that he doesn't like it and thinks he will tell next week, so we may see who it was that told the ring when to buy, who to buy of, and where to buy, in advance of internal improvements. Then they hunted up the evidence of General Boynton, who said that Colonel Grafton said that General Kiddoo said that Mrs. Marsh said that Mrs. Belknap said that she did not get half of $70,000. All of these little things just now are very nice. They give sensation head-notes for the newspapers, afford columns of *leaders*, are everything for the reporters, and afford a variation in the small talk of the drawing-rooms. It does not, however, seem to have much effect on elections, for New Hampshire got away with it nicely and the Democrats hold a caucus once or twice a week, but business does not go ahead any, either within or without the walls of Congress. The members have at length become clamorous for fresh air in

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The way they built it in the first place gives no natural ventilation. It is a box room, surrounded with corridors, which are filled with people when the House is in session. They have it heated by steam pipes and two immense circular fans in the basement are used to blow cold air from out doors into the bottom of the ball box and two immense suction fans pump it out from the top of the box. The ceiling is of panels, bearing ground glass plates ornamented with the coats of arms of the several States, above which are hundreds of burners to furnish light when their labors are prolonged. An open border of iron tracery in the outer panels affords the only escape for the consumed air. No window communicates with the outer world, and science and mochinery are expected to keep them in full health. It does not work well however, for they say that nearly ten per cent. of the members are already on the sick list. When there are a thousand people in the galleries the air is very bad and a couple of hours is all that a good able-bodied mountaineer can stand of it. They are threatening to tear the whole thing to pieces, rather than endure it any longer. The Capitol building is a sort of refuge for the idlers in these days of depression and want of employment. They occupy the *gentlemens'* gallery "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The air is warm, the seats are straight, but they can stand abundance of punishment and sit it out as long as the members can. It has been a matter of thought with me as to the example of all this elegance of decoration, so lavishly displayed before the people in our public buildings. They say that when Rome was under the rule of simplicity of manners and mode of life, that the nation was happy. They had a hard currency—a pound of brass was good for a cup of coffee. When Lucius Tarquinius Priscus was door keeper for the first circus, a couple of quoits were legal tender for admission, and he must have had a Diamond R train to haul off his funds. When Coriolanus was a plow boy, a cord of zinc was a fair price for a corner lot near the plaza. Thus these simple minded men lived "when *calley tan* was new." Now our sovereign representatives, instead of meeting and voting by throwing oyster shells into an enclosure, sit in

A $40,000,000 PALACE OF IRON AND MARBLE

And hire a man to howl at them all the way from Josiah G. Abbott down to H. Casey Young. It used to be Nehemiah Abbott and Felix K. Zollicoffer. The walls around them are adorned with cunningly wrought tracery of many colors, and pictured panels meet one at every turn. Little naked cupids chase bronze deer up the staircase catching the grapes as they run, while the great American eagle, with outstretched wings, tries to head the deer off before he runs over the members of Congress on the floor above. The beautiful birds sit amid bowers of flowers, on the thousands of pilasters, while squirrels, chipmunks, mice and other rodents curl their graceful tails on the twining limbs of penciled climbing plants. Pictures of men, real and ideal, look down on the hungry office seeker as he prowls around under the groined arches in pursuit of a senator. The stars of heaven bedeck the azure field of ceilings, from whose heights the bald eagle seems ready to spring. The gods and goddesses of old are there in their drapery; curious columns are wrought in polished marble; scagliola work shines in some corridors, while others are lined with the variegated brown of Tennessee. Statues adorn the niches and recesses; bronze clocks tick their repeating seconds upon the carved mantel pieces, which support the finest of plate glass mirrors reaching up to the frescoed cornices. Elegant carpets of velvet texture adorn the retiring rooms. Chandeliers of crystal are pendant to attract the eye and the blended lustres of gold, silver and bronze in brilliant hues lend a rich air to the *tout ensemble*, while a genial temperature of 70° perfumed with the aroma of fried oysters, roasted coffee, etc., envelopes the wanderer and tells him that he can eat at any time for a pecuniary consideration. Thousands walk over the inlaid marble and tiled floors and climb the polished stairways, who never see the great profusion of artistic display around them. I called the attention of a lady, who sees a great deal usually and who had walked the main corridor a hundred times at least, to a chandelier of bronze and silver made up of designs of ancient armor and arms, curious, intricate and exquisitely wrought. She had never seen it before.

A BIT OF MORALIZING.

Thus the average American becomes accustomed to sit in soft chairs and wait for the hand of power to feed him; becomes used to a lavish display of adornment; becomes an expector of riches, instead of a laborer for a competence, and when the hard earth refuses to yield to him a gratuitous harvest, he thinks himself justified in taking from the public that which is unearned and therefore unjust. No wonder he steals, when he gets at the public crib, with furtive glances about him to assure himself that no one is looking on. The only wonder is that the people have suffered it to go on so long without finding out how it was done. They argue that this great nation should be a patron of art, should erect the finest of buildings, whose corner stones shall stand for all the future ages for a monument to the wealth and generosity of a great republic; but if they were plainer in their grandeur it might be better and a more great and lasting corner stone would be in the virtue and intelligence of the people induced by a more universal education. Why, they say that thirty years ago a frugal boy would go through college on $300 a year, and now the economical one can worry through on $1,500. What are we coming to?

DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

This week the House put in one day debating the proposition that our country is a Federal Union, and, among other things that the doctrine of secession should be regarded as extinguished by result of the recent civil conflict. This was a brilliant idea, and of course the people at large were edified thereat for we did not know it before, and it hardly will add any new strength to the Democratic party to make the declaration. Perhaps it was just now found out by the majority of the party and announced as a new doctrine. It is to be hoped that they will stick to it. The only other joke of the week was perpetrated by Mr. Elkins, of New Mexico, who made a retort on Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to the effect that if the Lord's Prayer were embodied in a bill or resolution, that gentleman would be sure to move to amend it or have it rejected altogether. "After which the House, at 5:15, adjourned till Monday." The above resume of the week is very encouraging for the progress in public affairs, and accounts for all the digressions in the foregoing.

This letter is already drawn out to about an average length without my having arrived at the other scenes in the way of the new discoveries of

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

under Prof. Hayden and Lieut. Wheeler. We have heard of the stone ruins of the ancient dwellers of the plains of Arizona and New Mexico; of the cities whose ruined aqueducts lead to river beds now dry, of which the Indians can only say that "they were always there," but this will be enough of a topic to be put down more in detail in future so I will only give you a piece of advance information in this connection and close. On a stone in New Mexico is inscribed a memorial of the earliest Spanish travelers through this country which leads us to appreciate their energy and enterprise more than ever. It bears date April 18th, 1526, and lies over a thousand miles from the sea near Santa Fe. This will afford a new impetus to research and we may find out where this party went to in their journey three hundred and fifty years ago, four weeks from next Tuesday. If Congress does not get any livelier next week than it has been this, you may expect a sketch of the Southwest. I know it is an evidence of weakness to threaten anybody, but still I confess and sign

Yours,
W. W. J.

Municipal Elections

ATCHISON, Kan., March 4.—The election here to-day for city offices resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket and three out of four Councilmen. Last year the Democrats elected their entire ticket except Mayor. Great rejoicing among Republicans. It is the first time in several years they have elected their entire ticket.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 4.—In the municipal election to-day the Democrats elected the Mayor and most of the ticket with three out of four Councilmen.

LAWRANCE, Kan., March 4.—R. W. Ludington was elected Mayor to-day and other city officers chosen from among first-class citizens irrespective of politics.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The town election yesterday passed off quietly. Party lines were not closely drawn but it is believed the Republican municipal reform ticket was elected in the south and western towns and the vote was very close in the north towns.

DETROIT, April 3.—Municipal elections were held to-day in Michigan. The returns at this hour indicate that the Republicans have fully maintained their ascendancy.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—The municipal election passed off quietly to-day. The indications are that the Republican City ticket is entirely elected by a large majority. The Republicans have also probably elected 14 out of 18 Councilmen.

BATON ROUGE, (La.) April 3.—In the election to-day, the Democrats were victorious, a large number of colored men voting an open Democratic ticket.

DENVER, April 3.—The municipal election here to-day passed off quietly. A light vote was polled. Dr. Buckingham, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 183 majority. The Republicans elect 4 out of 6 Aldermen.

CALAIS, (Me.) April 3.—The Republicans have elected their Mayor by 200 majority.

The Reservoir Disaster.

WORCESTER, March 31.—The flood by the dam disaster did no material damage below South Worcester. The Blackstone river valley was not harmed. The losses in part are estimated as follows: The City of Worcester, dam and reservoir, $125,000 besides the summer's supply of water, $5,000; George W. Olney's house and barn, $100,000; J. H. Smith & Co., on mill and tenement, mill owned by Wright & Batherly, and occupied by A. E. Smith, from $15,000 to $20,000; Ashworth and Jones, on mill, etc., $7,000; J. A. Hunt, Satinet mill, $5,000; Boston and Albany Railroad, two bridges washed out; Curtis & Marble, on mill, $2,000: The Wicks Manufacturing Company, $150,000. The City of Worcester also loses largely, perhaps $15,000 damage to highways, besides damage by the falling of mills. Nearly every dam is destroyed. One man and two boys are missing, and are supposed to be drowned.

The Mexican Revolt.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A Brownsville special says: Yesterday Porfiero Diaz presented himself with 100 men to attack Matamoras. Barry, who was commanding the town sent out 300 men to receive him. These pronounced and joined Diaz. The National Guard, 1,000 strong in the city, and the artillery refused to fire a shot. The ninth cavalry, however, held firm. After some fighting Barra, seeing he was betrayed left with a squad of the ninth cavalry for Brownsville, where he now is. Diaz is in Matamoras, where he was received with enthusiasm. At last accounts the fighting was still going on about Matamoras by a remnant of the government troops under Cristo and Parrott, who refuse to surrender. Hundreds of families from Matamoras have been arriving here for a week past. The soldiers crossing to Brownsville are promptly arrested and disarmed.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Of the 13 Aldermen voted for yesterday the Democrats elected 6 Republicans 4 and Independents 3, the latter however are also Democrats. Of the 9 School Directors the Democrats elect 5 and Republicans 4. The Peoples Charter Ticket for freeholders has a large majority. Barton Hendricks formerly Secretary to Governor Warmouth of Louisiana, was found dead in his room yesterday evening with an an empty chloroform bottle at his side.

Telegrams in Brief.

The First National Bank of LaCrosse has closed.

The Boston and New York post offices are instructed to cut down expenses, the appropriation being exhausted. The St. Louis Post-office and Custom House has received like instructions.

Dinsmore, the Express Agent at Parsons, Kansas, has been arrested for robbing the mails.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The motion for a new trial in the McKee case came up for a hearing in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon. Mr. Summers and Wilson Foster will be examined to-morrow.

Von Moltke thinks of resigning.

The European powers contemplate interfering to settle the Herzegovina troubles.

The ferry boat on the Dee, at Aberdeen, capsized Wednesday; thirty persons were drowned.

Rio Janeiro has yellow fever bad.

The river at Memphis is now 34 ft. 11 in, half an inch higher than the flood of '74. It is believed it will rise a foot more—a foot higher than ever known before.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Territorial committee has decided to report adversely on the bill dividing Dakota and making another called Pembina.

RICHMOND, (Va.), April 3.—L. L. Robinson and Jesse Mitchell, highly connected, fought a duel with pistols near here to-day. Mitchell is dead, and Robinson's wound is considered fatal.

BOSTON, March 27.—Thos. W. Piper, formerly sexton of the Warren Street Church, and convicted of the murder of Mabel Young in that building, on the 22d of May last, was to-day sentenced to be hanged.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., March 27. Rysdicks famous stallion, Hambletonian, died at Chester last night, aged about 28 years. He was sire of most of the noted and valuable trotting stock in the country.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 28.—Forty miners left this city for the Black Hills yesterday. They were accompanied to the depot by the brass band and a crowd of about $2,000 men, women and children. The gold hunters were provided with arms, amunition and mining implements, and were regularly officered.

Wales is at Malta, *en route* home.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—A fire at Rochester, Ind., last night destroying Porter & Co's., elevator with 17,000 bushels of wheat, and the railroad depot building, loss $30,000.

Canadian Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The *Times* Ottawa special says the Government has announced its policy respecting the Pacific railways which is to ignore the ten years limitation, and build it as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will permit. The line of the road has been located from the Lake of the Woods across Red River via Fort Pelly and Edmonton, through the Jasper House Pass to Fort George, in British Columbia. The difficulty is to decide on the route from Fort George to the Pacific coast—300 miles. The Frazer river route has been abandoned as impracticable, so that either Burrard Inlet, 150 miles, or more likely Dean Channel, 250 miles north of Victoria, on the Pacific coast, will be adopted as the western end. At the eastern end it is not at all probable that any attempt will be made to construct the section from Lake Nepigon, north of Lake Superior and Lake Huron to Missising for many years, so that it may be looked on as practically abandoned, unless a change of government at the next general election two years from now.

The Indian Twist

VIRGINIA CITY, April 2, 1876.

Capt. Ball and Nelson Story had an "unpleasantness" on the street yesterday, which came near terminating in a shooting affair.

Story is charged by Capt. Ball with offering him $1,000 if he would receipt to him for a larger amount of bacon, to be used at the Crow Agency, by Rev. Mr. Clapp, than Story had delivered. This the Captain said he indignantly refused to do. Captain Ball made this statement to the Grand Jury.

The opinion here is that Story will be indicted, and possibly others.—*Independent 5th*

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—The Rhode Island election resulted in the choice of Adman, Republican, as candidate for Secretary of State, supported by the Prohibitionists, by eleven thousand majority. No choice for Governor or Lt. Governor by the people. Lippett, Republican, will probably be re-elected by the Legislature, which is five-sixths Republican. It is understood to largely favor the re-election of Anthony for Senator.

Connecticut Election

NEW YORK, April 3.—Connecticut to-day re-elected Ingersoll by a reduced majority of from 4,000 to 5,000. Waite, Rep., is elected to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Starkweather. The Legislature will be Democratic by 30 or more. The Senate stands 17 Democrats to 4 Republicans. The weather was very stormy, which kept many voters at home.

The New Idria Mine Sold for $1.000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—It is now stated, on the authority of Thomas Ball, president of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company, that the trustees of the company have ratified the bond for a deed to be executed on the 1st of September next to Montgomery Blair in consideration of $1.000,000, $400,000 down and the balance in five years, secured by a mortgage on the mine at 7 per cent. The company protest that this is not a compromise with McGarrahan.

The Mines of Nevada

It is safe to say that at the present time the foundries of San Francisco are manufacturing for mines on the Comstock alone machinery which will cost $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. More than half the expenses of running these mines are left in that city. Indeed, there is not a mine worked here that is not a dividend paying mine to the men of San Francisco who sell goods or forge machinery. The best orders for goods are from Nevada; the biggest machinery at the foundries is for Nevada; the biggest wire ropes are for Nevada; and so it goes, and so it has gone for a dozen years. The correct reasoning from all this is that mining—and silver mining at that—is the safest and surest business on this coast. And men with means should begin to see this and to reflect that while there is, so far as known, but one Comstock in the world, there are in Nevada a thousand undeveloped mines to be obtained cheaply, which, in the estimation of those best qualified to judge, hold ample returns for the little labor and money required to open them and reduce their ores. We have six or eight districts in mind, full of these mines, and they are worth the careful attention of men who would make swift and sure fortunes.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

The Contract System of Mining.

A correspondent of the Eureka *Sentinal*, writing from Ruby hill, among other things says; From reports in circulation on Ruby hill I infer that the Richmond mining company has already let, or are making arrangements to let, the whole Richmond mine on contract. A great deal of the ore now taken from the mine is extracted on contract by the ton, and the company's manager, having found it a convenient way, has concluded to let the entire mine.

There is no doubt that the contract system if honestly carried out, is an economical way to work mines. When honestly carried out it is open to competition. Tenders are called for in the public press, and the proposal of the lowest responsible bidder is accepted. When this plan is adhered to there is no room for middlemen. The company gets its work done at the lowest rates. The profits from the labor of each individual miner are small, but taken together, where there is a large number of men employed, they aggregate a good sum at the end of the month.

On the other hand, the contract plan when not carried out on the square is the worst system that can be introduced—the worst for the company adopting it as well as for the miners. It is to-day the cause of many mines in Nevada lying idle, which, if they had been legitimately worked, would be productive. This is especially the case with mines owned by English companies. English capitalists reside at a distance from the scene of operations. Their representatives seldom come on the ground to examine the mines or the means that have been adopted to make them remunerative, and when they do come, sufficient opportunity is not afforded them to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the pratices of their agents. Their agents are generally appointed in England. They expatriate themselves from their own country in the hope of realizing a fortune in a few years. When they come here they set to work with a good will to accomplish the desired object. Many of them bring with them a clique of cousins or followers. All the lucrative offices are bestowed on these followers, and new offices created for their special benefit. They get contracts at far higher figures than would be given to mere strangers. Those who are not in the "ring" find it advantageous to connive at it and hold their tongues. In the parlance of the miners, they are "in with the superintendent," and it is the safest way not to interfere with them.

Like our State polititions, these men are very fond of talking about retrenchment and economy. With them economy means reduction of the wages. If the mine has failed to pay dividends, it is owing to the high price of labor. A cent is put into the company's pocket with the right hand, while a dollar is taken out with the left.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

The Centennial State.

Colorado is not likely to cut any figure in the Presidential election this year. Even if the Constitution just framed shall be ratified by the people (of which there is some doubt), and the machinery of a State government could be put in good running order before the 7th day of November, its three votes in the Electoral College are not likely to turn the scale. But it seems from a Denver letter that there will not be time enough for the various steps required to organize the State government. These steps include the holding of an election July 1, to ratify the Constitution, obtaining the returns from all parts of the Territory, counting them officially and transmitting the result to Washington; the issue of a proclamation by the President, with its attendant red-tape delays, and an election for State officers and a Legislature, which must pass and promulgate a law prescribing how electors shall be chosen. A notice of thirty days must be given prior to that election, so that it cannot well be held before the first Tuesday in October, the regular date prescribed by the constitution for State elections. Before the official returns can be received from the remote parts of the Territory and the Legislature be convened the 7th of November will have come and gone. The Constitutional Convention, which has just adjourned, attempted a short cut by assuming the responsibility of making the necessary provision for the choice of Presidential electors, but this was an usurpation of the duty pertaining to the future State legislature, and one of the two Houses of Congress is expected to object if Colorado makes a return of electors chosen in such an irregular manner. If such doubtful electors should be Republicans, the House of Representatives will certainly object to the returns being counted, and if they should be Democrats, the Senate will interpose a veto. Nevada tried the same experiment in 1864, and there was no objection then because both houses agreed in liking the complexion of the return. It is a question now whether that precedent, however irregular, may not be considered binding.

Bristow's Vindication.

Mr. Bristow, like the honest, manly, straightforwarded statesman that he is, has gone before the House Committee on War expenditures and explained his connection with the mule case, in which it is claimed that he took part in defrauding the government. His explanation is clear and conclusive, and will be so accepted by the country. * * * * *

So far as character is concerned Mr. Pendleton, until the railway charges were made, stood as high as Mr. Bristow. But when the scrutiny came Pendleton fell, while Bristow came out not only stainless, but with renewed lustre.

Therefore we repeat that Mr. Bristow never received a better service than when the *Herald* gave him the chance of going before the House committee. We congratulate him upon his triumphant vindication, and we congratulate the country upon having at the head of the Treasury a statesman who has been tried in the crucible and found to be the finest gold.—*N. Y. Herald, March 22.*

The Expedition.

Gen. Gibbon's command, from Fort Shaw, passed through town to Fort Ellis, last Tuesday. These troops have had a hard trip; mud, mud, mud, all the way; interspersed with rain, hail and snow. Such, however, is part of the reward of military duty and patriotism. The present has probably been the hardest season in the history of Montana Territory for military operations. But the infantry from Fort Shaw have made the trip to Fort Ellis, and although many miles still intervene between that point and the head of the Sioux country the worst of the march may be considered as accomplished. We are advised that the road down the Yellowstone is in good condition, and one day's travel will take the command across the range.

The extensive scale of operations prove that an expedition of much importance is contemplated from this neighborhood. Bozeman looks like a military camp, with officers in uniform, and soldiers in blue; provisions, camp equipages, ambulances, carriages, etc., admonish us of warlike operations.—*Bozeman Times, 30th.*

Idaho Bill.

Idaho Bill is in the territorial penitentiary, where he was placed for safe keeping. Bill made it very lively for the stage boys on the Pioche road recently, and after he was confined in the Beaver jail, the officers found him anything but lamb-like in his habits and disposition. We understand that on one occasion when the jailer opened the door to Bill's room, the latter saluted him with a loaded pistol. They thought in Beaver that it was unhealthy to have him on their hands, so he was brought here.—*S. L. Herald.*

THE GATES AND CORBET INCEST CASE.

Trial and Conviction of John C. Corbet.

From the Madisonian, April 1st.

In the District Court on last Tuesday the case of Frederick Gates, indicted for incest with his sister, Miss "Gusta" Gates, came up. Gates, though his counsel, Callaway and Turner, obtained a continuance of his case until the next term of court. Judge Blake fixed Gates' bail at $1,500, which was given. Miss Gates, it is understood, is an important witness. She left for America a few days before the Territorial Grand Jury met.

The trial of John C. Corbet for the crime of incest came off in the District Court on last Thursday. Some difficulty was experienced in empaneling a jury. Judge Spratt and Hon. Samuel Word appeared for the Territory. Corbet was defended by Col. Callaway, Kirkwood, Williams, and Turner. The evidence was of such a character as to make its publication in full unfit for our columns. Mrs. Parker, *nee* Miss Sallie Griffith, was placed on the witness stand, she testified to having practiced incest with her half-brother Corbet, extending over a period of several years, specifying the places and times in detail. Her testimony was explicit, and left no chance of escape for the prisoner. Dr. Smith testified to being called at the birth of a still-born child, and Dr. Yager testified to being called soon after the birth of another—both of Miss Griffith. After this testimony the prosecution rested. The defense offered no testimony. Corbet looked guilty and depressed. The case was briefly argued by the counsel, Judge Blake charged the jury, and they retired. The jury was out long enough to make up a verdict. In about fifteen minutes the jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty." This was a dirty case. A motion was made by Corbet's counsel for a new trial which was denied by the Court. Judge Blake pronounced sentence on Corbet this, Saturday, morning. The crime is punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary from one to ten years. Judge Blake gave Corbet the full limit—10 years. It is hoped the prosecution of these incest cases will have a salutary effect and be the means of breaking up any other arrangements, of a similar character going on in Madison county.

WHAT THE WITS SAY.

At the Eded trading post the devil was Subtler.—*Boston Post.*

Chicago *Inter-Ocean*:—"Marsh came on like a lion, and went away like a lamb."

The first chriopodist in English history —William the Corn-cure.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

What is the difference between a misled person, a wolf, and the Bishop of Orleans? One is a dupe, the second a loup, and the third a Dupanloup.

Brown's mother-in-law died Sunday. Her last words were, "I'm going to Heaven." Yesterday morning Brown gave up his pew in church.—*N. Y. Star.*

The prince of Wales met in Calcutta "the hero of Umgungundholovu." That hero sounds like an awful combination of the military and amatory.—*Free Press.*

A Russian paper predicts that within five years all the European powers will have a war on their hands. Let's keep neutral and sell powder to each one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There are girls who will visit a ballroom and waltz sweetly around for ten miles or more, who will make up an awful face if requested to step three feet and hang up a dishcloth.—*Chicago Journal.*

Our old friend Zachary, the corn doctor, who soothed the bunions of Lincoln, and got himself ordered into prison by the testy Sherman at Savannah, turns up now in London at No. ——Brook street, Grosvenor Square, with a certificate from Grant as the "most fashionable chiropodist of the day." —*N. Y. Herald.*

The prince of Wales has now killed a tiger in India. Taking his stand at an upper window of a house surrounded by a lofty wall, the prince waited till the dreadful animal was driven up within range, when he turned loose both barrels of his gun, and the tiger tumbled over. The frightful dangers to which the heir to the crown thus exposes himself are enough to make the hair of the British lion stand up and turn gray.—*Courier-Journal.*

POLITICAL POINTS.

Massachusetts favors Bristow.

"After all," said a keen old Democrat the other day, "the candidature of the Democratic party is narrowing down to Bayard."

Complete returns from New Hampshire show that the majority of Cheney, Rep., for Governor is 3,190.

The *World* figures out that on a hard-money platform the Democrats can get 21[illegible] electoral votes. It counts out Ohio and Indiana.

The *Tribune*, the local Democratic daily newspaper in Washington, will stop publication after to-morrow, having sunk in a few months more than $10,000.—*N. Y. Post.*

A New York *Tribune* correspondent wants the modest men to have a chance—Charles Francis Adams, to wit, Wm. M. Evarts, George William Curtis, Horatio Seymour, J. L. Motley, George Bancroft, and others of that ilk.

Brother Bowles is encouraged. He says "Though Bristow is the growing favorite there is increased respect among Republicans for the name of Adams. They begin to see they may have need of his special advantages as man and candidate." If I forget thee, O, Adams, may my right hand etc.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* says that there is an anti-Bourbon Democratic movement on foot in Washington for the nomination either of Supreme Judge David Davis, of Illinois, or of General Winfield S. Hancock for the Presidency, with ex-Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, as second on the ticket. At the present time General Hancock holds the first place in the affections of young democrats.

Eight Thousand Dollar Span of Mules

Last fall two of the Packards, of Springville, were supplied with a span of mules and went to Montana to prospect. They "struck it big" in Silver Bow District, Deer Lodge County, bringing back a [illegible] of ore which they sold for $440. Nichols Groesbeck, of Springville, supplied the mules for an interest in their discoveries. Last week they bought out that interest and paid for the same $8,000. Good price for a span of mules.—*Utah Mail*, March 29th.

Mr. A. H. Bowman, wife of Collector Bowman, of Louisville, and sister of Mrs. Belknap, died March 13th.

In a French play the plot shows that the late American rebellion was caused by President Lincoln imposed a tax on absinthe.

A Jackson (Tenn.) mother is eleven and a half years old.