The New North-West,

MILLS & KESSLER, PROPRIETORS

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 Where personalities are used they will not be published except over the name of the writer, and perhaps not then.*

—It is estimated the daily expenses of the Centennial Exposition are about $10,000.

—Blaine will get the most votes of any candidate on the first ballot: If not nominated by it he is a goner.

—All the candidates are after the Presidency. Why don't some of them come out for Vice-President? A half loaf is better than no bread. And it's a good easy berth, after all.

—The New York *Herald* having exhausted carnal resources, has evidently invaded the spiritual realms for news. It has a column or two of "General Washington Dispatches" every day.

—An excursion party of American and foreign capitalists, representing $50,000,000 was in Salt Lake last week and contemplated making an excursion over the Utah Northern into Cache Valley.

—If Grant's friends controlling New York and Pennsylvania can get a strong Vice President from the east, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, stands a fair show for the Presidency, notwithstanding the geographical objections.

—As the mines of Montana are developed the wealth of her mineral districts will be fixed and established. When that development is thoroughly made it will need no exaggeration to induce investment of capital from all parts of the civilized world.—*Madisonian.*

—The new 10 per cent. Territorial Bonds were delivered to the Governor on Wednesday evening. There are $45,000 of them already sold in New York, to be delivered July 1st, and Governor Potts hopes to sell the entire issue—about $92,000—during this month. This will save the Territory about $1800 per annum in interest, the old bonds being taken up by those drawing 12 per cent. interest.

—While duelling has received a deathblow in Bavaria the pardon of Count Kalowrat, who killed Prince Auersperg in a fight under the code, by the Emperor of Austria, gives the barbarous practice a lease of life in the Austrian Empire. It is only three-quarters of a century since George III. said he would not have an officer in the Guards who refused to fight a duel, but duelling is unheard of in England to-day as a means of settling private quarrels.—*Exchange.*

—The New York *Herald* has literally "turned itself loose" for Conkling. The *Herald* has unparelleled facilities for disseminating its views in extenso and is intelligent to the supreme degree. But having no confidence in any political organization and no political organization having any confidence in it, Senator C. cannot rely wholly upon his nomination through its influence. One cartoon of Nast's will do more to control the nomination than all the broadsides of the American Thunderer.

—The indiscriminate war upon the navy yards was ended yesterday by the adoption of a sensible substitute offered by Mr. Randall, providing for a board of officers to examine and report what navy yards can be dispensed with, and what dispotision can best be made of the government property. There is no doubt that the government could get along as well with fewer establishments of this kind, but only experienced naval officers are competent to decide a matter so important.—*Phila. Times, 24th.*

—Eastern dry goods manufacturers feel better. For many months it has seemed almost impossible to market goods, or to fix any price however low that would establish a demand. To test whether there was any bottom to the market, and if so to find where that bottom was, a combination was effected and 12,000 cases of dry goods put on the market at public auction. There were 8,000 to 10,000 dealers present, and the goods were all sold—not only sold, but at prices at which manufacturers can profitably duplicate them. So the surplus is off the head market, and the manufacturers will start up again knowing that they can sell and at living figures.

—*Harper's Weekly* has a spirited picture of the new rage in the east—coaching. Col. Delancey Kane, a gentleman of wealth and leisure, and an enthusiast on coaching, drives daily between New York City and Pelham, charging $3, and carrying packages, etc., after the most approved Rocky Mountain style. The coach is a handsome one, imported from England, and the line is patronized by the *elite* of New York for pic-nics, excursions, etc. If Col. Delancey wants to learn the art of driving to perfection, he should come out and take a few six-in-hand, mid-winter lessons from Johnny Davis on the Deer Lodge and Helena route.

—Among the American judges who are to pass upon the articles at the Centennial, are the following: On mines and metallurgy, S. B. Axtell, of New Mexico; J. W. Mackey, of Nevada; J. D. Hague, of California; W. S. Keyes, of Nevada. On animal and vegetable products—General H. M. Naglee, of California. On furniture, upholstery, etc.—General Gibbons, of Montana. Wool and silk fabrics—H. C. Goodspeed, of Utah. Jewelrywares, silverwares, bronzes, etc.—Peter Gottleshel, of California. Machines, tools, wood, metal and stoves—Irving M. Scott. Machines for making clothing and laces—L. B. T. Poor, of Dakota. Agricultural implements—James Bruce, of Oregon.

—Our New York correspondent—D. R. Locke, Esq.—and our Omaha correspondent—C. C. Housel, Esq.—each mention this week the extortion being practiced on visitors to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia by hotel keepers and others. It is shameful that the great national commemoration and exhibition should be disgraced and injured in that manner, and if continued, Philadelphia will in the end be loser and not gainer by having the exposition there. The complaints will not long remain well-founded. The evil will naturally correct itself soon, for people will cease to go until the cause of complaint is removed. The exhibition is not now more than fairly open and those who go hereafter will see it more favorably and at less expense.

—A Philadelphia dispatch says that diamonds said to be worth over ten millions of dollars were sent to this country as a part of Brazil's exhibit, and a great safe and a handsome showcase were prepared as their receptacles by night and day. Four Brazilians were to act as a constant guard over the treasure. A regulation, however, prevents the transfer of the diamonds from the custom house to the exhibition. A bond of double their value is required as a guarantee that they will not be sold in this country without the duty being paid, and the Brazilian commissioners cannot comply. Dom Pedro made, when at the exposition, some personal efforts to arrange the business, but he was told that even Secretary Bristow had not the power to vary the rule.

—Although the Third Term ghost is laid, President Grant is not out of politics. While Conkling may not be the nominee we believe the recent Cabinet changes gave the administration the control of the nominations. It gives New York and Pennsylvania to Conkling while he has any show, and when he fails it throws the vote of those two States into the hands of Grant's friends. They can capture Ohio by taking up Hayes for Vice President and will then run the convention for an eastern President.

WHAT WILL THE CONVENTION DO?

On next Wednesday, June 14th, will take place the grand gathering of the Republicans in Cincinnati to nominate a President and Vice-President for the November election. We hope the action of the convention will be such that its nominee will be President for the next four years, but that result is not a certainty. The country is unprepared to trust a Democratic administration and the Democratic party is unprepared to assume the reins of government. A return to power for only four years and then out would be worse for it, as a party, than to stay out four years more. And radically riven as it is now on the most important question that agitates and will agitate the country for the next four years—that of the currency—it will inevitably split itself in twain as soon as that question comes to issue. The numerous investigations with which they have frittered away this session have answered the double purpose of making electioneering capital and evading the working momentum that would have driven it upon this disaster. And this is but one of several issues on which Democracy is regarded as unsound or dangerously inclined, and its record since the present House came into power has been such as to destroy rather than restore confidence.

But while the country is not willing to trust party Democracy, it is not by any means ready to approve the nomination of all candidates the Republican party may put in the field. There has not been in sixteen years a national contest impending in which there were such grave doubts of the ratification of the Republican nominees as there are in this Centennial year. The days of machine voting are about over in the Republican party. Intelligence is independent, and the Republican party in acquiring and inculcating intelligence in the rank and file of its legions has established and nurtured an element hostile to individual coercion. It is valiant against the foes of its principles, but not subservient to the oppressions or selfish schemes of those it has given power. It wars against the wrongs of Democracy, but neither conceals, tolerates nor excuses wrong within its own lines. This is the true spirit, the hope of the Republic, and if the Democratic party becomes imbued with the same spirit, this "government by the people of the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." It is simply a return to first principles, impressing upon officials that they are the servants of the people, delegated with powers from the people, and paid for their services. Of late years they have unhappily, as a general thing, assumed the *role* of masters, and Republican officials carried into place by overwhelming majorities, term after term, to maintain some great principle imperilled by the opposition have in too many instances dishonored themselves and deceived those who trusted them. It is that has developed the Independent voter and the Independent press, in nine cases out of ten strict Republicans during the ten years of peril. It is stronger to-day than ever before in the history of the country, and unless Cincinnati and St. Louis heed well its demands for ability, honesty, fidelity and respectability the Independents are more than likely to control the Presidential election. The Fifth Avenue Conference had a significance to Republicans not indicated by its numbers, and the revolt in Ohio is a warning to Democracy that the currency men are in desperate earnest and will fight at St. Louis.

These considerations will not have much effect at Cincinnati on the first round, but they will the moment it is demonstrated Mr. Blaine cannot be nominated The conventions is assigned 756 members. It takes 379 to nominate. Blaine has at latest advices 257 delegates pretty certain to vote for him unless some strong point against him causes a stampede from his banners at the eleventh hour, and yet if he is not nominated on the first round his chances are the poorest of all the candidates. His convention machinery has been worked up to its full capacity. Every Blaine man will vote for him on the first ballot. His antagonisms are too bitter to hope for any concessions from or combinations with the followers of Morton, Conkling or Bristow. Morton follows next with 100 to 150; Bristow with 100 to 120; Conkling with 75 to 100; Hartranft with 58 and Hayes with 48. Blaine's defeat insures Conkling's defeat, despite Cameron. Bristow is not the man wanted by the politicians, and the Blaine following which will be strong in the convention are nearly all professional politicians, and personally hostile to him. Morton has apparently less chance still. His physical infirmities alone will tell terribly against him. Then rises the "Great Unknown." It is claimed now that Hayes, of Ohio, is the man, but we incline to the belief that the convention will go outside all the formal entries for the great unknown. It would be a glorious thing if Evarts or Adams, or some such honored name of national repute should be given to the country for President with Bristow or Hayes for the second place. It would insure a triumphant election and thoroughly good government. St. Louis might well be challenged to "match them," and there would be a return to the proudest days of the Republic. The St. Louis Convention will almost inevitably split, and if Cincinnati places either Blaine or Morton in the field, the Independents will get in their work with a vengeance.

Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A supreme court decision, delivered by Justice Field in the case of Wetton against Missouri, holds that a license tax required for the sale of goods is in effect a tax upon the goods themselves, and that a state license taxing the sale of goods from other states and requiring no such license from persons selling similar products of the taxing state is in conflict with the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the several states, and therefore unconstitutional.

Wool Quotation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Wool is in great demand at lower prices. New clip of unwashed from adjacent states is arriving and meets with prompt sale at the following prices: Twenty cents for coarse and twenty-five cents for fine; Colorado washed, twenty and twenty two cents; unwashed sixteen and eighteen cents; extra, and merino pulled, thirty and thirty-two cents; No. 1 and superfine pulled, thirty thirty-four; Texas fine and medium, sixteen and twenty; coarse, fourteen and sixteen; California fine and medium, eighteen and twenty; coarse, sixteen and twenty.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

All the barbers in China are women.

Grace Greenwood is looking for a divorce.

The Empress Eugenie has passed 60, and is still pretty.

Tom Thumb has gone into the orange business in Florida.

British gold is coined in London by American machinery.

All available English war ships are to be made ready for sea at once.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., was admitted to the New York bar May 25th.

The Consolidated Virginia mine of Nev. has paid $18,300,000 in dividends.

Stanley, the African explorer, has not been heard from since April, 1875.

Nellie Sartoris' baby died on the second anniversary of that lady's marriage.

Sixty million dollars' worth of diamonds have been found at the Cape in nine years.

Grant says he will "swing around the circle" (make a tour of the world) in 1877.

The difficulty now is to reconcile England and Russia on the Turkish question.

Field Marshal Baron Von John, chief of the general staff of the Austrian army is dead.

H. E. Havens, of Missouri, is to be the new commissioner of the general land office.

Don Carlos has taken Orleans House, Twickenham, England, for a long term of years.

The Hon. George E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, is lying very ill with rheumatism of the heart.

Ben Hill is going to contest the United States Senatorship in Georgia with Mr. Norwood.

Hon. S. S. Burdett, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office, is missing since the 30th ult.

Balzac said:—"The woman who weeps in the presence of her lover is no longer her own keeper."

The outlay for artistic and literary features in *Harper's Magazine* is stated to be over $70,000 a year.

Green says he gave money to Harvey for his appointment, but he doesn't believe Kerr received any of it.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Seligman & Bros. to be financial agents of the United States at London.

Mark Twain will preside at the opening of the California building at the Centennial which will take place about June 15th.

G. M. D. Bloss, one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirier*, was instantly killed while walking on the track of the Little Miami railroad.

Edward Fitzgerald Beale is to get the mission to Austria, in place of Godlove S. Orth, who has come home to run for Governor of Indiana.

The New York police failed to enforce the liquor law on Sunday. They were openly defied by the liquor dealers. Only 67 arrests were made.

Speaker Kerr's health is unfavorably affected by the charge of corruption and his friends fear for his life. No one who knows Kerr believes the story.

One hundred tons of gunpowder and a million cartridges have been dispatched from Woolwich to England's Gibraltar, Malta and Mediterranean fleets.

The New York *Sun* says that the net earnings of the New York *Herald*, although it is managed with almost reckless lavishness, cannot be less than $10,000 a week.

The list of A. T. Stewart's employees who had been for over ten years in his service, and who consequently take legacies under the dead merchant's will numbers about three hundred. They take $205,750.

A tall, gaunt Reese River, Nevada, man walked up to a bar and said, "I've got an agid mother back in Missouri; I was brought up religius; I ain't prepared to die; and what I want to know is, if the snakes is strained out of them air whisky."

The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the Centennial safe, which is not to be opened until the expiration of the next one hundred years, says:—"Before the portals are closed there are several types of the present era that might, to good advantage, be put inside; such, for instance, as the Essex statesman, the nominee of the Ohio Democratic Convention, Sergeant Bates and Senator Spencer. But probably the safe is too small to hold all that could be profitably spared to fill it."

Some men neglect to pay for their county paper till they owe from twenty to sixty dollars, and then when reminded of their indebtedness get huffy and stop taking it with the very slick excuse that times are hard, or they are taking several eastern papers, and cannot afford to longer subscribe. In the meantime they indulge in a twenty-five cent cocktail three times a day with great regularity.—*Idaho World.*

How Jay Cooke & Co Baited Washington Politicians and Lobbyists

NEW YORK, May 29.—The *Sun's* Washington dispatch gives the disposition of the twenty-four shares of the Northern Pacific railroad as follows: Smith, president of the Vermont Central Railroad Company and his friends took one interest; Tom Scott of the Pennsylvania railroad, and his friends, another; George W. Cass, president of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and his friends, ten shares; Sam Hooper and his friends, two shares; W. G. Fargo, another; Wm. Wyndom Bill King, and other Minnesota capitalists represented by them, one share; and the other four shares were allotted as follows: Thad Stevens one, in the name of Riley; Blaine one, in the name of Stuart; John Sherman one, in the name of Cooke; U. S. Grant one. The twelve shares Jay Cooke & Co. held were drawn upon for allotments to the army of lobbyists they had employed from time to time. One share was divided between Edmunds, postmaster of Washington, and Sam. Wilkinson, and another split up among his friends. Dent and Paige got their interest through Thad. Stevens' man Riley. Colfax did the business directly with Cooke, as did John Sherman. There were $81,000,000 of the stock to be divided among these twenty-four shares and equal amounts of Lake Superior and Puget Sound land company stock, as well as a goodly number of the 7.30 first mortgage bonds, which came through another Credit Mobilier called the Construction Company, which built the road, taking all bonds per mile therefor and dividing the surplus bonds over and above the cost of the road among the ground floor stockholders. Each one of these six interests was entitled to $3,375,000 of the railroad company's stock, and a like amount of Sound company's stock, making in all $6,750,000.

Short Horn Sale.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Three herds of short horns were sold at Dexter park to-day, as follows: The Woodlawn herd belonging to Wm. B. Dodge, Waukegan, Ill., fifty-two head for $19,065; average price $360. McLean Park herd, belonging to Wm. Smith, Lexington, Ill., thirty-seven head for $10,905; average price $297; the Home park herd, belonging to Nelson Jones, Towanda, Ills., twenty-seven head for $10,995; average price $803.

Our Washington Letter.

The Fitzhugh Matter—Investigating the Government Printer—A Suspicious Raid on the Navy Yards—The Political Field—Etc., Etc.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE NEW NORTH-WEST.

WASHINGTON, May 20th, 1876.—There is more trouble in camp, this time among the out-and-outers. The House last winter "conceived that it was displaying an appropriate recognition of the South and her former soldiers" by electing one L. A. Fitzhugh as door keeper, and last Saturday M. J. Durham of the 8th district of Kentucky arose and made a personal explanation concerning certain accusations or indictments against the said Fitzhugh for grand larceny, arson and perjury, whereon he was tried and acquitted in Kentucky in 1871. Mr. White, also of Kentucky, a Republican, had quite extensive statements read from the *Courier-Journal* and Louisville *Commercial* concerning Fitzhugh, and also a letter which Fitzhugh wrote to a friend in Texas soon after his election, which brought down the house several times, e. g.:—

"I had about one hundred & thirty appointments to make & have had, I reckon, without exageration, three thousand applications, besides men, women & children pulling & jerking me every time I would put my head out of the door of my office. * * * Fay (his son) arrived on Saturday morning all safe. I set him to work on Monday at a $2,100 place & he is the most delighted fellow you ever saw. I wish you could be here with me, do try & come on; the Government furnishes me with a fine turnout & a spanking pair of horses & before & after the house sessions & recess I have exclusive use of them. My coachman comes down every morning for us, that is Fay & myself, and after driving around to my breakfast takes me to my office. Come on & I will give you & —— a good time. * * * I have more invitations to frolicks with the members and Senators than any man in Washington. I am a biger man now with the members than old Grant. I cannot put my foot of the Floor of the Hall but that they make a break for me & sometimes a dozen beging at me at once for places for some friend. * * * * I have a boy to take my hat & coat or I can't turn around without some one at my beck & call & when I get all my appointments broken in I shall have a nice time. * * * I am making up a party already to come on to Texas on the adjournment. S. S. Cox to head it, he is the warmest friend of mine you ever saw. * * * Quite a contrast here & Austin. I can't turn for friends here. * etc., etc."

When the last part, referring to the Speaker pro tem., was read the hall rang with laughter. You can imagine the effect of a so very unsophisticated letter upon these old politicians. The Democrats tried to stop the reading, but Cox ruled it a question of privilege and so it went through. All these took part in the debate on it:—*White*, Randall, Durham, Reagan, *Hoar*, Singleton, Glover, Harrison, Parsons, *Conger*, Southard, *Philips*, Lamar, and *Banks*. It seems that they don't blame him so much for being acquitted of arson as for writing the letter "derogatory of the dignity of the House." They of course investigated him this week and the committee are in favor of turning him out. His own words are quite appropos "thus wags the world, let a man be prosperous and every man is his friend."

AFTER THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

The next thing they did they went for Clapp, the party in charge of the Government Printing Office. From time out of mind the public printer has had a "soft thing. This office has been one much sought after and no one ever retired from it in poverty and distress, nearly all of them live in huts of stone, "very plain brown stone," 'tis true, and their average sensations must be like those of Fitzhugh. Singleton, of Mississippi, made a very earnest speech against Clapp and Mr. Ballou, of Rhode Island, defended Clapp, and words were very free between Mr. S. and Mr. B. One would have thought that there was a personal matter in it. Mr. Garfield made a point of order on Mr. S., because he took the name of a Senator in vain, and for about a half minute one would have imagined a fight as imminent. Mr. G. intimated that a remark of Mr. S. was untrue, and there was much noise and confusion. It don't take over thirty seconds to scare out a crowd, and the way the members thronged in and filled up the vacant places was enlivening. Cox managed to make the most noise with his little gavel and when silence was restored it was actually quiet. No bones were broken and Mr. S. finished his speech. The investigators want Clapp indicted and tried before the Criminal Court, whether they will succeed remains to be seen, According to memory, the poet says:

'Blasted be the eyes [at my fat contract squintin',]
And cursed be the nose [that pokes into the Government printin',"]

THE NAVAL BILL.

They next finished the Postoffice Appropriation Bill and now are going after the Navy Appropriation Bill. In this they are making some very radical changes. They intend to abolish some of the yards—those at Kittery, Charlestown and League Island; reduce the marine corps from 1500 to 1200 men, and reduce the navy yard at Mare Island, California, to a rendezvous and repair station. This little measure stirred up the members, for it makes a reduction of expenditures of over four and a quarter millions of dollars, and makes a long step away from the true object of an appropriation bill, as well as touching the Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts delegations on points which will bring them in direct conflict with their constituents. The committee claim that the Secretary of the Navy is in favor of the changes proposed. Mr. Page of California objects to the only navy yard on the Pacific Coast being reduced to a repair shop. Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania made a strong speech against the bill and Mr. Banks of Massachusetts made an attack upon the bill as in innovation, by fastening ordinary legislation upon an appropriation bill. It will occur to any one how similar was the beginning of the conflict for power between the court and parliament in England when they tacked the provisions for the redress of their grievances upon their bills of supply, and when assailed by the Lord for this replied "if you do not like such tacking you may find such bills tacked with bills of attainder." Charles I. did not like it very much then, but we are situated differently now. But to resume. Banks made a brilliant speech last night in defence of the navy yards. While at present we may not see the necessity for their preservation and deprecate the expense, who can tell what he country will require in the coming centuries. These are key positions the parting with which might be fatal to the country hereafter and it would be a crime to do it. He called attention to a suspicious, dark-looking, low-decked, black schooner in the back-ground, which was a proposition looking to the establishment of a rendezvous at Tybee or Cockspur Island in the State of Georgia, Why should we strike down Mare Island, Pensacola and Bunker Hill, to establish a rendezvous at Tybee Island? "My heart would tear itself out in tears if I believed that while I was a member of the House the Speaker should be called upon to append his name to a chart, which would be a chart of dishonor to Bunker Hill, degrading and dishonoring it. And for what? To get a few dollars of irredeemable currency which may not be worth 25 cents on a dollar in five or ten years. I appeal to the House to let Bunker Hill stand and if there be an occasion for its dishonor let us take some other year than the year "seventy-six" to do that deed." There was general applause on on both sides of the House. You can imagine that this state of affairs is not inuring very greatly to the credit of the Democratic party and its effects will be seen in the fall elections.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The administration papers are decrying the convention of 300 delegated men who believe in reform, of whom Carl Shurz is the exponent, and affects to believe that these men will have no weight in the coming contest, but no party can afford to throw overboard a party of men whose discontent is on the side of right, and who declare for purity in the public service in preference to obedience to the lash of party leaders. This has caused the present Democratic majority in the Lower House, and has injured our government at home and abroad. Adversity they say teaches good lessons and fools learn in none other. The day is fast approaching for the assembling of the President-makers and who the nominees will be is more than we can guess just now. The *Chronicle* says that the House is about to show the people how much has been stolen from the treasury and it sort of forestalls the report by showing the total defalcations in the first forty eight years of the government to be $7,004,923.47 and the average expenditures of the government for the same time to be $22,146,031 annually, and comments by showing that they do not steal any more in proportion now than then. Truly a great comfort. In the meantime the Senate is sitting with closed doors and is guessing at the conundrum "can we punish the late corrupt Secretary of War?" They will, apparently, stick to it and guess it one way or the other if it takes all summer. The only other amusement they have had has been the contemplation of the heathen Chinee and what they will do with him.

The explosion of gas in a room beside the main staircase, killing one man and nearly skinning another, scared the Senators out of a week's growth. How singular it is that men will light a match in a room full of gas when they can smell it, just like a man who bored into a bombshell with a red hot iron to hear it fizz. He just heard it and that was all. His neighbors, they say, were very solemn at the funeral. It spoiled a door in the Capitol and the splinters were thick where the door dented the wall. The plasterers had a job as well as the doctors. W. W. JOHNSON.

POLITICAL POINTS

A Democratic compromise on the financial question is talked of.

The Philadelphia *Times* believes that Ohio and Indiana will be the real battle ground.

A Washington canvass gives Blaine 316 votes being 63 less than the necessary majority for a choice.

Morton's friends think that between Blaine and Conkling, the Indiana statesman may squeeze in.

The New York *Times* thinks that Blaine's Northern Pacific stock grabbing letter would be fatal to his election as President if his nomination is forced upon the party.

The New York *Times* Cincinnati convention table: Blaine 257, Morton 119, Bristow, 109, Conkling, 77, Hartranft, 58, Hayes, 48, Jewell 10; Washburne 1, unknown, 27, yet to be elected 46.

Doorkeeper Fitzhugh talks of writing a book, entitled "The Bottom Facts; or, What I Know of Congressmen." The Republicans think it will make a lively campaign document.

This is the ticket, cut and dried, the New York *Sun* says, without waiting for the formality of the Cincinnati Convention: "For President, Roscoe Conkling, of New York; for Vice-President, Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky."

The Albany *Times* says that it has assurances the reluctance of Ex-Governor Seymour to become a candidate for President is unfeigned. It, therefore, advises the bringing forward of the name of Sanford E. Church as the only remaining hope of uniting the Democracy of New York cordially and earnestly upon a Presidential nomination from that State.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* responds to an inquirer: "No, we don't suppose that General Sherman will be voted for on the first ballot at Cincinnati, nor on the fifth, nor on the tenth, and we don't know as he will be voted for at all. But in case of a dead-lock, unbroken by fifteen or twenty ballots, then, if our correspondent is there, let him look out for the man that will swing his hat from the top of a chair and nominate Old Tecumseh to the music of the March through Georgia. The earthquake, if it comes at all, will be due about that time. There is not a probability of it, as things now look, but there is a good deal of healthy possibility."

Annual Work on Mines.

Colorado Mining Review.

The following important opinion from the Land Office will be of value. It refers to a point concerning which there has been much dispute. The question was as follows:

"In locating mines the law requires ten foot cutting for the first year, and $100 annually thereafter. A question has arisen as to the time when the second year begins. Is it twelve months from date of location, and are we allowed the current twelve months thereafter in which to perform our second year's work; or, in other words, are we allowed to perform the *second* year's work, or second assessment, any time within twenty-four months from date of location?"

To which the acting Commissioner, Mr. Baxter, replied:

"I have to state that the first annual expenditure required upon mines located *prior* to May 10, 1872, should have been made prior to January 1, 1875, and the second piror to January 1, 1876

"The required expenditures upon claims located *since* May 10, 1872, should be made within one year from date of the location thereof, and the second annual expenditure within two years from the date of such location.

"A locator has an entire year to make the required expenditure, and a mine can not be considered as abandoned and subject to relocation until the expiration of the time within which the required expenditures may be made."

The second paragraph, referring to locations, includes also relocations. Any relocation, therefore, made on or since January 1, 1875, and on which the work for 1875 has been done, is good without further work till January 1, 1877.

Gold Mining in Vermont.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says:—"Last summer Mr. Francis Wooster, in company with E. L. Hall, an old California miner, commenced mining in Worcester, on a small stream called Minster Brook, and took about seven hundred dollars' worth of gold from this mine which was enough to pay their expenses besides building a thousand feet of sluice boxes and in other ways preparing for 1876. During the past winter they have formed a company for carrying on their work more extensively and will employ a large number of hands. They have leased nine farms lying on the same stream for ten years.

THE WARPATH.

The Big Horn Expedition Concentrating—Strength of the Government Forces and of the Indians—Details of the Command—Positions and Movements of the Hostile Indians.

FORT LARAMIE, Wy T., May 23, 1876.—Colonel Royal's detachment of troops from Fort Russell, to engage in the Big Horn Expedition concentrating at Fort Fetterman, arrived here to-day. The infantry, consisting of three companies of the Ninth regiment, under Captains Munson, Burt and Burroughs, marched hence yesterday. Two companies of the Fourth, under Captains Coates and Luhn, now at Fort Fetterman, awaiting the force of cavalry from Medicine Bow, is expected to arrive there on the same day as this column.

THE WHOLE BODY

Of the regulars will comprise fifteen companies of the Second and the Third regiments and five of the Ninth and Fourth infantry. General Crook will employ 100 Crow scouts. Louis Richards will be his intepreter. Frank Gerard, Sandwich Islander, who was captured by Crazy Horse, and lived with him for years, will serve as guide.

THE STAFF OF THE GENERAL

Will consist of the following officers: Captain A. H. Nickerson, and Lieutenant J. G. Bourke, aides-de-camp; Captain John V. Friery, quartermaster; Captain George M. Randall, chief of scouts; Dr. Albert Hartull, chief surgeon; Captain William S. Stanton, chief engineer; Colonel W. B. Royal, executive commandant. Should the expedition move in two columns Colonel Royal will lead the larger and Major W. A. Evans the smaller.

THE SUPPLIES.

There are 300,000 pounds of stores in wagon train and 64,000 loaded upon pack mules, of which there are 325. Tom Moore, of Arizona fame, is chief packer, and Charles Russel, chief of transportation. The whole strength of the force will be about 1,200 men.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Indians state that the hostile bands are encamped on the Blue Stone river, Montana, 300 hundred miles from Fort Fetterman. There are about 300 lodges, counting 12,000 warriors. It is believeed they will leave their villages standing and move into the Big Horn mountains in search of of game. Three thousand bucks have left the Cheyenne Agency on the Missouri to join Crazy Horse. Louis Richards reports that of forty-two lodges that were on the war path from Red Cloud Agency seventeen returned last Wednesday, and appeared frightened. They said they had skirmished with Captain Egan's column, at Old Woman's Fork. Twenty-five lodges went northward after the encounter. The old men at the agencies will be passive, but the young men cannot be restrained from joining in the war.

THE ARAPAHOES AND BRULES

Are still well disposed. The frontier along the Pacific Railroad neeeds protection. Indians have been seen in small parties near Chug Water, where James Hunter was killed. A movement of troops northward, it is feared, will induce depredations in their rear. It is unofficially reported that the Fifth Cavalry is ordered from the Department of Missouri to afford greater security.

CHEYENNE, May 28.—The expedition leaves Fort Fetterman in the morning and will camp on Sage Creek, fifteen miles out. General Crook follows in the evening. Col. Royal will command the cavalry and Col. Chambers the infantry. All supplies are now across the Platte. The Indians in considerable numbers are in the neighborhood of Fetterman, though keeping quiet. A man named Murphy, who came into Fetterman to-day from the Black Hills, says the Indians are very troblesome in that vicinity. He reports having assisted in the burial of a number of persons killed by them, his companion among the number.

OHAHA, 28.—Company H., 23 regiment, under the command of Elkridge, left here this morning for Fort Laramie, and from there will go direct to Custer City, where they have been ordered to protect the miners against the Indians.

OMAHA, 29.—Captain Nickerson, aide-decamp to General Crook, telegraphs from Fort Fetterman that all the young warriors have left Red Cloud, going north to join Sitting Bull, leaving their families to be protected at the agencies. Captain Egan encountered over 600 of them going north. The indications are that Gen. Crook and others will have to contend against the whole war force of the Sioux. Crook's command left Fetterman this morning.

ET TU BRUTE.

A Former Doorkeeper Says He Paid $4,500 for an Appointment

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Clymer's committee met at one o'clock to-day, and examined Harvey, former doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, in regard to the payment of money to Speaker Kerr for the appointment in the army of A. P. Green, in 1866. Speaker Kerr and Morrison, Scott, Lord, Herreford, Springer, and other members of the House were present. When asked about the payment of money the witness refused to testify, and when told he would be compelled to do so, asked for time to consider the matter. By advice of counsel, Kerr said if witness knew anything relating to him he was willing he should tell the truth about it.

Witness—Does Mr. Kerr want me to tell all I know?

Kerr—Yes. I want you to tell the truth about it.

Witness—Then I will tell what I know, and I will tell the truth, too. The witness then said he met Green in the house and helped him to get an appointment in the army as second lieutenant. Green paid witness $4,500, and witness paid it into Kerr's hands in the corridor east of the hall of the house, and Kerr put it in his pocket. Witness said, I am now ready to be cross-questioned by Mr. Kerr on this matter.

New Game of Billiards.

A new game was introduced at the Walker House by an eastern gentleman, which is quite an improvement on fifteen ball pool. It is called "Seven-up billiards," and played with the fifteen balls; the 15 ball is "high;" the one ball "low," and the 9 ball the "jack;" each ball according to its number counting for game. The relative position of the balls when placed in the "frame" are the "high" at the point, and the "low" and "jack" in the center. If both parties gain six points the "high" ball is placed in the center at the foot of the table, and two inches from the cushion. Seven points is the game. It is very interesting, much more exciting than pool, and will probably become a favorite one in Salt Lake City.—*Mail, 29th.*

A letter received yesterday from Benton says: "Last Thursday's storm was the hardest of the season. The river raised three feet in two hours. The river was never before so high. It is running over the banks here."—*Independent, 6th.*

Gold in New York, June 6th and 7th—$1.12½.

THE HOUSE OF CAMERON.

How the Son Won His Spurs—The True Inwardness of the Campaign of 1872.

John Russell Young's Letter to N. Y. Herald.

While Simon Cameron has founded the feudal power, his son Don has confirmed it, the two men are not alike. The father is familiar, gracious—who would stride all around Harrisburg like an Indian, with a nod, a smile and a grasp of the hand for every man and child. The son, erect, cold, shy, silent, might go over the whole town without giving or receiving a nod of recognition. But those who know the Camerons have for twenty years recognized the son as a man of superior power. Certainly no man had ever a severer task than that imposed upon Don Cameron in 1862. His father, the Senator, had been forced out of the Cabinet. He had been banished to Russia. His enemies in Congress had censured him. The Republican party was in the hands of Curtin, one of the most fascinating men in public life, and of Col. McClure, one of the ablest and boldest leaders ever known in American politics. If ever a man was down it was the chief of the house of Cameron. It was then that the ability of Don Cameron came into play. He organized the Senatorial fight in 1863 and would have beaten Buckalew in a Democratic Legislature, as he had beaten Forney, but for Sam Randall and a brigade of Philadelphians who threatened to throw any Democratic traitor into the river who dared to vote for Cameron. That was Don Cameron's first campaign. He revived his father's power in the party; he planned the subsequent Senatorial elections, but his real power was never felt until in 1872. You will remember that there was a Republican meeting in Pennsylvania in the Presidential year. The enemies of Cameron made an attempt to break his power. General Hartranft was nominated for Governor. There was an open rebellion. In the city of Philadelphia Forney, editing the leading Republican journal of the State, repudiated the nomination. He was followed by an alert and brave minority. Curtin returned from Russia to take part in the canvass and to bring the power of his personal popularity to bear upon the people. McClure was the leader of the opposition, and never did he show so much resolution and versatility. The mutineers offered to support Grant while they opposed Hartranft. Republicans from all parts of the country hurried to Pennsylvania and asked the party to withdraw Hartranft, nominate an "unobjectionable" man, and thus "save the State" to Grant. The pressure was terrible. There was a disposition on the part of the leaders to yield and supplant Hartranft. But Don Cameron almost alone resisted, and not only resisted, but said in so many words, that if Hartranft was sacrificed there should be no Republican victory in Pennsylvania. He would have no compromise, no concessions, no surrender. His will overcame the scruples of the timid. The beseeching Republicans who came to make peace were told to leave the State, go home and mind their own business. Instead of lowering the flag it was nailed to the mast. The result was the election of Hartranft by a large vote, and the State voted for Grant by a majority larger than it had ever before given for a Presidential candidate. From that time Don Cameron became a power in Pennsylvania, and obtained recognition as one of the really great leaders in American politics. Colonel McClure, who was his rival in that campaign, bears this tribute to Mr. Cameron in his paper: "He did more to rescue Grant in 1872, when the tide was sweeping against him, than any one man in Pennsylvania." Furthermore says the Colonel, in a spirit of chivalry worthy of note in this age of defamation, "He is a brave and skilful leader, wins his battles by Napoleonic strategy and swift assults, and leaves consequences to themselves."

THEOSOPHISM.

A Deceased Baron Buried with Egyptian Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The funeral of Baron de Palma, according to the ancient Egyptian rites, was the occasion for a gathering of nearly 4,000 people at the Masonic temple this afternoon. The deceased baron, who came to this country fifteen years ago, had expressed the wish that no Christian priest or minister should be allowed to take part in his obsequies. They were conducted by the theosophical society of this city, of which the deceased was a member. Only those having tickets, about 1500 in all, were admitted to the building. The assemblage was well dressed, and intensely curious in regard to the proceedure of the funeral rites. They were of a much simpler character than had been expected. The coffin containing the body of the deceased was placed on a dais on the platform. On the coffin were seven lights, arranged in the shape of a triangle. Colonel Olcott acted as master and conducted the ceremonies. With him were six others to make the responses. They were habited in long black robes. After brief intervals of music, the questions and responses began. They consisted of curiously phrased questions and answers from a regular ancient Egyptian liturgy, in regard to the nature of God, the human soul and a future state of existence. During the questions and answers incense was burned and a figure of a serpent twisted round a wooden T beside the coffin. An old gentleman, who did not like the nature of the ideas set forth in the ritual ordered his daughter to leave the organ. So part of the musical ceremonies had to be dispensed with. Colonel Olcott delivered a lengthy address on the nature of theosophism, and said that the deceased baron, after a long life in courts and a career of ambition, finding nothing in the creeds to satisfy his inquiries in regard to a future state, found consolation in theosophy. After the rites were over the remains were removed to a vault in the Lutheran cemetery, and will, it is said, be cremated as soon as permission can be obtained from the authorities. The body was embalmed soon after death.

OUT WEST.

Last Wednesday Gen. D. H. Wells' party, en route from St. George for the settlements in Arizona, were precipitated in the Colorado, and one of them, Bishop Lorenzo W. Roundy, was drowned.—*Salt Lake Herald, 31st.*

The latest returns show that there are 2,028 members, and twenty-seven lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Nevada.

Jesus Maria Baca, the pioneer printer of the trans-Missouri country, died at Santa Fe a few days ago at the age of 65 years. Mr. Baca learned his trade at Durango, Old Mexico, and, with Padre Martinez, emigrated to New Mexico, and in 1835 started the first printing office in the territory, at the ancient town of Taos, near the Colorado line.

Ed. J. Fuller, a brother of Capt. T. P. Fuller, U. S. Collector of Revenue, has been appointed Superintendent of weighing mails over all the mail routes in eight Southern States, and has his headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

The danger of a raid into Gallatin Vallew was never more apparent than the present season. At least the chances for a successful raid were never more favorable to the Indians. There are no troops at Ft. Ellis, and the settlers are at the mercy of the Indians so far as the military protection is concerned, and they will have to depend upon their own strong arms and brave hearts to defend their firesides—*Bozeman Courier.*

Snow fell to the depth of about two feet in Bozeman and vicinity on the 29th of last month.

John Simpson brought to town yesterday 350 sacks of XXX Galllatin flour, and being unable to get an offer of more than $5.50 per sack, he stored it in Fred. Lehman's warehouse.—*Independent, 4th.*

Wages in quartz mines at Butte, $3.50 per day; in placer mines, $4.

Over 400 men are employed in and about Butte, principally in the mines and the mills.

Capt. N. L. Turner has made arrangements to build an arrastra at Silver Bow, with water power from Gassert's ditch.

David and James Thompson, Ben. Venor, and Lafayette Cowgill are among the lucky ones at Butte. They relocated the old Otte lode the other day and named it the Ohio. It was esteemed valueless. They have sunk on it 15 feet, have 3½ to 4 feet of ore, and milling quantities of ore that will yield several hundred dollars to the ton—some as high as $1,000. They have gathered up two or three sacks of sulphurets of silver that are from 33 to 50 per cent. pure silver.

Sam Batchelder has struck a good vein in the Blue Wing District, which competent judges say will go $800 to $1,000 per ton.

Graeter has a good force upon the Bannack Ditch placer claims and will, without doubt, make a very excellent clean-up this season.

The weekly San Francisco *Post* of the 18th ult., states that Mr. E. Davis, a brother of A. J. Davis of Helena, and an old Californian, has been eminently successful dealing in Turkish securities. It is claimed that he got away with the enormous amount of $35,000,000 by his bold and skillful operations. A windfall indeed.

Col. W. F. Sanders left Helena for the Cincinnati Convention June 2d.

Messrs. Clagett & Dixon have purchased a one-fifth interest in the celebrated Ohio mine at Butte from Messrs. Thompson, Venor & Co., paying therefor $500, which is a very low price for such valuable property.

Butte is going to celebrate the 4th in high style and has invited Thos. L. Napton and Geo. W. Irvin, Esq's., to make the orations. They raised over $300 on the first turn for expense money and are making arrangements for as good a celebration as there will be in Montana.

The Prickly Pear bridge, seven miles out from Helena on the Corinne road, is gone.

Monday the First National Bank of Helena received 72 pounds of silver bullion from Kemp's mill at Lewiston.

The infant child of Mr. Jacob Smith was drowned last week in the South Fork of Sun River. The mother and three children were in a wagon which upset in the stream. Mrs. Smith and the two elder children were rescued, but the little one was drowned.

R. O. Hickman, Esq., left Virginia City Saturday for the Cincinnati Convention, and will "do" the Centennial before he returns.

The New York *World* favorably reviews the qualifications of General Hancock for the Presidency.

More gold is now being taken out and sold in Montana than at any time in several years past.

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Business, Note, Wedding, or Official: all sizes styles, colors and prices.

Inks

Arnold's Writing and Copying Fluids, School Ink Carmine, Etc.

Blank Books

Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Account and Memorandum Books, every variety.

Variety Goods

Fine Pocket Cuttlery, Superb Albums, Travelling Bags, Ladies' Work Boxes, Pocket Books, all styles of Pens and Pencils, Paper Weights, Ink Stands, Rulers, and General Variety Goods.

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Drinks 12½ cents; cigars from 12½ to 50 cents.

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The Celebrated Stallion

ANVIL!

Black Stallion, foaled 1871; by Ericsson, he by old Mambrino Chief; first dam by Betty Taylor by Ben Bolt, he by Doniphan, he by Davy Crockett, he by Huson's Pilot; second dam by Bay Messenger; weight, 1,300 pounds, and recently purchased from John S. Pemberton, will stand for service during

The Season of 1876

[May 1 to August 1] at Mead's ranch on Little Blackfoot.

TERMS—One mare, $30; two or more mares $25 each. If mares fail to foal use of horse second season free.

Mares will be kept in well enclosed lot pasturage free of charge during the season, but the undersigned will assume no responsibility for them. A. MEAD

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