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 Where personalities are used they will not be published except over the name of the writer, and perhaps not then.*

—The voice of Montana at Cincinnati, bonds or no bonds, is for Blaine.—*Independent.*

Are you *quite* sure of that?

—Cincinnati despatches to Salt Lake papers, June 9th, indicate that Blaine's line is hopelessly broken, and that Hays or Bristow will be the candidate.

—Now that the "sick man of Europe" has shuffled off the mortal coil, committed suicide, it is to be hoped his young successor will have better health, and that we will hear no more of the Turkish invalid.

—The President, having been applied to for troops to aid in protecting some of the frontier settlements, has responded that it is impossible for him to do so as they are now all upon the march in the pending campaign, which will take the whole summer.

—The telegraph line is down. If it continues down for a few days the tidings of Cincinnati will have to come by mail from the railroad. Through the courtesy of a friend we will probably be able o give the result in an extra on Sunday or Monday, and will get the news to all West Side post-offices at as early an hour as possible.

—We reproduce on the outside, an article giving an interview with Green Clay Smith, the temperance nominee for President. Montanians will be surprised at two things: The calibre rated adequate for the Presidency, and the statement that ex-Gov. Smith always maintained his position in the temperance order. If he is Presidential timber, who is safe?

—Eastern complications which were growing serious, and threatened to involve England and Russia as the principal parties in another war, bid fair to be adjusted without difficulty, the late Sultan of Turkey, who was the source of all the troubles, having been deposed and committed suicide. The heir apparent has succeeded to the throne, and public sentiment is in favor of measures that will avoid war.

—A telegram from Washington, of May 27th, states that the Senate Appropriation Committe have allowed the following sums for the Surveyor-Generals and clerks: In Oregon, $7,500; Nevada, $8000; Washington Territory, $7,500; Idaho, $7,000; Montana, $8,000; Utah, $7,000; New Mexico, $9,300; Arizona, $7,000. All salaries of Territorial judges and executive officers are restored to the present standard.—*Herald.*

—In compliance with the authorization of the last Legislature, Territorial Treasurer D. H. Weston has sold at par $91,250 of Montana seven year bonds. bearing ten per cent interest, to the following parties: Kountz Bros., $20,000; W. A. Brown; $25,000; Maxham & Vinter, $46,250. These sales will enable the Treasurer to pay the outstanding bonds of the Territory ($91,250,) which bear twelve per cent interest. —*Independent.*

—A majority of the citizens of our neighboring city of Deer Lodge are hopeful of the future. To be sure, times are dull, and money at this particular season scarce; but she occupies a position in the centre of a rich county which ensures her steady growth with the development of the resources about her. It is no visionary estimate to predict that within the next decade she will take rank as one of the leading cities of the Territory. An intimate acquaintance and long residence among her people has formed an attachment which is cemented by residence in a neighboring community. In the matter of schools and churches they have displayed a liberality of which they may justly be proud; in reaching out for the trade and business to which her position entitles her the people may have been negligent. The present outlook for Deer Lodge county is that she is destined to hold her place as one of the leading counties in the territory.—*Chauncey Barbour, in Missoulian.*

—We do not agree with our contemporary that the weakness of Mr. Bristow's canvass results from his failure to make explanations of his official conduct as Secretary of the Treasury. It is rather a consequence of his peculiar relations to the Republican party. He is the candidate of political sentimentalists, not of trained politicians. Every who knows how national nominating conventions are created and controlled, is aware that they are managed by men "inside politics," who understand each other by quick instinct and ready sympathy like the Freemasonry by which people in what is called their society recognize their kind. A convention of politicians will never nominate a man of the stamp of Mr. Bristow, and the reason lies so plain on the surface that it is idle to seek for it in a mine. It is not the failure of Mr. Bristow to refute the allegations of the Durants that will prevent his nomination at Cincinnati, but the fact that neither he nor his supporters belong to the guild of politicians by which the action of political conventions is controlled.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—No man has longer or more persistently and courageously fought the Camerons than Col. Aleck McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, and no man knows better the stuff Don Cameron is made of. McClure is an anti-administration man and hates the Camerons yet, but here is what he has the manliness and courage to say of the new Secretary of War:

"We love a square hitter, and none will deny that President Grant hit right from the shoulder yesterday in his sudden recast of his Cabinet. The very audacity of the movement challenges admiration, and as a desperate political charge upon an advancing and defiant foe it was simply sublime. The new Secretary of War is a brave and skillful leader, wins his battles by Napoleonic strategy and swift assaults, and leaves consequences to themselves. He will plunge into the breach, however threatening it may be, and save his party if the end is worth the sacrifice. He did more to rescue Grant in 1872, when the tide was sweeping against him, than any one man in Pennsylvania, and Grant never fully forgave him for the obligation he had to accept from one who cared not for him. He takes into the Cabinet a measure of practical ability for such an administrative position that will not be surpassed by any of his fellow ministers, and equalled but by few of them, and he will rule as quite above the average of Grant's Cabinet experiments. He will not steal, nor will he flutter in every imaginary popular breeze that listeth in his way."

—We hope, after this, Montanians will let those far-off stampedes alone. They are old enough to know better, and have had enough bitter experiences between Peace River and the Black Hills. It is fair to presume that not one Montanian in a hundred has bettered his condition by going in any stampede beyond the Territory in the past ten years. When the fever is on, all remonstrance is useless, but now in the interim succeeding the Black Hills humbug, we would like to impress the lesson, and bring Montanians to a resolve that they will not hereafter be deceived, whatever the reports, and whatever the circumstances. Not only have those who went to the Black Hills spent money which they cannot readily replace, but they are in absolute peril from Indians, and many a poor fellow will never see friends and Montana again. Mr. Brady's letter, which we reproduce from the *Miner*, shows a state of affairs that takes the glitter off the Black Hills pyrites, and its journey of a month from Spring Creek to Red Cloud Agency indicates the practical siege of the miners and the difficulties of getting out. Stick to Montana. It is the best country out doors, railroad or no railroad.

WHAT OF CINCINNATI?

Ere this is written the representatives of the Republican party have doubtless determined at Cincinnati who shall be its candidates for '76. With no telegraphic communication we remain in ignorance while nine-tenths of the intelligent world know the result, while guns are thundering rejoicings for the victor and the dead and crippled and discomfited are chewing the bitter cud of disappointment.

> Where ignorance is bliss,
> 'T is folly to be wise,

and still we would prefer to know. There is much depending on the selection, for there were aspirants, not obscure ones either, who could not be elected, unless the Democracy made another of those fatal, and apparently fated, blunders which have characterized it for so many years.

It is scarce worth while now to speculate on the results. The political engines have been working at pressure recently that would lay the Keely Motor in the shade; and the developments of any ten hours of the week immediately preceding the Convention may have changed the entire cast of the play and revolutionized the prospects of any aspirant. Blaine is the most daring and vigorous candidate that ever aspired to the Presidency, and while his strikers have worked up a tremendous machine strength for him he drew the concentrated fire of enemies in both parties. One day he was down: another up. On the first of June, while having more pledged delegates than any other candidate, his case was utterly hopeless. In another day or two he turned the weapons used against him full upon his enemies and by a *coup de etat* as brilliant as ever general made in the field, he leaped high above all his foes. The reaction made him votes. But it was not a reaction that could last. Had it been the day before Cincinnati it would have given him victory, but we think it was fatally too soon.

If Blaine has lost, who is the man? Old Zach. Chandler, Washburne, Bristow, Evarts, Adams, Hayes, Wheeler—or the still less known and greater Great Unknown?

Whoever it may be we trust he is a good man; one who will command the confidence, the respect, the votes of Republicans. We are not willing to see the good old party, with principles the free world acknowledges as holy and unhappily just now the victim of too many political adventurers with thieving propensities, go on the lee shore by bad men driving the better ones from the wheel before the millions can bear a hand to avert the disaster. If the party has been wrested from the professional politicians and place hunters and a ticket put in the field representing the better element of Republicanism it will carry all before it as grandly as in other days; if it has failed to do this, the only thing that will prevent disaster is the folly of Democracy.

THE COUNTY ROADS.

Some of our friends living in the western portion of Deer Lodge county have suggested that it would be an appropriate thing to pitch into the commissioners of that county upon the question of roads leading westward from Deer Lodge, and to propound an inquiry as to the objects for which taxes are collected. It is only necessary to suggest that these roads are in a bad condition. The liberal-minded men who manage the affairs of that county fully appreciate the importance of smoothing the ways for the people in this direction, just as seaport people improve their harbors and make things inviting for commerce. There is one piece of road, however, lying within Deer Lodge county—from Mouth of Bear to McCarty's—which is used entirely by Missoula people. It is simply horrible. This county has nearly forty miles of cañon road to keep in repair to enable us to reach our neighbors, and it is a matter for the consideration of our Deer Lodge friends whether they cannot help out a little on the end below Bear.—*Missoulian.*

The matter involved, and the spirit in which Mr. Barbour treats it, entitles the above to most favorable consideration. We differed radically with the *Msisoulian* a couple of years since, when it asked this county to buy the McCarty Toll Road, and our differences were not in such spirit that we cared to elaborately explain the policy of this county in respect to public highways. It is *appropos* now. The Commissioners of Missoula county manage their road affairs, in great measure, direct. They buy, and build and repair roads, grades and bridges, levy special taxes, and look after matters in detail. The Commissioners of Deer Lodge county have encouraged and established a system of Road Districts (now embracing nearly every portion of the considerably used public highways of the county,) thus referring back to the people of the several localities the building, repairs and management of their highways and devoting to their use the revenues derived from such district. The road districts are practically as independent of the control of the Commissioners as the school districts are. Missoula is induced to her course by the long routes of road between settlements. Deer Lodge is enabled to adopt her method by larger and less isolated communities. So both recognize the importance of good highways, and both are doing the best they can to keep them in good condition. The *Missoulian* will see that except in case of unusual exigencies, it is not the policy of this county to make direct appropriations for roads; and it will remember also that this is an exceptionally bad season for roads, even many of the toll roads and highways ordinarily in splendid order being now almost impassable. The section of road mentioned, however, being one of great importance to both counties, and unfortunately not yet in any organized district, is entitled to be looked after, and it will be done. Recorder Clark has taken measures to ascertain its condition, and the amount it will take to put it in order, and if within means at disposal, and the province of the Board, we have no doubt the appeal will receive favorable consideration at the next meeting.

Indians at Their Work.

CHEYENNE, June 4.—Three men were killed by Indians this morning, on Cedar Creek, forty miles south of Sidney, and twelve miles west of Riverside. They were thought to be Cheyennes on their way north from Republican Valley. A courier is in at Fort Laramie to-day from Red Cloud Agency, and reports additional departures of young warriors for the north. Eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry have been ordered from the Department of Missouri to Fort Laramie. One hundred and twenty Snake Indians have been enrolled at Camp Brown, all well armed, and have started to meet Gen. Crook to co-operate with him in the campaign.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Daniel Drew is failing gradually.

George Sand, the brilliant French writer, is dying.

Abdul Azziz had fits of madness after his deposition.

In Paris and Rome it is thought the sultan was murdered.

Dartmouth College graduates a fifty-two-year-old student this year.

Never be saacastic with a thoughtless man and never tease a cow with corn.

Antoinette Polk, a daughter of the soldier-bishop, is the belle of Roman society.

The New York *Times* is dissatisfied with Robeson's explanation of his transactions.

The last decree signed by the late Sultan was a secret order for the invasion of Servia.

It is the intention of the government to use all the cavalry in the Black Hills region.

Sunset Cox asks, "Why do we laugh?" One reason is that we are not married.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Ruski Mio, the organ of the St. Petersburg Sclavonic party, regards war with Austria as imminent.

It is rumored that Azziz suicided because of the seizure of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds of his private treasury.

About 120 newly imported Chinamen have gone to work on the Long Island railroad at 70 cents per day.

An Iowa farmer committed suicide with a log chain last week. Log chains have never been accounted healthy in the east.

Said an Englishman, "The British troops really took Bunker Hill." "Well," said a Colorado yankee, "have they got it now?"

Any man using profane language within the hearing of the occupants of any private residence in Texas is liable to a fine of $100.

Fear of the Indians caused the desertion of sixty-five men from Gen. Crook's new expedition against the beautiful being called Sitting Bull.

The body of the man found in the Hackensack river, supposed to be that of Commissioner Burdett, has been identified as that of a German living in Jersey city.

The New York *World* calculates that if the late ratio of Chinese emigration to this country continues there would be 5,000,000 Mongolians here in 100 years.

In the Knights Templars procession at Philadelphia there were over 100 commanderies numbering about 7,500 Sir Knights in line, each commandery being led by a band.

Yellow Robe has arrived at Red Cloud Agency from hostile camps. He says 1,806 lodges of Indians, with 3,000 warriors will leave for the Powder river. They will fight.

The Charlotte *Observer* thinks Grant using glasses is one of the saddest spectacles in American politics. This double and tender way of alluding to a great man should be stopped.—*Courier-Journal.*

He was a solemn preacher; he didn't suit in Nevada. The chairman of the farewell committee expressed it well; said he, "Now you can git, pard; we ain't agin religion here, an' it riles us to see a feller spilin' it. Git."

"Maria," said the pious husband, "them weeked Smiths are allowing their children to play in the yard on Sunday. To-morrow I'll sick the dog on their chickens. The judgment of Heaven must be visited on them in some way."

Our advices from Washington indicate that the House will pass the bill allowing the Territories to choose their own officers during the present session; but it is generally believed that the Senate will refuse to act upon it until after the presidential election.—*S. L. Herald.*

An English commercial traveller has just obtained damages against the Midland Railway because the train reached his station behind time. Out West when the mercantile drummer opens his mouth the conductor pitches him into the corner and the brakemen pile coal on him.

The New York *Sun* says that it was the general opinion of the spectators of the mustang race that Parker was pushed into the ring many times after his blindness had been noticed, so that the gate money might continue to flow in. It was $500 an hour to them to keep him going.

A General Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following was issued to day by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of June last, which resolution is as follows: "*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That it be, and is hereby, recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States, that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of such county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch be filed in print or manuscript in the Clerk's Office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may be thus obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence;" and,

Whereas, it is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice of the people of the United States; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

This is an eminently good suggestion and will, especially in this Western country, result in getting much information on record that otherwise in a few years, will probably be unobtainable. In this county, there are several gentlemen well qualified by education, long residence and intelligent observation, to contribute subject matter of much interest and value. A few years, and they and their comrades will have passed away. Can they not be induced to respond to this recommendation of Congress? Phillipsburg, Butte and Deer Lodge will celebrate. Why not the committees solicit, say, Major Wm. Graham, Judge C. E. Irvine and Granville Stuart Esq., to place on imperishable record their remembrances of the early days? We trust the committees will do it. There is time yet, but none to spare.

Did He Suicide?

NEW YORK, May 31.—The body of a man found yesterday on a creek at North Bergen, N. Y., was to-day indentified as that of S. S. Burdett of Washington, ex-Commissioner of the Land Office. Deceased was last seen at the Astor House, on the 13th, and at that time had in his possession several thousand dollars and some valuable jewelry. (Since contradicted.)

Our Washington Letter.

Washington in its Beauty—A Just Plea for the Marine Band—Harrison to the Rescue—Political Matters—General Items.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE NEW NORTH-WEST.

WASHINGTON, May 27th, 1876.—The month now drawing to a close presents this city in its most attractive aspect. The numerous parks, at the intersections of the avenues and streets, are covered with the greenest of grass, and adorned with flowering shrubs, while the large squares, and extensive public grounds which surround the capitol, the Smithsonian Institute, the Agricultural Department, and connect clear through to the President's house, are now in the height of their fresh summer glory. The new leaves are the brightest of green, the magnolia blends its sweetness with the horse-chestnut, the linden, maple, silver-leafed poplar, elm, sycamore, and ailanthus cast their grateful shade, and children innumerable are seen every evening and afternoon taking the air in these "lungs of the cities," as they are not inappropriately termed.

THE MARINE BAND CONCERTS.

Speaking of children, I counted thirty-one of assorted sizes upon one square, all residents too, but I hardly think this is a fair average, only a sample square. If you want to see children, however, you ought to go to the President's grounds on Saturday afternoons, when the Marine Band plays, for the fun of the thing. There are all sorts of children, from babies up. The babies are trundled around in carriages and massed about the stand where the red coats with brass shoulder-straps, play the silver-mounted pieces. The nurses are of all colors, the pa's and the ma's are dressed in their best clothes, and with their gay dresses continually in motion, contrasting with the deep green of the grass, makes it quite a lively scene. The band has been playing now for nigh thirty years to my knowledge, and when it gets in good practice will be exquisite. I say this because every one finds fault with the band, and it takes quite a strong constitution to keep from following the lead of the crowd, and everybody repeats what "they say." But you say, what has all this to do with Congress? Well, I will tell you. The House this week finished the naval appropriation bill, mentioned last week, and on Tuesday, Mr. Lewis (Democrat, of Alabama) moved to abolish the Marine Band, the functions of which are above explained. Mr. Harrison, (Democrat, of Illinois) made a very good speech in opposition to the amendment, which relieved the tameness of business, and created an oasis of wit in the dry sands of detail business. He referred to President Grant with his friends seated upon the porch of the White House, with their feet on the railing, smoking the Presidential Partagas, while he (Harrison) was moving through the grounds below, with one hand on his purse and the other on his watch fob. "Next year, with a Democratic occupant of the White House, how different the scene!" A Republican put in, "we will then have *our* hands on *our* purses and fobs." He wanted to see a Democratic President "and be one of his friends seated up on the porch, with *my* feet on the balustrade, and one of his Partagas between *my* lips. I am opposed to the abolition of the Marine Band. I think of the Democrats who want to get into the White House. I want the Marine Band to be there to give them music. There is a son of the Empire State (Tilden) greater than Alexander. He may be in the White House, and if he should lead a bride there, we will play the wedding march and furnish sweet music beneath her chamber window. Are we to deny him the music of the Marine Band? Never! Never!! Never!!! We have one from Ohio (Thurman) who never speaks in the Senate without uttering words of wisdom. Are we to have no music for him? No sir! Never! Never!! Never!!! We have, a little west, in the Hoosier State, a great Democratic war horse, (Hendricks) a man, who they say, is a little of a trimmer. He *is* a trimmer, for his mind is so round that he sees both sides of a question. He may be in that position, and I may be his friend in the White House, and shall we have no music from the Marine Band? No, sir, by my vote, Never! Never!! Never!!! Then there is still another, "the Great Unknown." He is coming ten thousand strong from every part of the Union. (A voice, Parker.) I will call no names. He is all around. The Democratic party is full of the Great Unknown. When that Unknown comes, shall we have no music? Shall no tones come out from those silver instruments blown by those gentlemen in the scarlet coats, to welcome and introduce the Great Unknown to his fellow citizens? Not by my vote, sir. Never! Never!! Never!!!

When Mr. H. iterated his "Never," the House shouted with laughter, and when he sat down he was applauded roundly, and the amendment was rejected. The Band, of course, were glad to serenade their champion, and on Friday evening they blew him a vote of approbation. This comprises the doings of the week, in Congress, of interest to your readers.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Poor Fitzhugh stepped down and out, and they elected John H. Patterson, of New Jersey, to succeed him. The new appointee will not write any letters, so they say, and Fitzhugh wants to lick the man who printed that piece. The House have been investigating Blaine about these bonds, you know. Hearsay testimony is not admissible, they are not to go outside of the record, and will send for one Caldwell, who is now in Europe. The reports are all in favor of Blaine, and the States look that way now. The Cabinet changes of the week are said to be made in the interest of Conkling, who is the Grant nominee. Judge Taft goes from the War Department to the chair of the Attorney General. Pierrepont goes to the Court of St. James, and James Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is to be Secretary of War. They say that this change is a move against Blaine, but so far as an uninitiated correspondent is able to see, it looks like the outside of a millstone to a casual observer. They say that a sort of compromise meeting was held here yesterday between the friends of Morton, Blaine and Bristow, with a view to putting in a blow for the Great Unknown, in case they are in danger of being gathered in by the Administration. As this will come to hand about convention times, you will not be disappointed if this information turns out wrong. The House also talked over the Emma Mine business, and the committee on foreign affairs have reported a resolution declaring that it was not proper for Schenck to connect himself with the Emma Mining Company as a director. The committee does not believe him guilty of any fraudulent intention. They, in this report, declare his action as ill-advised, unfortunate, and incompatible with the duties of his official position. Mr. Faulkner spoke in favor of the resolution, but said that the testimony vindicates Schenck in the assumption that he believed the title was good, and that the Mine was all that the owners represented it. Mr. Williams said that while all concurred in believing that Gen. Schenck had committed a grievous error, they did not forget that he was straining every effort of his nature to right all wrongs, and that he had declared it to be the great purpose of his life that those parties who had lost money through his instrumentality, should be reimbursed to the last dollar. So Schenck loses a fine position, a large amount of money, and gets a resolution of censure on account of one mistake innocently made, and verifies the ancient line, "uneasy rests the head that wears a crown." The successful men in political life appear to be those who know no friends, and never commit themselves to any entangling alliances.

We had a beautiful parade of two hundred Knights Templar out in "full distress;" with their feathers and swords they looked "nobby," were in full drill and go to make part of the twenty thousand who are to parade in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 30th, which day is also decoration day, and will be quite a gay occasion. We have had plenty of rain this week. On Monday, if it had continued for a half day as it did for a half hour, the city would have had to move out to the hills to dry. The streets were like a ground sluice, and the sewers were of no account. Only one woman was killed by lightning, but if we had had no telegraph wires, I imagine that the town would have had several funerals from the same cause. I suppose that one would not be suited anywhere, so we call it nice, look at the green trees and are content.

Next week they will settle the jurisdiction matter, and then we will have something to record from the high court of impeachment.

Yours truly,
W. W. JOHNSON.

TAXATION OF BITTER ROOT INDIANS

Decisions of Secretary of Interior and Indian Commissioner on the Subject.

Our readers will recollect that trouble has been imminent in Missoula county, owing to the refusal of the Indians remaining in Bitter Root Valley to pay taxes, and the indisposition of the officers to enforce the law, until so authorized by the authorities at Washington, lest the Indians should do injury. The matter was referred by Gov. Potts to Secretary Chandler, and the following responses have been received, and will govern the case:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, May 25th, 1876.

The Honorable Secretary of Interior:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by your reference for report, of a letter (with enclosed) dated the 20th of January last, from Hon. B. F. Potts, Governor of Montana, as also a letter from the same source, dated the 20th of March last, calling attention to his previous letter, setting forth that the authorities of Missoula county, Montana, have assessed the property of certain Flathead Indians, for taxation, and that the Indians threatened violence in case any attempt is made to enforce the payment of such taxes. In view of the circumstances, Gov. Potts, before permitting the county authorities to bring on a collision, desires the "advice and instructions of the Department." Concerning this subject I respectfully report as follows:

An Act of Congress approved June 5th, 1872, [Statutes, vol. 16, p. 227,] entitled "An Act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana," after making provision for the removal to, and location of, the tribe upon the "Jocko" reservation in that Territory, stipulates in the third section "that any of said Indians, being the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age who shall, at the passage of this act, be actually residing upon, and cultivating any portion of said lands, shall be permitted to remain in said valley, and pre-empt, without cost, the land so occupied, * * * * for which he shall receive a patent, without the power of alienation, provided * * * * that he abandons his tribal relations with said tribe, and intends to remain in said valley."

The Indians who remain in Missoula county, and whose property has been assessed for taxation, are of the class mentioned in said third section of the act aforesaid. They have elected to abandon their tribal relations; have made their selections of land in severalty, and patents have been issued to them therefor without the power of alienation. The property of these Indians is perhaps subject to local taxation, although if such right is exercised by the Territorial authorities, in my judgment, the persons thus taxed, should be clothed with all the rights, and bound to all the duties of citizens of Montana.

The fact, however, that the lands of these Flatheads are inalienable, should be taken into consideration by the local authorities in their valuation of the same for purposes of taxation, and such fact will also preclude any sale of the lands by such authorities for delinquent taxes.

The letters of Gov. Potts are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
J. P. SMITH.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, May 31, 1876.

Gov. B. F. Potts, Helena, Montana:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 20th of January, and the 24th of March last, relative to the taxation of certain Flathead Indians of Montana.

Your communications were referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for report, but owing, I presume, to the pressure of other official duties requiring immediate attention, his report has been delayed until this time.

The Indians in question, having abandoned their tribal relations and acquired property in severalty, are subject to taxation with respect to that property, equally with other property-owners of the Territory. I know of no law which exempts the property of such Indians from taxation.

It should be observed, however, that the lands patented to these Indians are made inalienable by law; and, therefore, the land is not subject to sale, for non-payment of taxes assessed thereon. Care should be taken by the Territorial authorities that no attempt be made to sell these lands for delinquent taxes, as the title would be clouded thereby, and the owners be subjected to needless annoyance.

I venture to express the hope that the proceedings for the collection of the taxes assessed on the personal estate of the Indians, will be conducted with a wise discretion, which shall avoid any collision with them.

I transmit herewith a copy of the report of the Commissioner, above referred to, and am,

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
Z. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

The War on John Commenced in Earnest.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5th.—A dispatch from Carson, Nevada, reports that from sixty to one hundred armed men, supposed to be of the anti-Coolie club of that city, stopped a gravel train near the tunnel, a mile west of the town, on the Virginia and Truckee railroad, ordered back the Chinese laborers on the train, and would not allow them to work. All kinds of rumors are afloat. It is reported that both parties are arming, in anticipation of a fight. Chinatown is in danger of being burned. The excitement is intense.

AN OLD MONTANIAN IN TROUBLE.

The Norton-Kenyon Embroglio in Strange Tangle.

A few months after leaving Montana Larry J. Norton came up to Silver City, Nevada, from San Francisco and went on the Lyon County *Times*, of which Frank Kenyon is proprietor, as associate editor. This position he occupied for some months. About the 1st of January, we believe, his relations with that paper were severed, and serious difficulties ensued between the two former friends, criminations and recriminations following each other rapidly and bitterly. It resulted finally in Mr. Norton establishing the daily *Reporter* as an opposition paper to the *Times*, and its first number contained a nonpareil column of Norton's version of the trouble couched in bitter terms. Subsequently, some three or four weeks ago, Mr. Norton published another statement to the effect that last summer while he was associated on the *Times* two employees of the Carson mint came to the *Times* office one day and inquired for Mr. Kenyon who was absent. After conversing together some time they asked to leave a carpet sack with Mr. Norton, which he afterwards ascertained contained a lot of bullion, and had it stored in a safe until Mr. K.'s return. When Mr. Kenyon did return Norton says K took the bullion to the express office and he presumed he shipped it. Mr. Norton communicated the fact to the superintendent of the Carson mint, but got no satisfaction from him, and the matter was treated contemptuously. Of course Mr. Norton's inference was that there was some rascality in the transaction which implicated his enemy, Mr. Kenyon. Finally he brought the matter to the attention of the courts and was summoned to testify before the next Grand Jury. He then published his version of the affair assigning as a reason that after he testified before the Grand Jury his mouth would be closed. Mr. Kenyon made no direct response through the *Times*, although other Nevada papers, particularly the *Chronicle*, called on him for an explanation. As we had an intimate acquaintance and friendly feeling toward both the parties unhappily estranged, we have been awaiting with considerable interest the result of the legal investigation, and supposed that Norton would "push things" when the matter came up in the courts. But affairs have taken a marvelous and almost incomprehensible turn as per the following extracts from the *Times* of June 2d. The question now is: Why did Norton fly?

QUICK WORK.—Mr. Gus. Ash, U. S. Marshal of Nevada, and his Deputy, Mr. B. L. McLain, are evidently very efficient officers. On Wednesday evening the latter took train for San Francisco to arrest H. J. Norton, if he could be found, and yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a dispatch was received from him stating that he had secured his man. At 9 o'clock at night a second dispatch was received saying that if trains connected and arrived on time he would be in Carson with the prisoner this morning. This is quick work, especially when it is understood that the Deputy did not know in what part of the city he would find his man, if he found him at all.

ARRESTED.—A private dispatch from San Francisco informs us that H. J. Norton, the defaulting witness before the U. S. Grand Jury, was arrested in that city yesterday by the U. S. Marshal, upon a requisition from the Governor of this State to the Governor of California.

"SKEDADDLED.—It appears that the Silver City *Reporter* is among the things that were. Harry J. Norton, it appears, has shaken the dust of Nevada from his feet and gone to California. After vainly trying to destroy the Lyon County *Times* by attempting to cast reproach upon its publisher and some of the attaches of our Mint, by the publication of a fiction, he has concluded to commit harikari upon his own paper. On Monday three attachments were placed upon the material of the *Reporter* by the men employed in that office. The attachments foot up $546."—*The Carson Appeal.*

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

P. J. Kleinschmidt, of Helena, purchased in Bismarck recently, fourteen thousand pounds of bacon at five cents per pound.

Helena subscribed $700 in two days to celebrate the fourth.

Cockrill's bridge, over the West Gallatin, was swept away by the flood, on Thursday night. No vehicles have crossed since. Passengers, mail and express matter are transferred by boat.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as officers of the day at the celebration in Helena of the Centennial Fourth of July: Historian, C. Hedges; Chaplain, Rev. E. L. Toy; Orator, A. M. Woolfolk; President of the Day, W. A. Chessman; Reader of the Declaration of Independence, E. B. Walker.

The storm was unusually violent in Confederate gulch, in Meagher county, and a number of cabins were swept away, turning the miners out of house and home.

Mrs. Merk and Miss Ella Merk, of Virginia city, are to sing in the grand chorus at the Centennial Exhibition on the Fourth of July.

The party of Pen d'Oreilles that crossed the mountains westward between the 1st and 15th of April—the party that followed in the wake of the one escorted by soldiers —killed seven cows and as many calves belonging to Frank Truchot, (formerly of Deer Lodge valley) on the Dearborn. From some of the cattle they cut off the brands, and from one cut out about 100 pounds of meat. The same Indians killed one of Mr. Truchot's cattle last fall, and he expresses himself in possession of ample proofs that the said Indians did the killing. A very good way to put a check upon these predatory bands would be to hold the annuities allowed the tribe for damages done.—*Smith in Independent.*

Owing to the bad condition of Prickly Pear Cañon Helena does not expect to get in goods from Benton for three or four weeks yet.

So far as heard from, it seems that the sheep that were not afflicted with scab stood the storm well, while many which were sorely afflicted perished.—*Husbandman.*

The loss among our sheep men during the last storm, as far as heard from, sums up about as follows: Burt, of the California ranch, 200 head; Lewis, 100; Rader, 30 or 40; Stevens, 10 or 12 lambs.—*Ib.*

Hon. Thos. L. Napton, who left last Friday to attend court at Bannack, had not then received any formal invitation to deliver the Fourth of July address in Bitter Root valley further than what appeared in the published proceedings of the Bitter Root meeting. Believing that the invitation had miscarried, he signified his intention of being present in Bitter Root on the Fourth. Now, let our Bitter Root friends get together in some central part of the valley and have a celebration worthy of the Centennial year. Mr. Napton is recognized as one of the finest orators of the Territory, and if our friends above do their full duty the occasion will undoubtedly be a proud one.—*Missoulian.*

Probable Postponement of the Impeachment Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate having decided that it has jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment matter, the opinion is expressed that the trial will be postponed until November next, when the Senate will reassemble for that special purpose. Belknap has a large number of witnesses, as his counsel will in defense of their client contest every step of the managers on the part of the House, there is a strong probability that the trial will continue for six weeks or two months. Lord, chairman of the board of managers, expresses the opinion that it will occupy at least six weeks. It is believed that to go on with the trial now would prolong the session of Congress until the latter part of August or the 1st of September, as in addition to the time consumed by the trial, a month or six weeks will be required to finish up the absolutely necessary legislative business of passing the annual appropriation bills. Quite a number of senators are in favor of postponing the trial until fall.

FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

A Gloomy Letter from the El Dorado.

Correspondence Butte Miner.

I will give your readers my impression of this and other parts of the Black Hills. On Spring, Rapid or Castle creek there has been no change whatever since I have been here. Everything remains a mystery to the gold-seekers, who, not willing to pronounce the country a grand humbug, still hold on in hope that something in the way of a big strike may yet turn up, though hundreds are daily becoming discouraged and are leaving for home. Many are sick and dead-broke, who, when an opportunity offers, will get out of the country.

Deadwood, forty-five miles from here, I learn has some few good claims, but as to their extent I do not know. A present I am engaged in taking in a water ditch to a dry gulch. I think the diggings will pay, but the ground is not extensive.

The Indians heretofore have always been troublesome in this vicinity, but now they have completely surrounded the Hills and are killing small parties every day. Rapid City continues to remain in a state of siege from their incessant attacks, which are always more or less successful in killing men and stealing horses. Custer City, though having its five hundred houses, is at present the scene of weekly raids, the Indians riding into town and driving off stock. What the result of this will be is hard to predict, but it will in all probability result in a general slaughter at some one of the agencies.

The stampede to these parts continues with unabated fury. There are hundreds arriving weekly, but as many are leaving. Some become disgusted as they arrive at Custer, and turn back, but this is the history of all new mining countries.

Provisions are scarce and very high. Flour brings $16 per 100 pounds; bacon, 35 cents per pound; beans, 16 cents; corn meal, 14 cents; beefsteak, 20 cents; and everything else high in proportion. We have a class of storekeepers who are regular fleecers, so we have to submit to these prices, but as I am somewhat used to it, it comes easier to me than to many of the boys who are just in from the States.

Truly yours,
T. C. BRADY.

SPRING CREEK, April 23, 1876.

(From the date of the above it will be seen that the Black Hills are besieged sure enough, the letter being over one month in reaching Red Cloud Agency.—ED. MINER.)

From Ocean to Ocean in Less than Eighty-four Hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The train arrived on Oakland wharf which is within the city limits of San Francisco at 9:25 a. m., 26 minutes less than eighty-four hours. It arrived at the wharf on this side at 9:45, and at 9:52½ the guests alighted in the court of the Palace Hotel, dusty and travel worn, but in good health and spirits. Engine No. 49 brought the train through from Ogden with the assistance of an additionl engine in crossing the Sieras. The time from Ogden to San Francisco was 23 hours and 52 minutes. The actual average running time from Ogden to Oakland wharf was 41⅞ miles per hour. Considerable trouble was experienced on the Central Pacific from the wearing out of brakes shoes on the Pennsylvania cars, and in the mountains the Central company put on two of their own coaches to brake the train. No accident of any kind occurred throughout the trip. Shortly after arrival breakfast was served at which prominent citizens, army and navy officers, representatives of the press, the theatrical profession, railroad officials, and the Mayor and city authorities were present. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the roof of the Palace Hotel, on their arrival at the wharf. The rest of the day will be devoted to needed rest, and a serenade in the evening.

Suicide of Abdul Azziz.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Turkish Minister of foreign affairs has addressed the following telegram to the Turkish minister: "A sad event has just painfully affected our august sovereign and his government. Abdul Azziz Khan, late Sultan, who has for some time past unfortunately given evident signs of mental derangement, having locked himself up this morning in his apartments at the palace of T. Cherangan, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arm with scissors, which he had concealed about his person. The Imperial Government hastened to call a legal inquest to be made, also detailed a medical report which will be forwarded to you very soon. High officers, both civil and military, will be present at the funeral of his Majesty which will take place with the accustomed pomp and honors due to the deceased whose body will be laid in the Mansoleum of Sultan Mohamoud.

The Black Hills.

YANKTON, D. T., June 5.—A large party returned to-day from the Black Hills, bringing with them $20,000 in gold dust. They report that there are no Indians on the Ft. Pierre route, and look on the order of the military suspending travel as an outrage. Several are freighters who left teams at Pierre, expecting to buy loads here and return at once.

A dispatch received from Military Headquarters to-day, dated the 4th, states that a courier arrived from Red Cloud in the morning, and says that Yellow Robe arrived at the agency six days ago from the hostile camp. Eighteen hundred and six lodges on the Rosebud were about to leave for Powder river, below the point of the Crazy Horse Bite, and the Indians say that they will fight, and have three thousand warriors.

The Railroad War

NEW YORK, May 31.—The New York Central railroad this morning reduced its fare from Boston to the west $1. The Erie company immediately reduced its fares over their routes as follows: To Cincinnati, $13; Indianapolis, $14; Louisville, $17; Chicago, $15; Milwaukee, $18; Quincy, $23; St. Louis, $19; Kansas City, $30; Omaha, $31; San Francisco, $131.

The Eastern Trouble Ended.

LONDON, June 7.—A Vienna despatch says the consequences of the remonstrances of the powers of all danger of a breach of peace Servia has been removed for the present. A telegram from Constantinople reports that Turkish bonds to the amount of eight millions of Turkish pounds were found in the treasury of the late Sultan, and handed to the minister of finance. The bonds will not be put into circulation.

Stewart's Will.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The rumors lately floating about contesting Stewart's will have assumed form. The will is alleged to have been obtained through undue influence, and the surrogate has granted an order to show cause. The probate is contested on behalf of sixteen persons claiming to be blood relations.

An Anti Catholic Order.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A local organization was affected to-day of the society known as the Order of the Knights of the Sun which is a secret anti-Roman Catholic order and will operate in connection with the State organization.

Augustus Steitz.

R. W. Raymond in Engineering and Mining Journal.

The news of the sudden death, at St. Louis, on the 7th instant, of Mr. Augustus Steitz, will bring a pang of sorrow to many hearts, in which the loss of a dear and honored friend will overshadow, for a time at least, the regret that American metallurgy has been deprived, by his untimely death, of one of its most brilliant representatives. We cannot bring ourselves to consider this bereavement in its relations to the profession in which Mr. Steitz was so eminent, until we have, at least, given faint expression to the memories of personal intimacy which crowd upon us. We recall with vivid distinctness the old student-life at Freiburg—the days of study and practice both above and underground—the jovial evenings of science and song and *Kartoffelsalat*—the strolls along the shady *Graben*—the longer walks to the *Hutten*—the foot journeys, with knapsack and staff, to Dresden or Chemnitz, and once far into Bohemia—fit scence of travel for our light Bohemian hearts. We remember our friend as he was in those happy days, perhaps the most steadily and eagerly industrious of all the American students then gathered at Freiburg, yet full of quick appreciation for both the ludicrous and the beautiful elements of that unforgotten and unforgettable *Burschenleben*, in which, if one-half was hard work, the other half was certainly (for the soul that could comprehend it) equally compounded of romance and laughter. To be, in the golden time of youth, merry and not frivolous; to deeply cherish and steadily pursue an honorable ambition, and yet to take delight in the pleasures of nature and society; to command respect, while sharing in the "furious fun" of gay companionship—this is an art not easily attained. But all the members of the pleasant circle to which we have alluded will bear us witness that this description justly applies to Augustus Steitz.

After his return to this country, he devoted himself chiefly to metallurgical practice; and at the time of his death was manager of the works of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Co.—an establishment which owed both its existence and its success chiefly to his skill and perseverance. When the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at the time of its St. Louis meeting, visited these works, there was but one sentiment expressed or felt—that of admiration for the ingenuity and practical ability evinced in their management, and in the novel and effective devices which Mr. Steitz, working quietly by himself, and blowing no trumpet to celebrate his achievements, had introduced into successful operation.

We need mention here only the use of the siphon for conveying melted lead from one part of the works to another; the arrangement and management of the distillation of zinc-residues, the construction of the furnaces; and at a somewhat later date, the remarkable invention of a water-cooled iron hearth for the principal part of the cupelling-process. Metallurgists in this country are already aware of the importance of many of the improvements which Mr. Steitz was constantly contriving; and they know also that his inventive genius did not waste itself in impractical fancies, nor fail to support its experiments with administrative skill. The works under Mr. Steitz became perhaps the most profitable of the kind in the United States, for the amount of capital employed. He did not try to "revolutionize metallurgy" with new processes; but he did what is at once more difficult and more useful; he perfected the old processes, and effected at various points great saving of labor and of cost.

For his own sake, as well as for the sake of his profession, Mr. Steitz should have been permitted, and even urged, to diversify his labors. From the beginning of his active career, a too ardent devotion to the details of daily work at the furnace in the laboratory seriously endangered his health. He was repeatedly prostrated by the effects of lead-poisoning; and we believe (though we have not yet received precise information) that this was the enemy which at last overcame his strength and took his life.

But it is useless now to wish that he had more thriftly preserved a life so honorable and useful. He squandered it royally on his work; and the work itself bears testimony how dearly it has been purchased by the loss of such a man. Happy the country, the generation, the profession that owned him, if only they might find others like him—and keep them longer!

THE TURKISH INSURECTION.

How it was Accomplished—The People Taking Affairs in Their Own Hands.

LONDON, June 1.—A correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople the following account of the revolution: After vainly soliciting the sultan to adopt reforms, the grand vizer, and Hassien Arne Pasha and Midhat Pasha resolved to depose him. The Dolma Baghtche palace was beset with troops. Murad was proclaimed sultan in the presence of all the ministers, Sheik ul Islam and the moftahs, and Sullerinman Pasha, accompanied by soldiers and officers informed Abdul Azziz that the nation had deposed him and he should deliver up the palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced Azziz that resistance was impossible. He, with his family, and fifty three-three boats filled with women, were then conveyed under escort to Tankapao palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—Murad Effendi's proclamation announcing his ascension to the throne is momentarily expected. A deputation from the foreign embassies at Constantinople will to-morrow present an address of congratulation to the new sultan. Advices from the provinces state that the change of rulers is everywhere received with satisfaction. To-morrow the sultan will go to the Eyoub mosque where he will be girded with the sword of Osman. Several persons exiled for political offences during the last reign have been recalled. The departure of the Turkish fleet for a cruise in the Archipelago has been postponed.

The Chicago Election—Colvin Reseated.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—In the circuit court this morning, the five judges sitting in banco, gave an adverse opinion in the mayoralty case of Colvin vs. Hoyne. The majority of the judges, McAllister, Williams and Rogers decide that since the city council neglected to call an election for mayor at the time when Mr. Colvin's term expired, and since such a call is necessary to secure a valid election, that the votes recently cast for Mr. Hoyne are nugatory, and that Mr. Colvin holds his office until an election is duly called by the council. Judges Farwell and Booth read dissenting opinions to the effect that the failure of the council to perform its duty does not invalidate the votes cast, because the law is mandatory, and an election may legally be held, notwithstanding such dereliction on the part of the council.

Wheeler to the Front.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An enthusiastic supporter of Blaine, and a friend of Conkling's, in conversation to-day agreed that their respective candidates would be the only formidable ones. They were also of the opinion that if neither of these two were nominated, the Great Unknown was more likely to be William Wheeler than any one else. The necessity of carrying New York in order to elect the candidate, the fact that Wheeler is so popular in his own State, and that no enmity exists between his friends and those of Mr. Conkling, or of any other prominent Republican politician, coupled with the fact that Wheeler would be the second choice of many of the Blaine delegates, leads to that conclusion.

Democrats Carry Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7th.—A dispatch from Portland says Oregon has undoubtly gone Democratic. The Democrats claim a majority in the legislature of twelve on a joint ballot.