

The New North-West.

MILLS & KESSLER, PROPRIETORS

Letters for publication, containing news of general interest, are solicited from all camps. In all cases the writer's name must accompany the letter.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.

As things used to go next Monday would have been election day.

The appropriation being cut down the Eastern railroads have discontinued the fast mail trains.

After they have all had their say on the Indian question, Maginnis' interview in the Tribune puts out the best—less frothy and more fact.

Wendell Phillips, the boss scold of New England, is growing at General Sherman because he proposes to extinguish the hostile Sioux. Send Phillips to the Yellowstone.

The depreciation in silver has forced Idaho merchants to adopt the currency standard, as customers pay all small amounts in silver which is worth less than greenbacks.

Richardson, correspondent of Springfield Republican, was killed and scalped by Sioux about 100 miles north of Ft. Laramie, a few days ago, while en route to the Black Hills.

The Democratic House caucus have agreed that if the Senate still opposes the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department the House will recede. Fraud and Folly are triumphant.

General A. B. Nettleton, whom many of our people well and pleasantly know, has correct and forcible ideas on the Indian question, as will be noticed in an article reproduced in this issue from the Philadelphia Times.

We will probably have important Indian news in ten or twelve days. Crook has his fighting force together if Merritt was not intercepted. We think Terry has orders to make an advance to supporting distance, and Crook orders to find the enemy and fight him.

The citizens of East Gallatin have held meetings and employed three scouts to keep a lookout for Sioux and report to the settlers twice a week.

Maj. Benham, of Fort Ellis, thinks there is no danger at present, but in a few days will put a scouting party in Flathead pass.

A flower grows from the snow in California mountains, 7,000 feet above the sea. It is purple.—N. Y. Herald.

There are hundreds of varieties of flowers grow in the mountains of Montana at an altitude of 8,000 and 9,000 feet.

The Missouri Democracy nominated John S. Phelps for Governor, Henry C. Brockmeyer for Lieut. Governor, Michael McGrath for Secretary of State and Elijah Gates for State Treasurer. The Southern element is ignored in the ticket.

It is telegraphed that President Grant says he will veto the river and harbor appropriation bill as it is too late to do anything this year, and says he will veto the Indian appropriation bill if it provides for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. We do not believe the latter portion of the report.

Smuggler beat a field of five, including Goldsmith Maid, in a 3 in 5 trot on the Cleveland track July 27. Time: 2:15.1; 2:14.1; 2:13.1; 2:12.1; 2:11.1.

Smuggler took the last three tricks. Pools sold 20 to 1 against the field with the Maid cleaned. So there were probably some nice clean-ups made by those in the ring.

Those of our readers who have traveled the Bozeman route from Laramie to Montana will be interested in knowing that route is now Crook's line of supply and reinforcement. His camp is a few miles west and this side of Ft. Phil Kearney which was located on this side of the first stream crossed after passing De Smet's Lake.

The London Telegraph received five letters from Stanley, the explorer of Africa, July 27, 1876. The dates are later than he had heard from. He has explored Lake Victoria Nyanza, whipped a tribe who attempted to massacre his party and discovered a tribe of pale face people in the uplands. Good for Stanley.

Sitting Bull's strength is now estimated at 10,000. This is probably overrating it almost as much as it was underrated before the Custer fight. He may have 5,000 warriors, but he has his squaws and papooses and all his stock and baggage to protect. It is not as mobile as Crook's army even with its infantry and fighting pack train and if he fights in the lowlands again Sitting Bull will be Seditary Beef.

The last Legislature seems to have been largely committed to the doctrine of women's rights and to have carried their ideas of gallantry to a ridiculous extent. It enacted a law punishing married women, married men and single men for living together outside of the married state; but it allows to widows and single ladies the greatest liberty in this respect.—Missouri.

General Sherman in a law state that the above constitution of the state is liable to land violators in the county jail. Isn't a "widow" or a "single lady" an "unmarried woman"?

The general election of Montana this year will be Tuesday, November 7th. The Democratic convention will meet Tuesday, October 24th. The Republican convention will probably be held the same week. This will make the campaign short, but leave it long enough still. It is a kind of hopeless race for the Democratic candidate anyhow, and whoever he is he will be thankful to the legislature for prohibiting him from putting up any money to buy votes or whisky, and to the Central Committee for rendering it impossible to stump the whole Territory. It is our impression that if Maginnis wants the nomination again he will get it. It is better to be born lucky than to hold the bag.

Granville Stuart, Esq., who has studied all the accounts of operations in the Indian campaign submits as his theory of how Custer was deceived as to the strength of the camp he attacked as follows: When Crook attacked the hostiles on the Rosebud some 380 lodges had already moved to the Little Horn. Reno struck their trail on his scout and returned to Terry. Custer then started out struck the same trail and followed it to Little Horn. But in the meantime the main force of over 1,400 more lodges after the encounter with Crook had joined the 380 on the Little Horn by another trail. Hence he struck a village five times as strong as he anticipated. It is probable Custer was deceived, as his expression—"Custer's luck; the biggest Indian village on the continent"—when he saw it, indicated his surprise at its extent.

FANCY AND FACT.

The Indian war is bringing out some earned theories, lofty speculations and profound dogmatism.

We learn from different sources that Sitting Bull has studied French and mastered the art of war; that he has again exemplified the advantage of moving on interior lines and is reproducing Lee's masterly strategy in Eastern Montana; that he had parapets built in his lodges and drew Custer into a set trap to annihilate him; and that he is the Napoleon of the Plains, etc., etc.

Now this strikes us as utter nonsense. Sitting Bull is an ignorant savage, a defiant and voluntary outlaw, and doubtless a brave one. He has not read French nor studied Jomini and the Wars of Napoleon to much purpose or he would not presently adhere to the idea that there are only 10,000 whites, and that those Indians who have visited the East and those Indians who face have had "bad medicine" put on their eyes.

The "interior lines" he has studied has been in keeping so far in the interior that he could not be caught. Since the Minnesota massacre he has kept away from all posts and agencies with a band of outlaws numbering from 300 to 900 warriors until the present season. This year his force has been greatly augmented. The agency Sioux wanted trouble last year. When Allison's peace commission tried to make a treaty acquiring the Black Hills, the occupation of the Black Hills has led them to believe there is no limit to the encroachments of the whites, and the disaffected naturally rallied around the outlaw warrior and listened to his appeals for war and plunder. The fact that they had violated every obligation of the treaty long before the Black Hills were prospected was not overlooked by them.

An Indian is but an overgrown child; he respects no law; he has no thought of equity, and recognizes no rights save those of might. Well armed, fed, clothed and outfitted at the agencies, confident of their ability to whip the soldiers and eager for subsequent forays on the settlers and miners, they flocked to Sitting Bull. When Crook struck them on the Rosebud they numbered perhaps 2,000 or 2,500 warriors. His force was less than 1,400 and of them less than half were engaged, and only a dozen or less whites killed in the skirmish several miles from their village. The Indians fled; Crook did not follow. Subsequently they crossed over a few miles to the Little Big Horn because they had exhausted the grazing at their camp on the Rosebud. That was all the "interior line" strategy shown. When Custer struck them there he had marched 78 miles in 24 hours to reach them. He came down the stream above their camp which was on the left bank of the stream. Reno crossed above the camp with less than 300 men and was attacked and flanked before he reached the upper end of the village. Custer meantime leaving four companies in reserve and moving with less than 400 men down the bluffs on the right bank, (banks of streams are designated looking the way the water flows), three or four miles to about opposite the centre of the village, endeavored to cross by column of fours and was repulsed. By this time Reno was whipped and had fled directly across the river under protection of Benteen's reserve and was held in check by a light force of Indians while the rest of the camp swarmed across the river above and below Custer and surrounded him, while the squaws brained Reno's dead and wounded on the plain. Custer was in broken ground and could not see Reno's reserve. He diverged back from the river to get on the high ground expecting to maintain that position until he saw Reno coming down through the village, and then dash forward to join him. Reno never came; nearly the entire Indian force pressed upon Custer until his ammunition was expended when the slaughter was easy. Custer's command annihilated, the Sioux returned to harass Reno and Benteen.

Now, the question is on Sitting Bull's generalship. Custer had divided his command into three nearly equal detachments, and they went into the fight after being 24 hours in the saddle. It was not Sitting Bull's strategy that broke the column into distinct and unsupported parties. Reno struck the Indians where they had advanced to meet him and was probably repulsed before Custer fired a gun. The reserve under Benteen only came up in time to save Reno's entire command. Custer afterward attempted to cross to the centre of the village, was baffled, and retreated to the bluffs, still further away from Reno, and the main strength of the Sioux concentrated on him when their best fight would have been to capture Reno with the ammunition train before giving him time to retreat. Had Sitting Bull been a general he would have made the main and first fight on Reno's routed command and Benteen's ammunition train, and Custer would as surely have fallen. Ammunition was what the Indians wanted and the soldiers could not spare, and then having Custer annihilated, Reno corralled, their ponies all fresh, and outnumbering three to one Terry's divided command straggling in a forced march through the bad lands, he should have fallen on them en route and prevented the approach of Terry until Reno's exhausted, half perishing command yielded. Sitting Bull therefore made no strategic movements whatever prior to the battle; there was no trap set and none entered; there were no parapets used or built; the battle was fought without plan by the Indians; the plan of attack by the troops was in itself the cause of disaster and victory was forced on the savages; the Indians annihilated a detachment of the army, permitted the broken one they should have captured to concentrate, entrench and protect the stores the Indians needed, and finally, when victorious, with overwhelming odds and better armed, fully advised of Terry's numbers and approach and sure of either game he went for, Sitting Bull akeddled, abandoning all advantages of the victory and let Terry and Reno unite in his deserted village. When this is called Napoleon's strategy, or even good fighting, and likened to Lee's movements on interior lines, it is enough to make those old warriors turn in their graves with humiliation. And yet as we all know these were the facts. If the hostiles were skillfully handled a man is inspired force. Sitting Bull has many warriors; he may do immense damage, but he has no military generalship, ability and it is an opinion we have, in which the wish is closely allied to the thought, that during this month Crook will fight in his village and the Indian war will be over and the most of the Indians under.

Postmaster-General Tyler and Congress have closed out the lottery business, so far as sending circulars or remittances through the mails is concerned. An article from the New York Herald in this issue gives the facts. The less people have to do with any of the better.

The yacht Mohawk captured at anchor off Stapleton, Staten Island, July 28. Commodore Gates and wife and Miss Hunter were drowned and the other passengers and crew rescued. The accident seems to have been wholly the fault of the sailing master, Oliver S. Rowland, who let a squall strike her with all sails set and his anchor down. He is in custody in New York.

GRAND JURIES.

A citizen who has had considerable experience on grand jury service, recently remarked, "Grand juries are humbugs."

The remark was made in relation to the indictments found at our last term of court by the grand jury of this county. The witnesses were produced and the law laid before them, and there was no other alternative to them, without any reference to the grand jury. The expense of keeping five persons in jail for six months will amount to over \$3,500, besides the pay of the jailor, which, with sheriff's and witness' fees and cost of food, was probably made \$1,300 more, and then each of them will get six months in the county jail, which, altogether, may place upon the beloved tax-payer a load of some \$6,000 or \$7,000. It does not seem that the fun of putting these eccentric parties through the intervention of a grand jury. It must strike the school boys of the county as a matter of the tax-payer, as a most cumbersome way of purging society, and it is a matter that admits of no doubt that the same amount applied to school work would probably get in that direction than in attempting to last two or three half-centuries into the path of rectitude. These cases are but an apt illustration of the old adage, that a world is governed too much. Grand juries do not seem to be able to help themselves in such cases; and hence it has come to be almost the deliberate conviction of mankind that they are humbugs.—Missoula, July 28th.

We are somewhat surprised to see the Missouri take the above position. It reads like conciliation with crime. The accumulation of a heavy county debt should not be allowed to demoralize public sentiment and the public press. Adultery is an infamy, rated among the most heinous crimes, from Sinai to '73, and outlawed by church and state throughout all the civilized world. The marriage state, sanctified and sanctioned by Scripture and statute, is the central substance of organized society and the keystone of morality. Were its sacredness destroyed by permitting the encroachments of universal vice there is not a civilized nation or church in existence that would last a hundred years. The punishment of adultery is like other gross offenses, not a matter to be measured by dollars and cents, and the swifter and surer the punishment the less expense and less infraction there will be. It is not the punishment of crime that has involved Missouri county in its heavy debt. If the expense of such prosecutions can be lessened, or if the labor of convicted parties can be utilized, well and good, but for the sake of all that is good, pure and ennobling, let us remember our mothers, sisters and wives, and entertain no concessions to vice. The law is right, and should be enforced to the letter. It is unfortunate that Missouri has so many persons indicted at the first term, and that they are unable to give bonds for appearance, but the salutary effect will be greater, and the first cases will probably be the last cases on the docket for years. Six months in a county jail is not a prospect so inviting as exemption from punishment.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

The new postal law passed by Congress a few days ago, and of which Postmaster-General Terry has notified this office, embraces the following changes of general interest:

All transient newspapers and magazines, and all printed matter of third class, except unsealed circulars, are mailable at one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof. The sender of such papers, etc., may write "from" and his or her name on the package, or may write or print on the wrapper the number and names of the articles enclosed. Unsealed circulars, merchandise, etc., remains as before, one cent for every ounce or fraction thereof.

From the above it will be seen that a one-cent stamp now prepays an ordinary newspaper—just one-half the price heretofore charged. Merchandise remained at 10 cents per pound. This is some concession. Let us be thankful.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Caleb Cushing is ill in England. Don't eat Q-cumbers; they'll W-u-p.

Yellow fever is raging fearfully at Havana.

Saratoga hotels accommodate 6,000 people.

The famous reformer Sojourner Truth, is dead.

Pullman cars on English railways don't pay expenses.

A new Illinois town has been promptly named Custer.

Faro establishments are now run in New York under the title of "Reading Rooms."

A full battery of Gatling guns has been forwarded to General Terry from St. Paul.

Horses sold in San Diego last week for \$1.50 per head. "Good bronchos" brought \$20.

Nine hundred American boys under twelve years of age are engaged in amateur journalism.

The greater part of the ice used in Galveston is manufactured by an artificial process in that city.

Senator Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia, died in Washington July 26 quite suddenly, of angina pectoris.

Sidney Rigdon, one of the founders of Mormonism, died in Allegheny county New York, July 14, aged 84 years.

The Illinois Democratic Convention nominated for Governor, Lewis Stewart; for Lieutenant Governor, A. L. Glenn.

General Sheridan has been chosen president of the Custer Monument Association of Monroe, Michigan. Gen. Custer's former home.

The Norwich Bulletin has found a way to keep cool. The editor bought a set of perforated buckskin and then cut the buckskin out.

An Inter-Ocean special says it is generally conceded that the verdict of the Senate in the impeachment case will be acquittal, on the ground of no jurisdiction.

The new pumping engine being adjusted at the Savage mine, is capable of pumping water from a depth of 3,000 feet, it weighs fifty tons, and its contract price was about \$160,000.

Mrs. Custer's poor lady is in Fort Lincoln, but will soon return to her old home in Monroe, Mich. Her only words are "All the world is gone!" and it was to the little woman who has followed her brave husband into every place, only to be debarred at the grave.

The Phobos Record says—a proposition has been made to the subscribers to the smelting furnace to erect the furnace on a contract to put it in order for the lighting of the fire for the sum of \$4,000 and to give good, responsible bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. The contractor also offers to run it for thirty days without charge to show that it can be successfully run.

Harmony and Peace.

SARATOGA, July 28.—Governor Tilden arrived this morning at the United States hotel. He was well called by Hendricks, and with Lieutenant-Governor Dorchester, went out riding together, returning in about four hours. They seem in full accord, having a good understanding with each other, and emphatically deny all reports of disagreements.

Peter Cooper writes to Hayes.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Peter Cooper has written an open letter to Hayes at Tilden, giving his reasons for opposing the nomination for the Presidency, and stating that he had declined to attend the Indianapolis convention, and repeating his well known financial views.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

News and Rumors from All Around.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Tribune's special from Fort Fetterman says Merritt's column of the Fifth Cavalry leaves here to-day to join Crook. It consists of two companies of cavalry and about one hundred recruits for the infantry companies now with Crook. It will reach the main command about the 23d of August. Crook will then have twenty-five companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry, with 200 Snake Indians. With this force active operations will be immediately begun against Sitting Bull's forces. The command will even then be much smaller in numbers than the Indians against whom it will contend. Any co-operation from Terry's troops will hardly be practicable before another engagement is had, as the Indians are encamped very near Crook and evidently preparing for a struggle.

The building of posts at the mouth of Tongue and Big Horn rivers, will begin at once, under the protection of Terry's forces. It is probable the campaign against the Indians will be conducted entirely by Crook, under the direction of Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Orders have been issued to two battalions of artillery, of four companies each, from the First and Second regiments from the Division of the Atlantic to the Department of the Missouri, to report to General Pope.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Maginnis to-day introduced a bill to authorize the President to accept a battalion of Montana volunteers for service against the hostile Sioux.

CHICAGO, July 25.—General McKenzie, with six companies of United States troops, has been ordered from the Indian Territory to Red Cloud agency and vicinity, via Cheyenne and Laramie, to take the place of Col. Merritt, who goes with the Fifth Cavalry, to join Crook.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 25.—Two companies of infantry, under General Miles, arrived yesterday, and left for the Yellowstone this morning, taking on board horse 100 recruits, two three-inch Rodman guns, horses and supplies. The Josephine follows this evening. Colonel Hughes returning on her to his post. All the army officers agree that one of the greatest mistakes in the campaign is the under estimate of the number of Sioux, and of their disposition to fight. General Miles says he is satisfied nearly all the fighting men from Standing Rock are out, and he stopped here long enough to look the ground over.

The agent at Lower Brule says that the Indians are all out, and those from the Cheyenne agency, not to speak of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud's, are certainly with them. The hostiles have been largely recruited since the battles. General Miles gives a key to the recent removal of women and children and friendly disposed Indians of Standing Rock agency to the east side of the river. The hostiles had notified them that they intended to raid the agency unless all joined them, and believing that they would do it, they have moved to the other side of the river for protection.

A Sioux scout in the employ of the government at Fort Rice, after the recent battles, said he always knew the Sioux outnumbered the whites, and that he believed they would conquer in the end. This idea prevails to a great extent among the young warriors who go into the campaign better armed than the whites, with a knowledge of every ravine in the country, and almost every tree behind which an Indian can shoot a cavalryman. They are confident that they will win. Well informed river and frontiersmen insist that the Indians have an effective fighting force of at least 10,000, well armed and abundantly supplied.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Orders have been received from Fort Adams, headquarters of the First Artillery, to dispatch four companies West forthwith.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—One hundred and twenty-one recruits are to be forwarded to regiments in Dakota and Colorado, and forty-four to General Terry's command. The Secretary of War has sent to the House a dispatch from General Sheridan, recommending the increase of the companies of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Cavalry to 100 men, as was done for the regiments on the Rio Grande, and submits an estimate for the men required in addition to the 35,000 men authorized by law. The number required to fill the regiments of cavalry on the Rio Grande and in Texas to the maximum is 100 men to each company will be 2,500, and the expense, \$1,034,700.

General Sherman prefers the regular enlistments to volunteers.

Military Movements—Crook Ready

CHEYENNE, July 25.—Advisers from General Crook's command in camp on the South Fork of Tongue river, July 23d, via Fort Fetterman, the 26th, are of importance. The main body of Sioux are believed to have taken to the Big Horn mountains, where game is more abundant and the grass fresher. The Indians efforts to burn the grass of the valleys makes it almost impossible for Crook to follow them up at once. His force now numbers about 2,300 regular soldiers and citizen volunteers, besides the 200 Snake allies, and he feels that he can at least hold his own on any ground the enemy may select. It is expected that the wagons will be parked on the main Tongue river, near the mountains, and, with the main body of troops, will follow them to twenty days' riding with provisions but careful advance will immediately follow. It is not deemed advisable for Crook's and Terry's forces to join previous to a move by one or the other of the commands. It is thought the Indians would make a stand against one of the columns, and that by engaging them and having the other column in reserve to either fight or follow up, something decisive might be effected during the summer campaign. The enemy is believed to be on the head waters of Ash Creek and the Little Big Horn, not far from the Montana and Wyoming line, thirty to forty miles from Crook's present camp. General Merritt left Fetterman this morning with eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, and tomorrow on the way to Fetterman will take some hundred and fifty recruits and follow in a few days.

Wall Street Excited.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The possibility of the passage of Bland's silver bill, and the payment of United States bonds and duties in silver coin, excited a good deal of interest in Wall street yesterday. One class of financiers believed that if the silver bill should pass, gold would advance forty or fifty per cent, and Government bonds would decline in proportion. With another and conservative class, it is believed that gold and bonds would fluctuate only a very small fraction.

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Peter Cooper writes to Hayes.

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The Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Mining Committee's silver bill authorizing an exchange of notes for bullion and the revival of the old silver dollar, with unlimited legal tender power, will come up for action in the House to-morrow, immediately after the pending election case is disposed of.

The present intention is to put it through under the operation of the previous question, after allowing a vote on an amendment, which Holman will offer, to recall so much of the specie resumption act as fixes a definite day for redeeming greenbacks, and authorizes the sale of bonds, to accumulate coin for that purpose. Nearly two-thirds of the House stand ready to pass the bill as reported, and a majority will undoubtedly be found willing to record themselves in favor of Holman's amendment, although its adoption will probably deprive the bill of some support from the Pacific States and elsewhere. There will still be a clear majority to pass the measure even with this amendment. The Senate will not consent to any repeal of the specie act, or partial; but if the session should be extended sufficiently to admit of action on this subject, the provision authorizing the coinage and unlimited legal tender of the silver dollar may possibly yet become a law before adjournment. Senator Sherman is of the opinion, however, that the Senate will insist on limiting its legal tender to twenty or at the most fifty dollars.

Bluffton Wilson in a Scrape.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In view of the published expression of Yaryan, the President has been anxious for his own protection, to get possession of the original of the "Let no guilty man escape" letter. Bluffton Wilson has informed the President, it is reported, that it was on file in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, but it could not be found. Last evening the late solicitor had three boxes sealed up, directed to Bluffton Wilson, Springfield, Ill. It was reported to the President this morning that several telegrams in the whisky cases were missing, and that Wilson had many copies of an important document made and they, too, were missing. The President desired Secretary Morrill to have these telegrams in the presence of Wilson. This was done in spite of his protests, and the letter so anxiously desired by the President, and copies of important papers bearing upon the whisky frauds were found. Wilson in future will be allowed no access to public documents except by consent of the department officials.

Sioux Diplomats at Work.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The World's Toronto dispatch says that the Indians have received by the Dominion authorities at Ottawa to-day the effect that the Sioux Indians in the United States recently made overtures to the Sioux and Blackfoot tribes in the Canadian northwest territory for an offensive and defensive alliance against the white race generally. These overtures were rejected without parley by the Canadian tribes, whereupon the messengers from the American Sioux announced that they were instructed by their council to ask the Indians of British America to join their tribe in their war against the United States. It is believed that the Canadian Indians will remain neutral, although many of the chiefs of the Sioux who perpetrated the Minnesota massacre in 1862. The Crook and the Blackfeet in the Canadian northwest number 13,400 warriors, well armed and supplied. If they were to join the tribes now fighting in the United States nothing on this side of the line could prevent them. The Canadian force in the northwest consists only of 250 mounted police at Fort Telly and less than 100 militia at Winnipeg.

Nevada Storm—Loss of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, reports heavy rains on the surrounding mountains, flooding the town, causing great consternation among the inhabitants and considerable damage to property. Several houses have been swept away. At last accounts the water was subsiding. The storm seems to have been general in Nevada.

A dispatch from Elko reports a washout on the Central Pacific, near Oreana. An engine and fifteen freight cars were derailed; loss heavy, but no lives lost.

The east bound express is delayed twenty two hours.

An explosion in the Black Diamond coal mine, Mount Diablo to-day, killed six miners and five are badly injured. The explosion was caused by a blast igniting the accumulated coal dust.

Another Story Refuted.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Evening Journal's Washington special says a story has recently been circulated that President Grant was very much annoyed by Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, and expressed dissatisfaction with some of the utterances therein, and that he would throw his influence for the election of the Republican nominees, but very reluctantly. This statement is now, on the very best authority, positively refuted. There is no feeling existing between Hayes and the President. The facts are mentioned that when the appointment of appraiser of merchandise was to be made at Cincinnati, the President sent all the papers embracing recommendations for these persons, to Gov. Hayes, and appointed the person selected by him as the best qualified for the position.

Army Intelligence.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Evening Telegraph's Washington special says it is believed at army headquarters that the forces of Crook and Gibbon are not over 89 miles apart, and can readily be brought within supporting distance.

Crook feels that he is going to have hard fighting, but intends to make it decisive. It is said that there are at least six thousand warriors in the field under Sitting Bull. It is feared that the Sioux may have received accessions from the Sioux in hostile provinces, which might swell the hostile force to ten thousand. The Sioux, if driven to the wall by the troops, will go north and take refuge in the British Possessions.

Condensed Telegrams.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Justice Shandley died last night.

St. P. Minn., July 28.—The grasshoppers have ravaged the western portion of this State, and many farmers have lost everything in the shape of crops.

St. Louis, July 28.—The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, at East St. Louis to-day nominated Wm. R. Morrison.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Jay Cooke & Co. were this morning discharged from bankruptcy by Judge Cadwallader, of the United States District Court, no objection having been made to the petition filed some time ago.

NEW YORK, July 31.—About 1,000 workmen met in Thompkins's Square to-day. They declare 30,000 men are out of employment in this city daily, waiting for work, without redress, and are living on the charity of friends and neighbors. They formed a procession, and headed by fifteen policemen marched to the Mayor's office in the City Hall. Longshoremen struck to-day for increased wages. Police reserves are out to preserve peace.

Sir Edward W. Watkin's Anxiety About the Sioux War—His Suggestions.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Edward W. Watkin asked Mr. James Lowther, one of the under secretaries for the Colonial Department, if he could give any information regarding the conflict between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians, many of which tribes are British subjects, and whether the origin of the conflict was not a breach of a treaty regarding the Indian reservation and subsidies, which may provoke widespread antagonism between the Indians and whites on both American and British territory. He asked whether the government proposed to tender its good offices in the interest of the Indian subjects of Great Britain and humanity.

Mr. Lowther said no information had been received regarding the conflict, and he could not express an opinion as to its origin or possible consequences. He had no information tending to show that any British subjects are connected with these events. As at present advised the government has no intention to interfere.

After the Sioux.

St. PAUL, Minn., July 29.—Orders have been issued from the Department headquarters here for one company of infantry from Ft. Snelling and another from Ft. Abercrombie to proceed at once to Standing Rock Agency. In pursuance of orders military control of the Sioux Agencies and treating the absent Indians as enemies, to be disarmed and deprived of their ponies on coming in or endeavoring to go out, and to be arrested and held as prisoners of war, the commanding officers at the Standing Rock, Cheyenne and Lower Brule agencies, have been informed of these orders and notified that they can have all the force needed for enforcing the same.

Wheeler Explains.

CINCINNATI, July 25th.—W. A. Wheeler, Republican candidate for Vice-President, in reply to a letter from Wm. Ampt, of this city, in regard to his action against the Ohio river interest while in Congress, writes as follows: "The whole extent and nature of the opposition on my part to the Ohio river interests has been greatly misrepresented. Gen. Garfield is now preparing an opening campaign speech, where-in the matter will be fully explained."

Even George Took Presents.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Carpenter will to-day read two autobiographical letters of George Washington, one acknowledging being in receipt of some stationery from a subordinate as a present, and intimating that more would be acceptable; and the other asking to be furnished by the quartermaster-general with a large roomy sleigh and a fine pair of horses for his own use.

Robert Lincoln for Hayes and Wheeler.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The report having been circulated that Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, is acting with the Democratic party and will support Tilden during the campaign, that gentleman, who has been much annoyed by letters on the subject, denies that there is a word of truth in the story, and authorizes the statement that he will not only not vote for Tilden but will support Hayes and use his influence for his election.

The Rag Baby.

St. LOUIS, July 24.—An Independent greenback convention to nominate a Congressman for the Second district of Kansas was held at Lawrence,