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 Where personalities are used they will not be published except over the name of the writer, and perhaps not then.*

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,**

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**WILLIAM A. WHEELER,**

OF NEW YORK.

—All the regular appropriation bills were approved before Congress adjourned.

—Disraeli is a peer of the realm. Few of the common blood ever reach that "Dizzy hight."

—The Senate, August 8th, passed the Senate Bill to establish the Territory of Pembina by a vote of 31 ayes and 19 nays.

—Delegate Maginnis has been singularly fortunate in getting his appropriations through. He couldn't have been more so if he were well liked in the House and had said: "These are small amounts; my constituents need and deserve these things; I may want to come back and just need this card to make my hand good."

—Sitting Bull now explains to Agent Mitchell's emmissaries that the bad white man forced him to fight for the "green graves of his sires," etc., and that he wants to be a good Indian

"When this cruel war is over,"

We hope he will be. The government ought to make arrangements accordingly. Crook and Terry may do so without further orders.

—Sheridan was about right in his estimate of the value of the Indian scouts. All but 25 of the Utes who had just enlisted and armed deserted the first night out from Laramie; the Crows who deserted and imperilled Crook in his first battle have again shirked and come back to camp, and even the Shoshones, the best of all, have fallen short of good service. The Indian allies are not reliable.

—It isn't Sitting Bull now as much as it is Running Bull. The Sedentary Bovine has elevated his tail and scooted. We suppose this is some more of his masterly strategy devised from close study of Napoleon's campaigns. But the Little Corporal never picked up an army of superior force and scampered off for the wilderness. This *denouement* will knock some of the nonsense out of S. B.'s admirers.

—We find the following in the Bozeman *Avant Courier* credited to the *Black Hills Pioneer*. Didn't H. N. Maguire write it and publish it in the Bozeman *Pick and Plow* some years ago?

"The Star of Empire Westward takes its way,"
When Bishop Berkly wrote was very true;
But were the Bishop living now, he'd say
That brilliant star seemed fix'd to human view;
From Eastern hives it filled Pacific's shore—
No more inviting sunset lands are near;
The restless throngs now backward pour
From East and West they meet, and stop right here.

—In the House, just prior to adjournment, Mr. Banning made a conference report on the bill increasing the cavalry for the Sioux war, and explained that the House receded from its proposition authorizing the raising of 5,000 volunteers for the cavalry, and accepted an increase of the regular cavalry by 2,500. The report was agreed to by 17 to 39. Banning had previously been strongly in favor of the House Bill calling for volunteers on the frontier instead of regulars.

—The dispatches announce that a Commission is coming out to make another treaty with the Sioux. Now that they have slaughtered a battalion of soldiers, cost the government several millions of dollars, knifed a hundred or two citizens, stolen thousands of stock, and had a splendid Indian Summer generally, they will doubtless be willing to accept presents and make a nice treaty to be fed, clothed, armed and prepared for more devilment. The Indian Ring and their sentimental dupes down east have got things set for more swindling, theft and murder.

—Regarding the work on the Yellowstone posts the information is corroborated that it would be impossible to get material up the river by boats as the water on the Yellowstone is very low. The supply boats for General Terry's Command were unable to cross the shoals and bars and had to be lightened in order to make the trip with partial loads. The steamers which were freighted with material for the new posts discharged their cargoes at Fort Buford, where they will remain till spring, when the work on the proposed posts will be commenced.—*N. Y. Herald*, 11*th*.

—It seemed in reading Tilden's letter of acceptance that he had made a mistake and was laboring under the misapprehension that he was writing an inaugural message. But last week he took 496 pages of legal cap to deny an allegation of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co. If ever that venerable exemplification of prolixity does get a whack at a Message it will have to be published in serial parts like a Magazine novel. The average American can't devote over eighteen hours a day to reading even as thrilling an effusion as one of Sammy's State papers.

—A writer in the *Public* says there has not been a decline in silver but a rise in gold, consequent on the accumulation of gold coin in the Banks of France, Germany and England, and he shows the apparent decline in silver corresponds exactly with the increased amount of gold coin locked up in their banks. In 1873 the banks of England Germany and France held $292,381,147 in specie; in 1876 the same banks hold $712,217,709 in specie; only a small part of this is silver. The entire amount of gold coin in the occidental world is estimated at $2,600,000,000. This lock up of gold he declares is the real cause of the apparent decline in silver.

—The proposition to have a railroad constructed from Benton to Helena is being prominently discussed on the East Side. It is talked of on the basis of giving $500,000 to $600,000 of a subsidy in county bonds to the company that will construct it. Deer Lodge county is figured in as a contributor to the extent of $50,000 to $80,000. We have heard considerable expression in relation to the matter. There is no opposition whatever to the construction of the road. But the expression we have heard is universal and decided that this county should give no bonds whatever to aid it. We believe this sentiment is very general, and perhaps unanimous. There are several points we would discuss if Deer Lodge were a party in interest to the proposed aid, but taking it for granted the attitude of the county is indicated by the sentiment we have heard expressed, and that no aid will be given by us, we are disposed to leave the merits and demerits of the plan to the consideration of those counties directly interested.

—The post to be built this fall was located at the mouth of Tongue river, but Gen. Forsythe discouraged construction until next spring. Accordingly the troops will be obliged to build huts for winter quarters. The 5th Infantry will probably remain in the Indian country during the winter, the remainder of the troops coming in the posts. —*Bismarck Tribune*, 9*th*.

—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is out in a letter to the President defending the peace policy opposing the transfer to the War Department and submitting an amended plan for the temporal and spiritual salvation of the Indians. He thinks because the selection of agents has been entrusted to the churches that the agents are now Christians and honest men, and that the Indians are a terribly abused people. The average clergyman hasn't very practical business ideas, and the higher up they get in church dignities the more they are likely to be visionary theorists. Bishop Tuttle is one of the few titled clergymen we know who is eminently practical. Montana is in his diocese and the Indian question is one vitally effecting the people under his charge. He has had better opportunity to observe the real condition of things, and results of the policies adopted than other high church dignitary in the country. His many years residence in Montana and Salt Lake has also familiarized him with the character of the army officers on the frontier. In view of these facts, with the precedent expression by Bishop Whipple, we would like to hear from Bishop Tuttle and think if the duty of expression was clear to one at least the privilege of it might well be taken by the other. We know not what Bishop Tuttle's views are, but whatever they are they would largely influence public sentiment wherever he is known, and nowhere more than in Montana. We trust he will find time and opportunity and deem it a sufficiently vital question to give an opinion.

### NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The news from the Indian country this week are very different from what had been anticipated. Crook and Terry have united their columns without opsosition from the hostiles, the Indians have fled eastward on a line parallel to the Yellowstone, and the united commands are pursuing them into the bad lands, while a steamer with infantry is patrolling the river to prevent the hostiles from escaping to the north. The hostiles are estimated 8,000 strong; the united column of troops at 3,500. An Indian rumor comes *via* Chicago that the hostiles have been overhauled, defeated with heavy loss on both sides and have scattered with the troops in pursuit. This may be true. All previous news from Indian sources have proved false. We discredit this. The report says the fight occurred on the 10th or 12th; we have reliable advices to the 11th, when no engagement had occurred. The next day, however, may have been the occasion of a battle through the troops overtaking a rear party of hostiles.

We hardly know how to account for the present state of affairs. Terry and Crook had each about two thousand troops. Sitting Bull was estimated to have at least 5,000 warriors, and had the two commands separated. It was believed he meant fight, that his warriors were brave and his chiefs skillful. Why did he not attack one column or the other? Why did he permit them to unite unmolested? Why did he run? It is said he was out of provisions. He might have replenished from United States supply trains, and if he is half the fighter he is rated could have overwhelmed either opposing force and captured their commissary. Beside the country is full of game and meat is Indian diet. We take it that starvation has not induced the present movement.

Sitting Bull is either retiring to the Bad Lands, where he can and will fight the troops with still greater advantages on his side, or his command for some reason has broken up, the agency Indians going back to live off the government, while Sitting Bull with his irreconcilables will strike across country, cross the Yellowstone and Missouri and get into the British Possessions. The campaign has not sufficiently developed to demonstrate which of these plans are being carried out. The reported extent of the trail indicates the hostiles are yet united, and that means a fight in the Bad Lands. On the other hand it is reported from Carroll that Sioux women and children have for some days been crossing the Missouri below Wolf Point going north. It may at first seem incredible that any considerable number of Sioux could have crossed the Yellowstone with Terry's forces and scouting parties moving and supply steamers continually passing up and down. But that some warriors who were in the Custer massacre have appeared at Fort Peck, and that they have captured forage stations on the Yellowstone are well known facts, while it is stated to us by eld and well-informed frontiersmen that the entire hostile command can cross any Montana river in half a day. In such a movement each lodge acts independently. On reaching the bank of a swimming river the lodge and traps are in half an hour transformed into a buoyant raft. The women and children are placed on it; a couple of men with lariats attached to the raft dash into the stream on horseback and in a few minutes the entire lodge is safely landed on the other bank. It will be seen how much advantage they have of troops, and what little probability there is of a steamer intercepting them if it is their purpose to go north.

All these things considered, we incline to to the belief that the hostiles intend to fight. They may have escorted the squaw camp to the vicinity of the river and sent it north as good riddance for a time, but it hardly seems possible they are going to let the campaign end so ignominiously. If they want fight they have not had so many warriors in hand before for years, and never so good a field as in the terrible Bad Lands. If our meagre column was to attack them—and it is shameful that forty-three millions of people send less than 4,000 soldiers to fight 5,000 or 6,000 of the best Indian warriors on the continent—it is to be regretted the engagement was not brought on in the open country west of Powder River where the cavalry and artillery could operate. We are not of those, however, who condemn Crook and Terry for awaiting reinforcements. They are going against fearful odds even now, and had they invoked disaster by bringing on a general engagement while separated and out numbered five to one, these same carping, stay-at-home critics would have been quickest and loudest in condemning.

We await with anxious solicitude the next advices. We are apprehensive of the retreat into the Bad Lands and the pusuit by the troops. The army has to follow and fight if it can find Indians, for it may be a headlong retreat. But if Sitting Bull ever had a plan, and has a drop of fighting blood in him, and an ounce of general's brains, he will make a stand where our little army can scarce defeat him. The critical point of this campaign will not have been passed until a battle has been fought or the hostiles have crossed the Yellowstone. Of such an event we have yet no reliable advices. The campaign is by this time determined. The war is over, or it has just begun. The next tidings will probably reveal to us which is the result.

### BY THE SKIN OF THE TEETH.

After all it is just by the merest chance Congress made the appropriation for, and ordered a legislative session in Montana next winter. Mr. Granville Stuart a short time ago, having seen no mention of Delegate Maginnis offering any bill in compliance with the memorial of the Legislature, enclosed him a copy of the memorial and called his attention to the necessity of procuring an enactment in compliance therewith. Delegate Maginnis answered him August 8th, stating that his letter and the enclosed memorial was the first intimation he ever had that such a memorial had passed the Legislature; that he would have gladly given it attention, but believed at that late date it was impossible to get anything done at the current session of Congress. As now announced he did fortunately succeed in getting it through even at that late day—four days before adjournment. These facts show great neglect of duty somewhere. Whose business it was to furnish Delegate Maginnis with copies of the memorials we do not know, but that it was neglected is demonstrated. It is altogether probable now that not one of the seven memorials to the President and Congress was ever sent to them or Delegate Maginnis would have been advised of it. It is hardly worth while to spend $500 a day in getting up memorials, and to print them in the statutes, and then never present them to the parties addressed. We believe "Dick" in *David Copperfield* put in his time at that business, but Dick was a trifle "off" in his head and a legislative body ought not to be. Should a subsequent Legislature draft any more petitions to the powers that be we trust measures will be instituted looking to their presentation and the delegate in Congress be the bearer of dispatches and mediator at Washington.

### THE NEW YORK NOMINATION.

As the political situation looks this campaign the most prominent and sagacious papers and public men have pretty generally concluded:—"As New York goes, so goes the Union." It seems to be the balance of power. It is still more closely figured: The Republicans might possibly win without New York; the Democrats cannot. The Republicans believed they could carry the State, but there were two or three aspirants for the Governorship in the field, the nomination of whom would have alienated large masses of the party and especially the Liberals. The action of the convention was therefore the most important movement of the National campaign and has been awaited with intense interest. The Convention met Monday and unanimously nominated the great war Governor of New York, E. D. Morgan. Everts polled the second highest ballot and it is significant that Curtis, who nominated Everts, moved to make the nomination of Morgan unanimous. This indicates conclusively an enthusiastic and solid support of Morgan, and we believe he will be elected by 40,000 majority. So far the tide all sets for Hayes and Wheeler. Tilden has lost ground every day since he was nominated, and the New York Convention is the hardest blow he has received. Tilden must turn the tide soon or he is hopelessly gone.

### *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

This is *fugit tempus*—fly time.

A Kentucky hearse is in daily use as a watermelon cart.

Boston staggers off with 6,000 dozens of bottled lager daily.

The street salutation in California is "How's yer scab?"

A dispatch of August 19th announces the death of Speaker Kerr.

Pere Hyacinthe is about to connect himself with the Church of England.

Over $3,750,000 of capital is invested in the manufacture of ale and beer in Newark, New Jersey.

Bostonians now sleep with one ear open, expecting every moment to hear the first brick fall from the Old South.

Either the world will come to an abrupt and fiery termination on the 26th of this month, or Carl Guggenheim of Berlin is a liar.

The Black Hills miners are agitating the carvation of a new Territory from Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. Call it Sittinbul. —*Graphic*.

Only a miraculous victory or the open espousal of Servia's cause by a powerful state can restore the prospects of Servia's independence.

Major M. A. Reno, who behaved so gallantly at the Custer disaster, will be remembered by eld residents as Lieut. Reno of Ft. Walla Walla.

Mary Bogardus, of Columbus, Ohio, when she heard of the death of her husband, with Gen. Custer, became insane and attempted to destroy her child by fire.

Aldrich says: "As wild as the winds that tear the curled red leaf in air, is the song that I have never sung." The man who knows a song like that, and nobly forbears to sing it, is a credit to any country.

At the Assembly—7:15 p. m. Speaker (aside to member)—For heaven's sake, finish your speech! I give a dinner-party tonight. Member (aside to Speaker)—I know it. Another time you'll invite me.—*Paris Paper*.

Intelligence has been received in Washington that the Rev. E. P. Smith, President of the Harvard University, and late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, died at Accre, on the west coast of Africa, during the latter part of June.

William B. Hunt, of Iowa, is the champion rascal. He has a wife and child in nearly every considerable town in the United States east of Kansas. His latest are in Portland, Me. He marries a girl, remains with her for two days, and leaves. His occupation is that of hotel clerk and he is very handsome.

An example much to be commended to people of every section is that of the Catholics of Boston, who have decided to discontinue the hiring of carriages for funeral processions, except for the chief mourners, and to give the money which a costly funeral requires to the widow and children.

Love laughs at breakers. A "blooming daughter" at Narragansett Pier was married to her disguised lover in the surf the other day. The Indignant Parent had rejected him, but man, maiden, minister all "scooted down" up to their necks and the marriage was performed before the I. P. on the beach recognized one of them.

Bayard Taylor tells of a Yankee who, walking in the streets of St. Petersburg one muddy day, met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two to pass, and the street was deep in filth. The American took a silver rouble from his pocket, shook it in his closed hand, and cried out; "Crown or tail?" "Crown," guessed the Duke. "Your Highness has won," cried the American, looking at the rouble, and stepping into the mud. The next day the Yankee was invited by the Grand Duke to dinner.

### LATEST FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

**Sioux Attack Berthold and a Train Near Fort Lincoln—The Battle Story Repeated.**

ST. PAUL, August 23.—*Pioneer-Press* specials from Bismarck says:

A white scout named Burke has arrived from mouth of Rosebud with dispatches. Generals Crook and Terry after making a junction and following up the main Indian trail left their wagons, tents, etc., took 37 companies of cavalry and 8 of infantry, and were making forced marches, expecting to overtake the Indians before they reached the Yellowstone river.

Night before last a large war party of Sioux appeared on the opposite bank of the river from Berthold agency and demanded supplies. On being refused they opened fire which lasted about 15 minutes. They then withdrew and struck south toward Fort Lincoln.

A large party of Black Hillers who left Bismarck for the Hills a few days ago, and who have been unable to break camp four miles from Fort Lincoln owing to the heavy rains, were attacked on Sunday night and lost seven horses.

Late dispatches just received from the Commanding officer at Standing Rock says that an Indian has arrived from Sitting Bull's camp and reports a terrible battle between Sitting Bull and Terry and Crook's combined forces. The Indians were repulsed and have scattered. Terry and Crook, however are reported as having sustained quite as severe losses as the Indians.

**Eastern Wool Market.**

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The market for wool sustains the recent advance with good demand for fine fleeces, supplies of which continue to be sold up close. Manufacturers are free purchasers and sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been at 36 @ 38 for extra and No. 1. Some choice lots of No. 1 at 40, and XX and above at 40 @ 42½. There is very little XX now offering except at higher prices. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have been selling at 32 and 35 and quite firm. Combing and delaine wool continues in demand with sales 40 @ 50 for delaine to choice combing. The stock of California wool has been considerably reduced but there is still a fair assortment offering; sales at 16 @ 30 for common and choice lots of spring. In pulled wool there have been sales at 25 @ 38 for super and X and some small lots of choice super at 39 @ 40.

**Reported Battle and Victory.**

CHICAGO, August 23.—A dispatch just received at military headquarters here says: An Indian arriving at Standing Rock agency on the Missouri river yesterday reports a severe fight on the 10th or 12th between the troops and Indians at a point north of the Black Hills. The loss on both sides was very heavy, but the troops held possession of the field and the Indians broke into bands and spread over the country. The soldiers were in pursuit.

### NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION

**E. D. Morgan Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 23.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. John M. Francis was elected Chairman and briefly addressed the Convention. A communication was presented from the Liberal Convention, now assembled here, pledging their support to Hayes and Wheeler. The communication was accepted and the Liberal delegates invited to seat on the floor. B. Platt Carpenter reported the resolutions which reaffirm the Cincinnati platform and principles set forth in the letters of Hayes and Wheeler, are eleborate on civil service reform, denounce the repeal of the resumption act as repudiation and disloyalty; shows Tilden's inconsistency, excoriates the Democratic House, and recognize the patriotism and public services of President Grant. The platform was unanimously adopted.

The nomination of a candidate for Governor was then proceeded with. Phelps presented the name of War Governor, E. D. Morgan; Geo. Wm. Curtis nominated Wm. M. Everts; Depew named Wm. H. Robertson. and McArthur nominated Martin J. Townsend. Gov. Morgan was nominated on the first ballot as follows: Morgan 242; Everts 126; Robertson 24; Townsend 18. Whole number 410; necessary to a choice, 206. On motion of Curtis the nomination was made unanimous and the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

**Sioux Threaten Canadian Blackfeet.**

OTTAWA, August 22.—Advices from Indian Commissioner Dickenson, dated Fort Ellis Agency, states that the Sioux now on the war path against the United States had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied they would keep peace but would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that when they had finished the Americans they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country. The latter wanted to know if they could be assisted by the mounted police and the officer in charge assured them they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster 2,000 warriors if any trouble arose.

**Orders Concerning Sale of Arms.**

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following order was sent to-day to nearly all the Indian agencies by Indian Commissioner Smith:

WASHINGTON, August 22.

SIR:—You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either whites or Indians by parties holding licenses as traders issued by this office [is prohibited. They] must be so notified as your traders, and you will be vigilant in seeing no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs, you will revoke the license of the offending party and report the case to this office for further action.

(We have supplied the words in brackets above as necessary to make the dispatch intelligible. These may or may not be correct)—ED. N. W.

**No Money for Political Purposes**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as reported from the conference committee and passed by both branches of Congress to-day, contains a section prohibiting executive officers or employes of the United States now appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, from requesting, giving to or receiving from any other officer or employe, any money or thing of value for a political purpose. Offenders of this provision are to be immediately discharged from the service, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

—It is conjectured, probably without any authorization from him, that Delegate Maginnis is in the field for a third term. He has been a good Delegate, has done better than we anticipated he would. He would make a strong race for the nomination if he could enter the lists. But he cannot conscientiously do that. While in the recent canvass he wrote letters agreeing not to be a candidate this campaign. Whatever might be his desires now, and however strongly his friends might urge him, he could not be a candidate unless all other candidates should withdraw in his favor. They will not probably do that.

### A TREATY WITH THE SIOUX.

**Commissioners Appointed by the Secretary of the Interior**

WASHINGTON, August 18. — Secretary Chandler has appointed the following gentlemen to act as Commissioners to treat with the Sioux, as provided in the Indian appropriation bill, as passed by Congress: H. C. Balis, Iowa; George W. Moneypenny, Ohio; Bishop P. Whipple, Minnesota; A. S. Gaylord, Michigan, Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department; S. D. Hinman, interpreter; Charles M. Hindley, Washington, Secretary. Gaylord will act as legal adviser to the commission and represent the Interior Department. The Commission will start once and will meet at Omaha on the 25th inst.

**On the Move**

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 15.—The *Pioneer-Press* special from the Terry expedition says: Preparations are at last complete, and we march at day break to-morrow, the route being up the Rosebud, and the objective point the Indians, wherever and whenever they may be found. Primarily, we expect to effect a junction with General Crook, but no deviation from the main object will be made for that purpose. Sickness is showing itself among the men, with a tendency to scurvy, and that which is to be done must be done soon. The weather is hot beyond precedent, the mercury indicating from 109 to 115 in the shade. Much apprehension is felt as to the effect of marching in such heat. General Terry's force, exclusive of the depot guard, consists of 919 infantry, 574 cavalry, 40 artillery and 74 Crow Indians. The organization of the commands is shown by the following extract from general orders that the troops in the field will be organized for the coming movement as follows: The battalions of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Twenty-second Infantry, will constitute a brigade under command of Colonel Gibbon. The Seventh Infantry battalion, the Second Cavalry, the Seventh Cavalry, the battery of artillery and the Indian scouts, will report directly to the department commander. One of the most formidable difficulties to be anticipated on this march, is the want of water and grass, there has been no rain for several weeks and Rosebud contains but very little water at the mouth, and it is feared that the grass which has survived the drouth has been burned by the Indians. The country hereabouts has been covered with smoke ever since the battle of the Big Horn.

**A Judge Abducted.**

CHEYENNE, Aug. 15.—The following is from Boulder, Colorado: This morning, as the Colorado Central train reached a point about six miles north of Ralston, an obstruction was discovered on the track, in the shape of ties, which brought the train to a stop. It was immediately boarded by twenty-four armed and masked men, who ordered, at the point of the pistol, the passengers to go forward to the baggage car, all except Judge Stone, who was forcibly taken from the train and taken off towards the mountain. It is supposed that it was done to retard the qualification of Receiver Moffat, Jr., which was to have taken place here to-day.

**Hendricks Needed at Home.**

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.—Governor Hendricks is expected here to-morrow, when it is probable active steps will be taken to quell the strikers along the railroads. There is no general outbreak, but considerable feeling is manifested by the strikers, meetings being held, and trouble is liable to occur at any hour.

**Nominations.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day, being the changes necessitated by the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, as approved to-day:—Charge d' Affaire—John Meredith Reed, to Greece; Michael J. Cramer, to Denmark; Benj. Moran, Portugal; Horace Rubble, Switzerland; John C. Caldwell, Paraguay and Uruguay; the foregoing having been, till to-day, United States ministers resident in the respective countries named. Also Schuyler Crosby to be United States Consul at Florence. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed all these nominations.

**Republican Nomination.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twelfth District this afternoon nominated Hon. D. L. Phillips by acclamation. Mr. Philips is proprietor of the *Illinois State Journal*. He is known on the Pacific coast as having been sent to San Francisco as a special revenue agent in connection with the whisky frauds of last spring.

**The Railroad Strikers.**

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Dispatches from North Vernon, Indiana, indicate the renewal of the strike of the brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, with even more alarming indications than before. Late last night it is stated they tapped the telegraph line and took off some dispatches from the Superintendent to the president of the road, of a nature which highly incensed them, and before morning the report was general. It is stated on good authority that the superintendent of the road is a prisoner. His car, like the freight trains, has been detained by the men. The strike reached Flora, Illinois, late today, and the Governor of that State being called on, immediately sent his guards to the scene, and several men have been arrested.

**Gen. Crook's Force.**

CHICAGO, AUG. 15.—An *Inter-Ocean* special correspondent, with Gen. Crook, under date of the 4th of August, sends news later than any received from the command. He gives the following as the strength of Crook's force, including that of Merritt's Second Cavalry, five companies; Third Cavalry, ten companies; Fifth Cavalry, ten companies; Fourth Cavalry, three companies; Ninth Infantry, three companies. The cavalry average about 45 men to the company; infantry, 40. The sum total for present campaign, 1,400 cavalry, 400 infantry, 250 Indian scouts; total 2,050. Buffalo Bill comes with the Fifth Cavalry, as scout and guide. Orders are just received to take four days' rations in the saddle bags, fifteen being taken on pack mules, and to move at daylight August 5th.

**Military Movements.**

CHEYENNE, Aug. 15.—Companies D and F, Fourth Cavalry, left for the north yesterday; two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry arrived from Utah yesterday, and await orders. Four companies of the Fourth Artillery, from the Pacific coast, and one more of the Fourth Cavalry, making six companies of this regiment in all, are expected to-morrow. Sixty-eight Ute scouts will leave Fettterman on Thursday and endeavor to join Crook. Major Frank North, chief of the old Pawnee scouts, is ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan. He left Sidney, Neb, for Chicago to-night.

**Death of Speaker Kerr.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—A dispatch received to-night from Mrs. Pope, wife of Speaker Kerr's physician, announces the death of Kerr at Rock Bridge Alum Springs this evening at 9:30.

### THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

**Sitting Bull's Band Flying—Crook and Terry in Pursuit—Efforts to Intercept—S. B. Wants to be a Good Indian.**

ST. PAUL, August 18.—Captain Collins, of the 7th Infantry, arrived at Bismarck from Fort Buford last night. He fails to confirm the squaw reports of a recent battle between the Indians and Terry's forces. Scouts from Terry's column, two days out, arrived at Buford on Monday evening.

Couriers who arrived at the supply depot, at the mouth of the Rosebud, on the 11th inst., report that Terry's command met the head of Crook's command early on the 10th. Cook's men were following

A LARGE INDIAN TRAIL

in the direction of Powder river. On a consultation of Generals Terry and Cook, the commands were united and proceeded on the trail Crook was following. The 5th Infantry was detached from Terry's column and ordered back to the stockade, with orders to take 40,000 rations, embark on the steamer Far West and

PATROL THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER

as far as the mouth of Powder river, and ascertain whether the Indians had succeeded in crossing the Yellowstone. If not, they are to prevent them. In the meantime Terry will come down on them with the combined commands and force a battle. It is not positively known whether the Indians are on Powder river or Tongue river.

Five hundred Crows volunteered to join General Terry, and they were at once rationed and forwarded to him. They will be sent down on the north side of the river with General Miles' command, the 5th Infantry.

A Bismarck special to the *Pioneer-Press* says the steamer Far West was fired into a few miles below Fort Buford on Tuesday by a party of fifty Indians, but without material harm.

ARMED INDIANS

recently ran off a herd of 400 beef cattle from the Black Hills, killing all but one. A number of horses have also been run off. The boys killed one Indian, and his head was preserved in alcohol, and will be sent to Washington when an opportunity presents.

GREY EAGLE'S SCALP,

taken by Dave Campbell, was sent to the Bismark *Tribune* by the steamer Josephine.

Medicine Cloud and his party, belonging, to the Fort Peck Agency, by whom Major Mitchell, Indian Agent at Fort Peck, sent to Sitting Bull a message on May 22d last, has returned to the agency. The message sent by Major Mitchell to Sitting Bull was to the effect that he desired him to come and visit the Fort, hoping that such a step would result in his retiring upon the reservation and

CEASING FROM HOSTILITIES

against the whites. Sitting Bull replied July 27th, as follows: Tell him I am coming before long to his post to trade; I did not commence the war; I am getting old; that I did not want to fight, but the whites rush on me and I am compelled to defend myself; that but for the soldiers stationed on the Rosebud, I, with my people, would have been there; that if I was assured of the protection of the Great Father I would go to Fort Peck for the purpose of making peace; that I and the other chiefs want the Black Hills abandoned, and we will make peace.

Medicine Cloud numbers the hostiles as consisting of Brules, Uncapapas, Tetons, Minneconjous, Sarasacs, Ogallallas, Cheyennes and Blackfeet, of the latter but thirty lodges. He says he does not remember the names of many of the principal chiefs. Four Horns and Black Moon are Uncapapas. Each nation has two or three chiefs present and they all insist that they did not intend to

FIGHT THE WHITES,

but the Santees commenced the trouble. Some years ago the whites crowded them back so they took it up. He says also that there are no Yanktons now with them. He estimates the hostiles as consisting of from eight to ten thousand fighting men. The Sarasacs and Cheyennes are the most numerous. There are no white men co-operating with them. They have plenty of guns and pistols. He thinks they get their ammunition from a place called the Burning Ground, beyond the Black Hills. They captured many horses during the fight and but few mules.

THE BLACKFEET INDIANS

made many presents, consisting of horses, etc., to the warriors in order to induce them to retire from the conflict, but after accepting the offering the request was not complied with. They watch continually for the whites not intending, to attack them, but to fight hard in their own defense. They are living entirely on meat which they find hard to procure owing to the close proximity of the whites.

The hostile camp is now on Tongue river on the south side of the Yellowstone, one and one-half day's ride from the latter. The Indians are in a constant state of alarm. There is no sleep in their camp. In the fight of the Little Big Horn, the total number of

INDIANS KILLED

was thirty-one and his estimate of our loss corresponds with what has been herefore published. He saw five dead Indians in the camp in citizens clothes. The horses sacrificed around the tent were the property of the dead men and were killed in accordance with their religion.

The letter concludes: "While I am writing a large party of hostile Indians have just arrived upon the opposite bank of the river, including the sons of the chiefs Four Horns and Black Moon, and are now telegraphing across the river by signs to the Indians on this side, but what their object is has not yet transpired."

**Terry's Advance.**

FORT BUFORD, Aug. 11, via BISMARCK, Aug. 14.—Terry's main column was on its departure from Supply Camp, on the Yellowstone, at the mouth of the Rosebud, on the 8th inst. It numbered a fighting force of about 1,600 men, and was accompanied by a train numbering 225 wagons, containing supplies for a campaign extending over thirty days. Owing to the heavy train the movements of the troops will be neccesarily slow, and as Gen. Terry expects to return to his base of supplies on the Yellowstone about September 15th, it will not allow him over twenty fighting days. He will endeavor to form a junction with Crook, who will move down the west bank of the Rosebud fifty miles, when the combined force will endeavor to engage the Indians in the region of the Big Horn Mountains.

A Crow scout reports the main body of Sitting Bull's band encamped on the Stinking river, a tributary of the Big Horn, and to engage them it will be necessary to cross the Big Horn mountains, which will be an almost impossible undertaking at this season of the year. There appears to be no prospect of an engagement with the Sioux, unless the Indians make a fight. The troops will be unable to overtake them before the approach of cold weather. It is reported that large bodies of northern Indians have been seen crossing the Missouri below Fort Benton, going north into the British Possessions, and it is not believed they will make a stand against the troops again this year.

Major Conger, of the Fifteenth Infantry, has been left in charge of the Supply Camp, at the mouth of the Rosebud, which has been garrisoned by a company of infantry and one hundred and twenty dismounted cavalry. The garrison has also been supplied with three Gatling guns, to guard against attack. The camp occupies a slight prominence on the left bank of the Rosebud, and is protected by earthworks on the three sides commanding the bluff, which overlooks the garrison from the west bank of the Yellowstone, and the Indians will undoubtedly make the attack during the absence of the main body, but it is believed a successful defense can be made.

The building of the posts on the Yellowstone has been postponed this year, and no attempt will be made to hold this country during the winter. Unless a heavy blow be struck this month the purpose of the expedition will be defeated, and General Terry will return to the Rosebud about the middle of September, when all the troops will be withdrawn. After that date the command will march overland from Supply Camp, along the north bank of the Yellowstone to a point opposite Fort Buford, where a ferry will be provided to move the command to the east bank of the Missouri.

### Telegrams in Brief.

Gold in New York Wednesday closed 1.10⅝@1.11.

Caterpillars are taking the cotton on the Alabama prairie belt.

The remains of Speaker Kerr were to be at New Albany, Ind., Thursday.

The New York Prohibitionists have nominated Jos. Cummings for Governor.

The Democrats of the 8th Alabama district nominated Col. W. W. Garth, for Congress.

Wm. A. Knapp, of Columbus, Ohio, is appointed Chief Clerk in the Postoffice Department.

The Democrats of the First West Virginia district nominated Benjamin Wilson for Congress.

The Democrats of the Lexington, Kentucky, district renominated J. C. R. Blackburn for Congress.

NASHVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—Hon, James R. Underwood, ex-U. S. Senator from Ky., died to-day, aged 86.

It is rumored in New York a new daily Tilden organ is to be established, and the *Evening Mail* discontinued.

Ex-Secretary Bristow made a strong speech for Hayes and Wheeler at Burlington, Vt., Tuesday, dwelling mainly on reform topics.

The New York Chinese company having brought on more Johns from 'Frisco than the hard times would justify are going to send them over to London to start laundrys.

The Attorney-General orders all preceding whisky prosecutions to be taken up and disposed of at next term of court. In case of those who have plead guilty sentence will be passed.

It is rumored at Winnipeg that Sitting Bull is getting ammunition from there *via* Saskatchewan, and that S. B. is asking the mediation and arbitration of Queen Victoria between the United States and himself.

A greenback ratification mass meeting was held in Chicago Thursday. Sam'l F. Cary, nominee for Vice-President; Stewart, Democratic greenback nominee for Governor of Illinois, and many other prominent men were present. A letter was read from Peter Cooper saying he was still in the field.

W. W. Garth, Dem., is nominated for Congress in the 8th Alabama district; O. L. Conyer, renominated in the 7th Michigan district; John H. Hudson, Dem., nominated in the Sandusky, Ohio, district; James A. Garfield, Rep., renominated in the 19th Ohio district. B. F. Wade was unanimously chosen District Presidential Elector at Cleveland.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is drafting instruction to the Commissioners appointed to carry out the law concerning the removal of the Sioux to the Missouri. No definite arrangements are to be made with the Indians until the President and Congress have confirmed the action of the Commissioners, but they are to be assured of food, clothing and education. Secretary Chandler will refuse to issue any rations until they consent to remove to such a point on the Missouri river as the President may select, give up the Black Hills and remove entirely away from them. It is thought if the hostiles are whipped by Crook and Terry there will be no difficulty in bringing them to terms.

### Latest from Gen. Sherman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Gen. Sherman this evening says advices of the last few days indicate that the Sioux can't escape without our forces striking them. He feels full confidence in the ability of Crook and Terry to inflict severe punishment. No information of any recent encounter with the Indians has reached headquarters. Reinforcements are being moved to the Departments of the Platte and Dakota, part of which will be sent to join Terry to head off the hostiles if they try to cross the Yellowstone or Missouri rivers.

**Official Changes.**

WASHINGTON, Aug 18.—The President today, at the instance of the Republican Congressmen of Mississippi, made an extensive change of Federal officers in that State, including the Marshal for the Southern District and the principal postmasters. These Congressmen say that new appointments will have the effect of reconciling all differing elements and strengthen the party, with a prospect of securing the State for Hayes and Wheeler.

**Destructive Fire in Indianapolis.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—The stables and car-house of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Of 175 horses in the stables at the time of the breaking out of the fire, 50 perished before they could be rescued. Twenty-five cars and a large amount of other property were destroyed. One of the employees was fatally injured. The loss is estimated at $50,000, partly insured.

**Condition of Speaker Kerr.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Samuel Kerr, the Speaker's son, arrived here to-day from his home in New Albany, en route to Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, having been telegraphed for by his mother. There are serious apprehensions here that Speaker Kerr cannot survive many days. Should his death take place during the session of the House, it would necessitate the election of a Speaker, the Spea