

The New North-West.

MILLS & KEESLER, PROPRIETORS

Mr. J. R. Wilson, late associate editor of the Montanion, has retired from that journal.

"Academy of Correct Habits" was the head line of the Sing Sing concert programme on New Year's day.

There will be more steamboats on the Yellowstone river this season than on the upper Missouri, and they will deliver more tons of freight.—Courier.

That railroad proposition will do for a baal to work from, and is a fair starter. Now let our legislators say what Montana will do. It takes two to make a bargain.

The Treasury Clerk delegation has returned to Washington from San Francisco with five million dollars of which one-half is in mutilated notes to be destroyed and replaced.

We notice there is a movement on foot in the Legislature to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on election days. Don't repeat it, gentlemen. It is one of the most creditable laws that ever the Montana Legislature enacted.

Packard has issued a proclamation commanding the Nichols Legislature to assist from the further prosecution of their lawless and treasonable conspiracy and to immediately disperse and surrender the authorities they have usurped.

The Bozeman Times says Yankton will be the point of departure for Yellowstone steamers and that several will be ready to start up when the river opens. It is believed they will come above Clark's Fork and that the fare will not exceed \$65.

Our readers will remember this when making their purchases. The men who advertise are the men who think your patronage worth having and work keeping, and will deal more fairly with you than those who do not think your custom worth asking for.—Madisonian.

Our dispatches bring word of the appointment of Mr. Levi P. Luckey of Dixon, Illinois, to the office of Secretary of this Territory. Up to the time of the Babcock's unpopularity he was President Grant's private secretary. He comes to Utah square on the Mormon question.—S. L. Tribune.

Our legislators are respectfully requested not to pass a law offering a scalp bounty for coyotes and kit pests. Nevada did last year; it cost Elko county \$2,500 for scalps and now the rabbits are so plentiful where the coyotes were killed that they eat up the crops, and the Nevadians want the law repealed.

The Idaho World in its legislative letter January 5th, says: "Mr. Budge presented a petition from three somebody, asking a subsidy of a million and a half from the Territory to extend the Utah Northern Railroad 'way up' in Montana somewhere. It received enough respect to find a reference to some committee that will probably report at the next session."

"Escrow": That's good. So was "unfractured." They are both proper if unheeded can be relied on, but somewhat unusual in ordinary communications. "Escrow" is, in law, "a deed or bond delivered to a third person, to hold till some act is done or some condition is performed, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed."—Blackstone. So "unfractured" (with the accent on the first syllable) is a proper bird. It can be swallowed or not at the option of the Legislature and Executive.

Mining stocks seem to continue on their downward course. The market is about as low now as it was after the great Virginia fire, when everybody thought the bottom had dropped out of the whole business. Of late the stock business has been a very depressed condition and has remained so.

As a general thing business has been as flat and dull as possible. Not only low prices but small sales have been in order, and "bonanza" stocks have fared little better than ordinary wild-cats. Although no failures have been announced in the stock-dealing fraternity, the general impression is that some such occur.—S. F. Mining Press.

Much to our astonishment we were last week "entertained." We published the Governor's Message in advance of its being sent to the Legislature and it even reached that body in advance of its organization. This was not premeditated nor contemplated and our apologies are hereby tendered to the Executive and the Legislature for this premature publication. To those not printers this explanation will be proper: The Pamphlet Message was printed in this office and the type transferred to the paper. The first and fourth pages were printed January 9th, the day after the Legislature convened. The second and third pages were printed Thursday evening—after the House had organized and after it was fair to presume the Council had organized. That body, however, failed to organize until Saturday and the New North-West was laid on the members' desks prior to that event. The unprecedented length of time consumed in organizing will be taken as a mitigating circumstance and our anticipating the formal presentation of the document be held guiltless on the fundamental ground that there was no intent to be discourteous, or to violate a trust.

It is evident the Senate and House Conference Committee have agreed upon a plan for counting the electoral vote for President which, it is believed, will be approved by Congress and the country. An indication of the plan we give in the telegraphic columns from the World special. Succeeding telegrams give other intimations auxiliary to that, but the Committee having agreed to not make public the plan until ready to submit it to Congress there is much of the details purely speculative. It seems, however, to meet with favor from the Eastern papers and it is stated the Committee have devoted their best energies to the work and the proceedings have been uniformly marked by courtesy and patriotic spirit. The report was to be signed yesterday. The count will be strictly in accordance with the Constitution and laws and the judiciary branch of the tribunal will pass upon the legal points involved. It is probably the best solution of the vexed question.

Morton Explains.—WASHINGTON, January 17.—SENATE.—Morton said the money for defraying the expenses of the Election Committee was expended and the bill appropriating an additional \$25,000, which passed the Senate was delayed in the House. The Louisiana committee investigations were very important, but must stop unless the money was forthcoming. He said this to free himself from the responsibility of suspension of these investigations.

SUBSIDY.

The Herald after considering the three methods of giving subsidy—direct gift, or issue of bonds, and taking stock for a term, or guaranteeing interest on stock for a specific time—concludes in favor of the former and adds: "In no event, it strikes us, should this subsidy reach beyond one-third of the lowest possible cash cost of a road, and any railroad that can't be built 'with this degree of help ought never to be built at all.'"

We are glad to see our neighbor take so conservative ground, and favor the plan of a direct and outright gift. The Herald some four years ago was not so prudent as to the amount nor so disposed as to the method of aid. We believe its later views more nearly correct although we doubt if Montana can induce the builder of a road right up to the limit of aid in the proportion it names.

The North and South road to connect at Franklin and reach Beaverhead valley will probably require the construction of about 300 miles of road. At \$3,000 per mile the cost would be \$2,400,000. We do not anticipate the company will contract to build it for a gift of \$600,000 in bonds.

The estimated length of the Helena and Benton road is 100 miles, which at \$3,000 would cost \$1,200,000. But Capt. Conroy will not take one-third of that or he would accept the \$400,000 already voted by Lewis and Clarke and Croteau counties.

It is stated the Northern Pacific Company would agree to build 300 miles within the limits of Montana for \$5,000 per mile, which is probably less than one-third of what that standard gauge would cost, but there are 700 miles of that road to be built before it would strike the heart of the settlements, and a road built from the head of navigation on the Yellowstone to Gallatin valley would give us that uninterupted rail communication the Territory needs.

We will probably be asked more than one-third of what it will cost to construct any road that will be built within reasonable time. It will be said, perhaps, that we estimate the cost of construction too low. We have seen it stated that narrow gauge railroads have been graded, tied, trenched and bridged ready for the rolling stock for less than the amount named, when material is higher than it is now. There are no easier lines of grading, fewer long bridges anywhere, than on the projected narrow gauge lines for Montana. We believe the amount named per mile sufficient now to construct either road with stations, tanks, sidings and everything ready for regular operation, and while the Herald may have placed the limit at one-third in estimating on a larger sum it probably holds about the same view entertained here that \$4,000 a mile is the outer limit that the Legislature should give any consideration to.

THE RAILROAD PROPOSITION.

As intimated heretofore in the New North-West a number of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad and Mr. Bennett of the Utah Northern, have submitted a proposition to extend the Utah Northern to Montana. The following points suggest themselves:

1st. The associates making the proposal are abundantly able to build the road as they propose.

2d. They would like to have their proposition accepted.

3d. The subsidy asked per mile is too great.

4th. The interest named is too high.

5th. There is no limitation on the length of time the bonds are to run.

6th. There is no reserve on the payments by 20-mile sections to become forfeit if the company fails to complete the road.

7th. There is no provision that the most direct possible route shall be followed and the U. P. builders are reputed adepts in making miles. Nor is there provision that representatives of Montana shall determine if the road is first-class.

8th. There is no guarantee of operation and freight.

9th. If all the above points were satisfactorily adjusted, the company still asks too long a time to complete the work. If we are going to take a road of secondary benefit, and secondary class, and pay a first-class bonus for it, it is because we want it quick, and 100 miles is not quick building of a narrow-gauge road on a route nearly all prairie.

10th. If the parties making this proposal will not make better terms the Legislature should provide for a commission empowered to enter into contract with others who will, and whose powers shall extend subsequent to the adjournment of the Legislature. We trust the session will not end without a measure having passed that will secure us early railroad communication, but the above proposal does not strike us favorably. It isn't "Hobson's choice" with Montana.

However this proposal is a fair starter. It is the first bona fide proposal from those evidently able to do what they propose that Montana has had on a railroad of any account. It cuts in two from the first the old time talk about three millions of dollars for a road from the south. And it is only a preliminary, crude proposal to be perfected by legislation, contract and stipulation. We hope to see the terms modified, the provisions amended, the obligations made mutually binding and a railroad project perfected this session.

ESTRAY LAW.

Nearly all our exchanges have approved more or less emphatically our suggestion that the Montana estray law, relating to horses and mules, should be amended and new provisions enacted having a practical and sensible character. Supporting this member of the Legislature should have a valuable horse stray away from him, and not be found after reasonable search. Would it not be his best thought to put a brief description of him in a newspaper circulating most generally in the neighborhood where he has reason to believe it would be, and asking that he be notified by any person having taken it up or knowing its whereabouts? And again, if an estray which he did not recognize should come to his premises and be unclaimed for a reasonable time, would it not probably be the best method of notifying the owner to insert a brief description of the animal in the newspapers published nearest his residence and notifying the owner that he is delayed on payment of absolute expenses. This is the basis we would suggest, and submit it in comparison with the muddled, round-about, expensive, interminable dead letter law heretofore enacted. Provisions should follow regulating forfeitures, etc. We have been led to make these suggestions because the old law is ignored by the practical common sense of the country, and persons taking up or losing valuable animals advertise them anyhow, although there is no law for so doing. If it is desired to have the Round-Up Law remain in force as relates to cattle we have no objection, but the method of publishing descriptions of estrays should be changed from posting to newspapers. We think it is better to free himself from the responsibility of suspension of these investigations.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

THE TENTH SESSION—BEGINNING JANUARY 8, 1877.

Special Report to the New North-West.

Fifth Day—Friday, January 12th.

THE COUNCIL LOCKS HORNS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—SIXTY-FOUR BALLOTS AND NO ELECTION.

The House has been unable to transact any business to-day except to meet twice and adjourn awaiting the organization of the Council.

The Council has been balloting most of the time to-day for President; Dr. Mitchell having voted for 4 and 8, and pitted against him as his principal opponent sometimes McAdow, then Watson, then Lewis. Prior to the 31st ballot Mr. Cullen withdrew his name. On the 25th ballot Mr. Hays withdrew his name. There were occasional scattering votes for Allebaugh, Brown and Bass; the latter, generally carrying 5 or 6 votes, and then dropping down. Mr. Lewis (several times) had 5 votes, one of enough. Mr. Watson got 6 votes, one at 3 at times.

At last, after the 64th ballot, which gave Mitchell 3, Lewis 3, Watson 3, and Bass 1, Mitchell stated that he did not wish to be elected, and that he would withdraw. He thought it best that the members should get together in caucus and agree to elect somebody—If necessary he would withdraw. He was accordingly adjourned till tomorrow at 10 a. m. Carried.

McFARLAND.

Nothing less in more cold than a ladder. People who own them should attend to them at once. A ladder well filled in and banked up will save one-half in fuel used.—Danbury News.

The Paragraphs' Association of America numbers 24 members, all financially able to wear overcoats and to have a special map at the barber's. What better off is Sharon or Vanderbilt?—Free Press.

The newest fad is the black chalk etching on pale pink silk; the mounting of a smoke pearl, with two incrustations of coral pink pearl between the sticks, so that a rosy flash shall play from the hand when the silk is in motion.

A young man from Madison street, who took his darling out riding thoughtlessly put his arm on the back of the cutter seat to fix the robes and shawls around her and the cold affected his arm to such an extent that he was unable to withdraw it for over two hours. It is quite lame yet, but another damsel says that the back of a sofa and a good parlor fire will draw the pain out and he has arranged to try the remedy Sunday evening.—Rome Sentinel.

OHIO RIVER ON THE RAMPAGE.

Immense Destruction of Property. PITTSBURG, January 14.—The river at 10 p. m. was running full of ice. It broke in the upper Monongahela yesterday and reached here at 6 o'clock this morning. The Bennett and Chieftain, two side-wheel packets, were torn from their moorings and totally wrecked. The work of destruction lasted several hours and six tug boats were sunk. The Grant Lake Company lost fourteen loaded boats and several empty. Brown & Co. had 88 loaded boats, 67 empty boats swept away, all and 87 empty barges. Some 16 loaded boats and 2 empty barges. Several other firms here and at McKeessport lost a number of boats and barges. The entire fleet above Frankstown was swept away. The damage to the coal interest is such that it will require two months to place this mine in working order. All the dry docks this side of Birmingham are carried away, with the exception of one. The dams of the Black Water Navigation Company escaped with slight injuries. Anything like an estimate of the total loss cannot be given, but it is probably over \$2,000,000. It is feared that several lives have been lost, but that in addition to the wharves so great that it is impossible to give an estimate.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—The ice gave way at noon, striking and sinking the steamer Calumet, which is a total loss. Further down the ice carried away 40 loaded and as many empty barges. The damage here will aggregate fully one million dollars.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—A survey of the river at midnight leads to the belief that no damage can now be done to steamers. So far half a dozen coal barges have been sunk.

PITTSBURG, January 16.—The Monongahela is 23 feet and rising fast. The heavy rains of yesterday caused a break up in the tributaries of the Monongahela which has swelled the latter to an enormous height. The avalanche of ice was even more furious than that of Sunday evening. The high water has completed the destruction which was begun on Sunday morning.

The President Stops Nichols' Wild Career. NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—The following was received last night and a copy furnished Packard and Nichols:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14. Gen. C. A. Auger, New Orleans:—

It has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of the rightful government of the State of Louisiana, at least not through the Congressional committee now there having made their report; but it is not proper to sit quietly by and see the State government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Nichols can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A Returning Board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the votes, and declaring the result of the State election, have given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each House holding such certificates, must and declared Packard Governor. Should there be necessity for the recognition of either it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this to Packard and Nichols.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT, President.

The Bennett May Do. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Times this morning publishes what it calls the truth of the Bennett-May duel, the details having been reported from the highest authority. The duel was a fair one beginning to end. After one shot was fired Bennett said he was satisfied, and being the challenging party he had a right to say so. The proposition was accepted. Neither party received a scratch. There was no hand shaking or reconciliation. The story that Bennett had married May's sister and called her Philadelphia is a pure invention. At various places in the city the duel still continues to be the topic of conversation, and there is no disguising the fact that at least one of the principals has lost case very decidedly. Bennett is still in New York, and will remain in concealment until he is certain there is no danger to his life. He is certain there is no danger to his life. He is certain there is no danger to his life. He is certain there is no danger to his life.

McFARLAND.

Indian Affairs—Rotwit, McCormick, Thompson.

Mines and Minerals—McElroy, Batchelder, Brainard.

Agri-culture—J. G. Sanders, Vivian, Whitton.

Joint Committee on Emigration—Hyde, Kessler.

Printing—Dixon, Steele, Thompson.

COUNCIL.

Ways and Means—Waterbury, Ford, Allebaugh.

Internal Improvements—Mitchell, McAdow, Lewis.

Public Lands—Tatem, Hays, Ford.

Federal Relations—Brown, Tatem, Watson.

Education and Labor—McAdow, Tatem, Constans.

Towns and Counties—Watson, Hays, Brown.

Military Affairs—Tatem, Cullen, Waterbury.

Incorporation—Constans, Lewis, Mitchell.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Ford, Hays, Tatem.

Internal Improvements—Mitchell, McAdow, Brown.

Indian Affairs—Cullen, Hays, Ford.

Mines and Minerals—Lewis, Waterbury, Tatem.

Roads and Highways—Hays, Ford, Allebaugh.

Agri-culture—Brown, Ford, Hays.

Education—Lewis, Mitchell, Waterbury.

Printing—Watson, Mitchell, and Waterbury.

The Council Tatem and Lewis were added to the judiciary committee, also a committee was appointed to examine accounts of Auditor and Treasurer.

By the House Mr. Chadwick reported favorably on Council concurrent resolution No. 1. Report received and adopted.

In answer to an inquiry Secretary Callaway notified the Council that he has no authority to furnish newspapers to members.

In the House Mr. Chadwick moved that the Governor's Message be taken from the table at 2:30, 12th inst. Carried.

Notices of the following bills were given: By Chadwick for building a Hospital for the insane. Also, for maintenance of issue. By J. G. Sanders in relation to county officers. By Witter and Hickman relating to live stock. By Davis relating to duties of county commissioners.

By McAdow in relation to public school law. By Brown to regulate the fees of jurors. Both Houses adjourned till 10 a. m. January 16th.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The Plan Agreed Upon by the Conference Committee. NEW YORK, January 17.—The World's Washington correspondent says it can be authoritatively stated that the conference committee of the two houses on a plan to verify and count the electoral vote have virtually agreed at yesterday's meeting. The main feature was adopted by a decided majority. This feature proposes a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of the first five judges of the Supreme Court to be selected in the order of their length of service on the bench. To this arbitration it is to be referred all questions arising out of contested returns and all decisions as to which is the proper return to be counted, this decision, however, is not to be final as has been fore-shadowed in some quarters, but to be left to revision by Congress. The two Houses are to briefly debate it and then vote upon it. If both do not agree to reject it then it is to remain and the return submitted for such vote is to be counted for the valid electoral vote. The arbitrators are to act co-ordinately directly with the two Houses of Congress through the President of the Senate, and the decision submitted by the former is to be passed upon separately by each House but announced to the joint convention. If both Senate and House decide to reverse then the return involved in it is not to be counted. The whole plan is expected to be submitted to Congress another World Washington correspondent says there is no probability that the National Democratic Committee will act in the proposed plan for a national convention to be held in Washington on the 14th of February.

The Electoral Vote. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Political excitement has been greatly revived by yesterday's published reports that the Senate Committee on the electoral count had agreed on a plan which in its last analysis would remit the settlement of the Presidential dispute to chance. The fact that these reports are premature and conjectural, and that members of the Committee say no plan is likely to be agreed upon which shall not embrace much more important propositions, whose nature has not been guessed at by the public, is not generally known. Comments are still based on the assumption that the Joint Committee will recommend the election of all controverted questions to some congressional tribunal, in which one party or the other will control the decision according as it is Republican or Democratic shall be eliminated by lot. The project seems to fit favor with Democrats, but a large number of dissipationate members of both parties concede there is no possible ground for compromise in which the element of chance shall be excluded, for neither party will consent to abide by the decision of any tribunal whose status can be definitely measured in advance.

Duty of the President of the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Chronicle contains a temperate and strongly written editorial claiming that in the event of a final disagreement between the two Houses, it will be the constitutional duty of the President of the Senate to decide all disputed questions and count the votes. It points out that in every instance where both Houses have participated in counting the electoral votes, it has been in pursuance of previous mutual agreement, but that in two exceptional instances the mode of counting has been announced on authority by the Senate and agreed to by the House. It shows, therefore, that there is no precedent for the House refusing to concur in the regulations prescribed by the Senate when a previous agreement could not be reached.

Senatorial Elections. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—James G. Blaine has been elected U. S. Senator for long and short term.

The vote for U. S. Senator, both for short and long terms, was taken to-day by the Maine Legislature and was precisely the same in both cases. In the Senate: Blaine 38; Hayes 3. In the House: Blaine 113; Hayes 31. A strict party vote in both branches.

BRECHT, Jan. 16.—T. M. Ferry was today re-elected U. S. Senator by a unanimous Republican vote in the Assembly.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 16.—The ballot for U. S. Senator resulted: Garland 113; Yorley 8, electing Garland.

WOMEN'S SENS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: John C. Clark, to be Surveyor-General of Dakota Territory; Moses M. Baine Receiver of Public Money, Salt Lake; Charles D. Paston Register of Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona; Wm. N. Kelley Register at Prescott, Arizona; S. L. Woodford, U. S. Attorney Southern district of New York State.

A communication was received from Massena Ballard tendering, by the unauthorized

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The following was received at military headquarters to-day:—

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 16.

To Adjutant General, Division of Missouri.

A dispatch received from Colonel Miles states that on the 15th of December Miles and his company of the Fifth Infantry, under Capt. Baldwin, struck Sitting Bull's camp on Redwater and defeated him with the loss of all the property in camp and sixty mules and ponies. The Indians escaped with little besides what they have on their persons.

(Signed.) ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier General.

Indian Fight.

CHETRESSE, Jan. 14.—The continued interruption in telegraphic communication between Forts Laramie and Fetterman induced an escort of the 6th Cavalry, commanded by Sergeant Bessey, in returning from Hat creek, to strike across the country and come in on the Fetterman line. Last night on the Elkhorn, 30 miles north of Fort Laramie, fresh traces of Indians were found, and to avoid a surprise in camp the Sergeant with three men made a reconnaissance, and about midnight collided with a party of about 15 Indians. In the fight which ensued Bessey and Taggart were slightly and Featherall badly wounded. They also lost three horses killed. The Indians were forced to retire. A company of cavalry left Laramie to-day to endeavor to intercept the Indians.

LUCK ESTATE DISPUTE SETTLED. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The contest between the trustees of the Luck estate and the heirs is finally amicably arranged. John H., natural son of James Luck, receives \$53,000, from which he pays \$73,000 to the other heirs in various amounts. This leaves the trustees in a position to carry out the conditions of the trust deed, and gives a clean title to all the real estate included in the trust, which, on the testimony of an expert, has increased in market value fifty per cent. by clearing away the cloud on the title caused by the recent contest. The value of the property involved is estimated at \$3,900,000.

Louisiana Affairs. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 17.—James Gordon Bennett and four friends arrived here this morning by the Macon and Augusta sleeper and went to the Saint James Hotel but left shortly after and went on board Astor's yacht.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The Tribune publishes what it calls a true account of the duel story. It says May fired first in the duel and Bennett fired in the air. Bennett and his sister sailed for Europe in the City of Berlin and had 30 trunks as baggage.

Louisiana Affairs. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Chief Justice Laddell to-day filed with chairman Morrison of the House committee a lengthy brief showing the titles of himself and associates as justices of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Representative Jenks, Townsend and Phelps left for Washington to-night. Six assistant sergeants-at-arms of the Republican Senate, arrested by Nichol's police, were released this evening on bail. The city is very quiet to-night.

Wants Original Papers. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Judiciary House Committee to-day decided to report that the answer of the Louisiana Returning Board to the Morrison Committee is insufficient and will recommend that the members of the Board be ordered to appear at the Bar of the House and show cause why they should not be compelled to produce the original papers called for or else be committed for contempt.

Uttracantianism. LONDON, Jan. 14.—Carnal Manning has issued his mandate compelling parties to mixed marriages to content themselves with the Catholic service and to omit the Protestant, both being often used. The Cardinal also gives the Church absolute control over the education of children.

Snakes in Bear Boots. MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—During a heavy rain storm yesterday a fall of small live snakes was noticed in the southern part of the city, thousands of which could be seen to-day. They are from a foot to a foot and a half long.

The Oldest Naval Officer Dead. WASHINGTON, January 17.—Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, the oldest officer in the navy, died here this morning. He entered the navy January 16th 1809. For many years he has been on the retired list.

How It is Regarded. CHICAGO, January 16.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Democrats and Republicans both consider the President's dispatch to recognize Packard despite his statement that he didn't intend it to be thus understood.

The Bennett Family. NEW YORK, January 14.—The World says that Miss Jeannet Bennett, Mr. Howard Robbins, and Mr. Bennett's private secretary sailed in the City of Richmond yesterday with Mr. Bennett. Paris is understood to be the destination of the party.

Telegrams in Brief. The New Hampshire Democrats nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor. Leland Stanford has purchased the station Benton for \$15,000. Record 2,291. Blatherskite Watson wants 100,000 armed Democrats in Washington inauguration day. BOSTON, January 12.—The Mechanics' Savings Bank, established in 1874, has suspended. The amount due depositors December 29th was \$448,961.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The World's New Orleans special says: The names of Warmouth Finchback, Casey, Judge Wiley and other Hayes men are mentioned as among those who declare that Nichols is elected and recognize his government.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 12.—Alex. Barlow, Cashier of the Fishkill National Bank, has charged with a deficiency of over \$30,000 and the bank has temporarily suspended. He claims that he can explain the matter.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The Tribune special says: For some reason the Democratic managers do not now counsel Tridien on account of the vast amount of money he has squandered on unpopularity.

LEAGUE FIGHT. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—Seventh ballot Logan 100; Palmer 59; Davis 6; Anderson 7; Haines 1. Adjourned.

OKLAHA, Jan. 18.—The second ballot for U. S. Senator to-day resulted as follows: Hitchcock 27; Crouse 13; Saunders 15; Briggs 12; Savage 23; Manderson 4; rest scattering. Adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—Ninth ballot resulted: Logan 99; Palmer 86; Anderson 7; Davis 7; scattering 3; necessary to a choice, 102.

Taxing Ores in Idaho.