The New North-West.

MILLS BROS., : PUBLISHERS.

—The Sutro Tunnel is regarded by the N. Y. *Engineering and Mining Journal* as the greatest mining enterprise of the times.

—A summary of the laws passed at the Extraordinary Session, giving the main points of each, is published elsewhere in this issue.

—Helena voted on the adoption of a city charter on Tuesday, and there was a majority of 248 against it in a total number of 412 votes polled.

—The initial number of the *Frontier Index* reached us this week. It is a spicy, 20-column paper, published at Butte and edited by Mr. and Mrs. Legh R. Freeman. Subscription price $5 per year. The new paper has our best wishes for success.

—Banker Elling, of Virginia City, met with a loss on Wednesday. As usual, the robbers overlooked a much larger sum than they made away with. If there is any one thing that has a tendency to discourage a thief it is the discovery that when he might have had a good sum of money he has been too discreet to take the most valuable packages.

—The New York *Herald*, of Wednesday, asks: "Why not make Grant minister to England? He knows every body married in England, and he blunderbuss-like to be near her; he must be nearly tired traveling around the world, and his appointment to London would in every way be an excellent one."

—The *Miner* of this week in a long-winded explanation of one of its flops on the railroad question troubles itself to explain further that its labored effort is not wrung from it by "such small deer as the *Madisonian* and NEW NORTH-WEST." Oh, no! of course not. When the *Miner* wants to match or overmatch itself it should try conclusions with a chipmunk.

—An organization of the public lands commission was completed July 23d by the election, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, of Clarence E. Dulton as secretary and disbursing agent. Dulton is an army officer, but at present under the orders of the Secretary of the Interior. The committee adjourned to meet in Omaha, August 18th. They will also visit Denver, Salt Lake City and other points in the discharge of their duties.

—The *Yankee Fork Herald* is the name of a newspaper established at Bonanza City, Idaho. Mark W. Musgrove is its editor and proprietor. In his salutatory, under the caption of "How?" the editor says: "The *Herald* bids the people of Yankee Fork good morning." May its day of prosperity be long and "good night" said when its editor shall have amassed a fortune in the country in which he professes so much faith.

—The Republican State convention of Wisconsin met July 23d and renominated Governor Smith by acclamation. An informal ballot gave Smith 261 votes and Ludington 85. Other State officers renominated by acclamation are as follows: Lieutenant-Governor James M. Brigham; Secretary of State, Hans B. Warner; Treasurer, Richard Guenther; Attorney-General, Alexander Wilson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William C. Whitford. A large part of the platform is devoted to an arraignment of the Democrats in Congress. President Hayes is warmly indorsed for his successful resistance to the attempts of the Democrats in Congress to attach riders to appropriation bills for the purpose of securing a repeal of the election laws, and for protecting the security of the ballot box, and providing for the detection and punishment of fraudulent voting. There is a hard money plank in the platform.

—We publish to-day the Commercial Travelers Law and amended License Law as enacted at the Extra Session. The "drummers" who hang on the skirts of the more respectable commercial travelers are responsible for the first act. By selling to jobbers, again to small dealers and still again to consumers, and to all at about the same prices, they demoralized trade, destroyed or disturbed the business of our merchants and threatened the welfare of the entire Territory. Some of their transactions were shameful and a strong demand went up to the Legislature to suppress these shyster drummers. The law necessarily had to be made general, and as such applies to our own merchants who send out travelers soliciting orders, to book agents, etc. Of course it will be contested and may be beat, but the collectors and courts will make it cost contesting travelers more than the tax would be, and it will scare off the worst specimens of them. The License Law amendments will be of interest to business men, and will prove particularly intesting to hurdy and waiter girl establishments.

—In the Deadwood correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* we find the following relative to the formation of a new mining company in the Black Hills. An old-time Montanian is to be superintendent of the company: "Word was received to-night of the organization at New York of a company for the purchase of the Standby mine, Rocheford district, 25 miles south of Deadwood, and the immediate erection of a monster mill. The incorporators are Elisha Riggs, New York, president; ex-Gov. M. G. Latham of California, Leonard W. Jerome and T. C. Platt of New York, and J. W. Gashmiller of San Francisco, trustees; A. J. Simmons, superintendent; and J. K. Gwens, superintendent of mill construction. One hundred thousand dollars have been deposited for a working capital. A sixty-stamp mill has been ordered, to be delivered by November 1st, and a large force of men has been placed at work upon the mine which shows a vein 65 feet wide of pay ore to a known depth of 100 feet, while the ledge has been traced for miles both north and south. Rocheford, according to Jenny's report, is destined to become the richest—all things considered—mining camp in the Hills. One good effect of the new mill will be to draw some attention from that myth, 'The belt,' and *divert* it to other and equally rich sections."

Going for Tilden.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Herald* continues its warfare on Tilden and Robinson, saying Tilden some months ago told a Southern Senator that the Democrats would lose New York this year, but that this would not matter, as he could carry it next year. Gov. Robinson's plan fits well to Tilden, who prophesies as though the two came out of the same shop, and the public, which is often suspicious, will go near to believe that in fact Gov. Robinson is less solicitous for the important interests of the State than to secure his friend and patron Tilden's supremacy in the State convention.

Meanwhile, the *Tribune* continues to ridicule the Democratic situation, pointing out that if Tilden were really elected in 1876 and cheated out of the election the Democrats can do no less than vindicate him in 1880, and if not elected then they have lied for three years in crying fraud.

THE PRIESTS' PASS ROUTE.

Since the NEW NORTH-WEST mentioned last week the discovery of Priests' Pass of the Main Range near Helena, the *Independent* and *Herald* have given it considerable mention, the latter deeming it worthy the prominence of a double-leaded editorial, and the Helena Board of Trade sent a dispatch to the Associated Press, New York, announcing the event. Both these latter assume that the new pass is not only a practicable but a marvelous railroad pass, and it is anticipated its discovery will lead to its being surveyed by the Northern Pacific Company and change the route of that road from the Deer Lodge or Pipestone Passes and Jefferson river route to the Priests' Pass, Helena and Missouri river route. The *Independent* is less ardent and imaginative, and, while conceding the Marsh surveys have shown the pass to be a very favorable one for a wagon road, holds the question of its eminent advantages for a railroad route still remains open. This opinion we concur in. The *Herald* says:

"It may be stated as the most significant fact connected with this discovery that the highest point in this new pass, which may justly be called Priests' Pass by right of discovery, is only 1265 feet higher than Helena. As the heighth of Helena above sea level is about 4265 feet, it would make the altitude of Priests' Pass only 5500 feet above the sea, or about 700 feet lower than the famous Deer Lodge Pass, which is popularly supposed to be the most practicable route for a railroad."

Admitting these statements as correct important factors in a comprehensive calculation of the practicability of a pass being left entirely out, viz: the length and character of the approaches to the summit and the general altitude of the surrounding country. If the summit of the pass is 15 miles from Helena and 1265 feet greater altitude, the pass could be made on an average grade of 84 feet to the mile. But if the summit is 700 feet higher than the base of the mountain, and the approach only three miles long, the grade would be 233 feet to the mile, which is more than double that of the Ten Mile Pass and five times as great as the Deer Lodge Pass. It is not so much the altitude of a summit as the means of reaching that summit that must be considered. Deer Lodge Pass is 6200 feet altitude. Deer Lodge is 4546 feet, and the grade is so evenly distributed naturally that the fifteen miles on either side the summit can be made, if we recollect the survey figures correctly, on a grade not exceeding anywhere *sixty feet to the mile*. Beside, the snow fall is ordinarily not one half so great in the Deer Lodge Pass as on the range in the vicinity of Priests' Pass. It is little more difficult for the Union Pacific Company to operate its road at Sherman, over 8000 feet altitude, than in the North Platte and Salt Lake valleys at half that altitude. It is as with persons, not any particular difficulty in living on a second or third floor after they are there, but the labor of getting there that makes a ground floor more desirable.

We do not assume to say that desirable approaches on easy grades do not exist in the vicinity of Priests' Pass. We merely call attention to the fact that those essentials have been overlooked in a rather too sanguine and premature consideration of the question. The main circumstances, as demonstrated by instrumental surveys, look favorable for Priests' Pass, but other essential matters are yet undemonstrated. There would be great saving in distance if the Northern Pacific would find that a practicable route, and that consideration in a trans-continental route might be of sufficient importance to induce a relinquishment of its old line through fine valleys and can only be determined by thorough surveys of the approaches and these we hope to see made speedily.

For a wagon road the Priests' Pass is proven practicable and advertisements for contracts to build it are now published. Prof. Marsh estimates the altitude of the summit on the McDonald Toll Road at between 1200 and 1300 feet above the Toll House, and the altitude of the Priests' Pass summit at between 700 and 800 above the base. The country traversed is granite formation, very dry, and the maximum grade will not exceed two feet to the rod. The heaviest trains can go over without uncoupling. We believe the distance will be greater than by the present road but with heavy teams at least it will have preference. If to this explorations and surveys shall add eminent practicability for a railroad pass Helena will have cause to rejoice exceedingly over the discovery of Priests' Pass.

THE BETTER LAND.

The era of prosperity has fairly dawned on Montana and the fame of the country is spread far and near. Scarcely a day passes but inquiries are received, directed to this paper, asking information about the country or inquiring whether or not reports which have been put in circulation are correct. While this may be the case in other parts of the west, we are prone to believe that at the present no other portion attracts so much attention as does Montana. The wonderfully rich discoveries of gold and silver bearing quartz; broad and fertile valleys so well adapted to the production of grain and vegetables and the raising of stock; the grand, picturesque scenery to be viewed in such amazing variety, particularly in our Wonderland, all go to make the richest, grandest, most glorious portion of the continent. There are few who visit this Territory on business or pleasure, or both, who do not express themselves as favorably impressed with the country. Their return to Eastern homes is the signal for inquiries of this far-off land, and if they truthfully report their observations we cannot wonder at the interest manifested and the desire to emigrate to that country "Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." And so we are beseiged by letter-writers. They represent all classes and conditions of men—and women too. One will inquire as to whether he can make a fortune here in a year or two, and then asks if trout fishing is good. Another proposes coming here, on a tour of investigation, and if sufficient inducements are guaranteed will, as the judges say, "take under advisement" the allurements, emoluments and probable expediency of taking up his residence in the country "which is not like ours, you know, but we expect to accustom ourselves to roughing it and can make due allowances for the manners and customs of your people." This writer is more tolerable though than the one who asks us to give him the "names of the best men in your town, and other Montana towns. I think of leaving here and may conclude to look at Montana if a project I have in view of locating in California does not fall through." The gentler sex would "like to know all about Montana. Do all the men wear pistols? How many murders were committed this year? Do you think it would be safe for a lady to go there if she is accompanied by a party of gentlemen friends who are going to Montana to mine gold?" and so on until we tremble when opening a letter until rejoiced to find it only a dun from a creditor—nothing more. It is needless to say we do not answer all these letters. If we did we would tell the first mentioned writer he will prosper if he has a good supply of "bait." The next one is a little too elegant to endanger his life by traveling around. He should frame himself and manage to be kept in a cool place. To our lady friend we make reply that before coming it will be necessary to procure a Winchester rifle, double-barreled shot-gun, a pair of six-shooters and a few Bowie knives. Then if encased in a hermetically-sealed, fire- and burglar-proof safe, and guarded by a regiment or two of soldiers, the trip can probably be made in safety.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Grasshoppers are doing much damage in Dakota and Northwestern Iowa.

A car load of sea lions was carried east from San Francisco the other day.

Owing to the dullness of the times, the Exposition for Moscow has been postponed one year.

The Missouri farmers are reported to be driving posts into the ground to hang to when the cyclones come.

Kansas has 6,121 school districts and employs 9,359 teachers. Male teachers receive $33 per month and female $27.

Elephants and tigers upset the telegraph poles in Sumatra, and monkeys break the wires by taking gymnastic excercises on them.

Go your way and don't trouble your neighbors. A man never peeps through a vex him.

The Denver *Tribune* calls a citizen of Omaha an Omahog. Such language is a porcine—a very poor sign indeed. The author must be a pork reacher.

Washington Territory last year exported 160,000 tons of coal and 21,000,300 feet of lumber. Over 600 ocean vessels arrived and departed in the same time.

Grandma perceived her hopeful grandson at the window sprinkling the heads of the passers-by below. "Child alive, what are you doing?" exclaimed the old lady. "I'm playing God, grandma, and now I'm making it rain."

San Francisco drummers are sending to their customers in Nevada postal cards adorned with a picture of a balloon and bearing this inscription: "If the wind is favorable and my gas holds out, will land at your place within thirty days." They will come. The gas of San Francisco drummers never gives out.—*Reno Gazette.*

A man having fallen into a slough, his friend called loudly to another for assistance. The latter, who was busily engaged in cutting a log, and wishing to procrastinate, inquired, "How deep is the gentleman in?" "Up to his ankles," was the answer. "Then there is plenty of time," said the other. "No there's not," rejoined the first; "for he's in head first."

An exchange says: The man who does not advertise has his store hung around with shingles and pieces of barrel heads inscribed with lamp black, "Irish Pertaters," "Korn Meel," "Flower," "All kinds of Country Projuice," "Kakes and Kandies fur sail hear." He says: "Thar ain't no use of noosepaper advertising when a man can tend to his own business, and can stand at the door aad holler the fellers in."

An old pioneer, who was something of a fatalist, lived in a region infested by Indians. He always took his gun with him, and once, finding that some of his family had taken it out, he would not go without it. His friends rallied him, saying that there was no danger of the Indians, as he said he did not suppose I was to meet an Indian and his time was to come, it wouldn't do not to have my gun."

It is worthy of note that General Shields, the Northern veteran, and Lieut-General Dick Anderson died within a few months of each other. Years ago the State of South Carolina caused two splendid swords encased in gold scabbards and with hilts surrounded by gold busts of John C. Calhoun, to be made, the one for General Anderson and its duplicate for Gen. Shields, with the inscription: "South Carolina to Captain Anderson (on duplicate to General Shields), as a memorial of gallant conduct in services at Vera Cruz, Cherubusco, Molino Del Ray, Mexico." General Anderson's sword was borne in the funeral procession at Beaufort, S. C., where the military turned out as escort and three guns were fired from the arsenal.

MILES' EXPEDITION.

Sitting Bull at the Head of 3,000 Warriors.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—Headquarters have received the particulars of Lieut. Clarke's fight on Beaver Creek. Two companies and five scouts were engaged with 400 Indians. Several hostiles were killed. P. M. Hardman, Co. C, 2d Cavalry, and Geo. E. Stand, of the same company, were wounded. Three Indian scouts were killed and one wounded. The scouts report that Sitting Bull with 3,000 warriors have moved over from Frenchman's creek to this side of the line.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is learned at the War Department that positive instructions have been sent to Gen. Miles in the Northwest requiring him to proceed cautiously and if possible avoid any conflict with the Indians. Gen. Sheridan, it is understood, has been authorized to withdraw Gen. Miles' column or to reinforce him with additional troops as he may deem proper.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A Washington special to the *World* says: Notwithstanding the news of a fight between some of Miles' forces and Sitting Bull's Indians, the officials at the Interior Department continue to declare that there is at present no necessity of a collision. The English Indians who have come over the border among the Crows are on a hunting expedition and have come in parties of from 20 to 30 lodges. There have been several fights between the Crows and these intruding savages as there is not more than enough game in that region for the Indians of the agency. For the 7500 Indians there the Department has an appropriation of only $75,000, and it is absolutely necessary that they should have all the game of the country.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Special and positive instructions have been sent to-day by the War Department to prevent Miles bringing on an Indian war, and telling him that the only purpose of sending him into the field was to protect navigation on the Missouri river.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of Moroni Green against the State of California, at Los Angeles. The decision in the New Idria mining company in the application for the Panoche Grande property, has been submitted by Solicitor Marble to the Secretary of the Interior, who expects to conclude it to-morrow.

Bids for supplying the United States mints with silver bullion were opened at the office of the Director of Mints yesterday. About 600,000 ounces were offered for delivery at Philadelphia, which were not above the market rate, and were accepted; those above were rejected. The offers recieved from San Francisco were all in excess of the market rate, and were declined by the Department. The bidders, however, were offered a price regarded by the Department to be market rates, but they refused to accept, hence no purchases were made for delivery at San Francisco, those made being all for Philadelphia, aggregating about 800,000 ounces.

The Department anticipates having to do the largest proportion of silver coinage during the month of August, at the Philadelphia mint, owing to the inability to procure silver at market rates for western mints.

Work of the Extraordinary Session.

Following is a summary of the acts of the Extraordinary Session, giving number of bills and the main points of each:

C. B. 1. Concerning foreign corporations, requires them, before doing any business to file in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and also with the Clerk and Recorder of the county wherein the business is carried on, a duly authenticated copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation and also a sworn statement giving the name, principal office, amount of capital stock and amount paid in, the amount of assets and of what they consist, and its liabilities. A certificate must also be filed designating some agent or person, a citizen of this Territory, upon whom process may be served in all cases of action arising against it in Montana. The consent of the person so designated shall also be filed. All corporations now existing are required to conform to this law within four months from this time. The District Attorneys are required to prosecute if these requirements are not complied with, and heavy penalties are imposed. Annual reports of a like nature are also required to be filed within twenty days of the first day of September of each year.

C. B. 6. Relating to commercial travelers is published in full elsewhere.

C. B. 13. Concerning toll roads and bridges. The following is the substance of the act. "No person or persons shall be entitled or allowed to collect toll upon any toll road, ferry or bridge constructed or established under the provisions of this act (Chapter XVIII., General Laws, Cod. Stats.) except upon special permit granted by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which said road, ferry or bridge is situate, which said Board shall at the time fix the rate of such toll, which they may hereafter change, alter or abolish at pleasure."

H. B. 2. Amending the Butte charter, requires aldermen to have been qualified electors and residents one year next preceding the election; requires the Mayor to have been a qualified elector and fixes his term at one year, and makes the qualifications of an elector to be a male citizen of the United States, or to have declared his intention to become such; to be twenty-years of age, a property tax-payer, and a resident of the city three months next preceding the election. Authority is also given to license, tax and regulate all kinds of business, but the license shall not exceed one-fourth that required by Territorial laws. The City Council is empowered to imprison or set at hard labor persons who do not pay their fine for offenses.

H. B. 3 interprets the "salary" allowed Clerks of Courts last winter to mean the *yearly* compensation.

H. B. 4 Amending the town site law limits the area of lots to 4200 square feet, requires the filing of the plat and field notes of the survey with the County Recorder, provides for parks and levees and defines the method of vacating any street, alley, park or levee and establishing the same.

H. B. 6 allows the trustees of Helena school district No. 1 to issue $7,000 to build a school house on the West Side.

H. B. 8 allows the trustees of Butte school district to issue $5,000 to build a school house at Butte.

H. B. 9 provides for funding the outstanding debt and redemption of the 10 per cent. debt of Montana. It authorizes the issue on the 1st of January, 1880, of $70,000 of 7 per cent. coupon bonds of Montana, redeemable after three years and payable in ten years from date. These bonds are not to be sold at less than par for the conversion of the old debt.

H. B. 11 provides that whenever the Historical Society of Montana shall publish one or more volumes of its contributions, the Territory shall pay not exceeding $750 of the expenses thereof.

H. B. 13 amends the machinery for submitting the Helena incorporation act, and provides for an election to be held to adopt it on Tuesday, July 29th, and if rejected then whenever thereafter fifty qualified electors of the town shall petition to that effect.

H. B. 15 makes it punishable by a fine of from ten to fifty dollars to permit any stallion, stud horse, ridgling or any unaltered male mule or jackass over 18 months old to run at large.

H. B. 16 establishes the fees of District Court clerks. It gives the clerk of Deer Lodge county $825, of Lewis and Clarke county $825 and of Madison $625 for all services and charges against said counties in all criminal causes and all causes in which any county, or the Territory, or any officer thereof, as such shall be a party or liable for costs. The deputy clerk in Missoula receives $300; Beaverhead, $200; Jefferson, $200; Gallatin, $250; Custer, $200; Meagher, $200 and Choteau $300 per year for like services. They are allowed fees as follows for other than the above specified services: Acknowledgements to conveyances, $1; declaration to become a citizen, $2; final naturalization papers, $3; transcripts on appeal, exceeding 75 folios, 10 cents per folio; transcripts in civil actions ordered by parties, 10 cents per folio; commencement of civil action, except prosecuted in *forma pauperis*, $7.50; rendition of final judgment in favor of plaintiff, $2.50; appearance of defendant in civil action, $2.50; entering of final judgment in favor of defendant, $7.50. No other compensation or fees are allowed.

H. B. 19 to amend an act concerning licenses is published in full.

H. B. 20 to establish and regulate the fees of the Territorial Secretary is a re-enactment of the law of 1873 with no changes but the reduction of charges for commissions from $2 to $1.

H. B. 27 authorizes the Governor to appoint and commission Deputy Mineral Surveyors to take acknowledgements, administer oaths, take affidavits, &c., relating to mining claims or lands. Ther Commissions as notaries were revoked last winter, as their holding such office was in direct violation of an act of Congress, and this is designed to enable them to perform like duties.

H. B. 29 regulates the compensation of County Clerks for services performed for the Territory or any county, limiting such amounts as follows: In Deer Lodge, $700; Lewis and Clarke, $700; Madison, $700; Beaverhead, $500; Missoula, $400; Jefferson, $400; Gallatin, $600; Meagher, $500, Choteau, $400; Custer, $400 per annum, payable quarterly. This act takes effect after the expiration of terms of present incumbents.

H. B. 32 to encourage the construction of artesian wells, authorizes the Governor to offer a bonus of $1000 to the first person or company who shall within one year have water flowing from a five-inch pipe from a genuine flowing artesian well in Montana. The water must come from below the country rock or bed rock and the well be equipped with metallic tubing.

H. B. 36 to promote the fishing interests of the Territory, appropriates $1000 to be expended under direction of the Governor in removing a portion of Great Falls on Clarke's Fork of the Columbia so as to enable the salmon fish to reach the upper waters thereof in the Territory of Montana.

The above are the general enactments of the Extraordinary Session.

BANK ROBBERY.

Henry Elling's Bank Captured by Thieves—$3,000 Stolen.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, July 29.—Great excitement prevails here. Henry Elling's bank has just been robbed. About half-last one o'clock two men walked up to the counter, put their hands in their pockets as if to get a check or something of that kind. One of them drew a revolver and placed the muzzle of it to the cashier's head, ordered him to throw up his hands, which he did. He also told him that if he said a word he was a dead man. The other man went behind the counter, took all the loose currency on the shelf, went to the safe, which was open, and took what was in sight. Loss not yet known, but it is considerable. There were three men in the party. One stood with the horses just around the corner. After getting the money they went out and then one mounted while the one with the pistol stood inside the door until the one with the money was ready, when he ran to his horse, mounted and all rode off in the direction of Madison valley. A large party is now in pursuit with Sheriff and assistants, and it is thought there is no doubt of their capture.

LATER.

The loss is now thought not to be over $3,000, as the robbers overlooked the largest chance in their hurry.

HELENA, July 31.—The amount secured by the robbers was about $3000. Intelligence from Virginia, last evening, states that one of the parties in pursuit of the robbers of Elling's bank came within sight of them yesterday afternoon, and one of the men got close enough to fire a shot at the robbers, but it is thought without effect. The robbers were traveling up the Madison valley on what is known English George's trail, and are supposed to be making for Henry's Lake. After the shot was fired by the pursuers, the robbers disappeared, and their trail was lost.

Another party was making ready to go in pursuit from Virginia.

The impression prevails that the robbers may get away. Later details of the robbery state that when the man who took the money went behind the counter he ordered the cashier to place his hands behind him; the latter did so, and the robber tied them so tightly that the marks remained for several hours after he was released.

YELLOW FEVER NOTES.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—About 50 people went down to camp this afternoon. The weather has greatly interfered with removal.

People's Camp has been named Camp Marks in honor of the Governor. Howard Association assigned 10 additional nurses to duty.

An aged negro named Billy McDonald who had been left in charge of Mrs. Allen who resides near North Gate, Elmwood Cemetery, was found dead this morning by some unknown party, murdered.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Regulations of quarantine are being made much more strict than ever before. Departing passengers west must have their baggage checked by quarantine officials.

No new cases of yellow fever have been reported here, and the only ones that we have are four in the yellow fever hospital, all being imported, and all doing well.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Work of disinfecting the city going on vigorously in the 4th district. Every place has been disinfected from the river to Camp Stand, and is progressing rapidly in 1st and 2d districts.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Lizzie Brandy, a little child of Mrs. Brandy from Memphis, died of yellow fever in quarantine hospital this afternoon. No other case developed there.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Montgomery and Vicksburg have established quarantine against New Orleans. In consequence of possible interference from local quarantines the executive councils have decided to hold the convention of the National Cotton Exchange in New York, August 13th, instead of St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Four new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning. No deaths had been reported up to noon.

W. A. Corcoran, banker at Washington, sent a check for $2,000 to be used for the removal of the poor and destitute from the city.

Special dispatches from Memphis report the situation considerably more hopeful, and it is even hoped the worst is over.

It is new known that those who have had fever once are not certain of immunity from the same disease, cases disproving the old idea having occurred this year already.

One refugee left Memphis in a small skiff, there being no steamers or railway trains.

Several sporal cases of fever are reported about the country, including one fatal case, but no fear of the spread of the disease is entertained.

Epidemic in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, July 29.—A disease allied to cholera is ravaging Center Point, Linn county, this State. Fully twenty persons have died from its effects during the past thirteen days, and an equal number are prostrated by it. The disease is also raging in Walker, a little town seven miles north of Center Point. Several deaths have occurred there. An order for forty coffins was received from Center Point to-day by a Dubuque undertaker.

DUBUQUE, July 30.—A *Herald* correspondent at Center Point telegraphs "the cholera epidemic as the local physicians call it, is still on the increase. Not less than 100 cases are now reported in the immediate neighborhood, with fatalities occurring every hour. Six deaths reported at the town of Walker, distant only a few miles, from the same disease, which is an indication of its epidemic or contagious character truly alarming."

A Canard.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Dr. J. D. Plunkett, President of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, to-day received the following dispatch from the Mayor of Center Point Iowa:

The report sent abroad, of our having cholera at this point, is entirely false. We have a number of cases of dysentery, proving fatal only among children of the first and second summer.

Doubts It.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Spanish Minister, in reference to the alleged outrage upon Col. Barnele in Cuba, says the story published by the evening papers was the first he has heard of the subject, notwithstanding he has received his dispatches by the last two steamers which left Havana on the 19th and 23d inst. He personally doubts the reported outrage, or at least thinks the report is greatly exaggerated.

Brother Against Brother.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—A shooting affray occurred at the farm residence of Lucas Covept, near Columbus, Ind., this this morning between his sons, Henry and Aleck, in which Henry was instantly killed and Aleck mortally wounded.

OUR FORT WALSH LETTER.

NEWS FROM OVER THE BORDER.

FORT WALSH, July 16, 1879.—It is now some time since I wrote you, and since then, as far as the Indians are concerned, we most decidedly have had plenty. The recent exodus of the buffalo has caused much misery and starvation among the poor creatures, and till within the last week we have literally been besieged by them. The Indian Commissioner, a new appointment and a most judicious one of the Dominion Government, arrived in company with Lieut.-Col. Macleod about the end of the last month, and before that gentleman had been in the Fort many hours he had plenty of means for discovering that his office was by no means a sinecure. Hundreds of Indians waited on him and long and tedious pow-wows were the order of the day. After the usual preamble of "When we shake hands with you we shake hands with the Queen," and "We were raised on the earth," one after the other drifted down to bed-rock grub, and accordingly the fatted calf was killed, and away they filed rejoicing. Not so, though, with Big Bear, who I may here describe as a most miserable specimen of the red man; small puny and—well they are all dirty—but with a low, cunning countenance, that countenance which a western man would describe as a "mean countenance." He talked and talked, wanted twice as much as any other chief, and finally would come to no conclusion about signing the treaty. However, when all his followers forsook him, the Bear found himself alone and after a few days' hanging around, in which he vainly attempted to show us that he still had a show of authority over the Crees present, he disappeared. More of him anon.

The Indian Commissioner, a Mr. Edgar Dewdney, represented in the Canadian Parliament the constituency of Yale and Kootenai, British Columbia. He has brought with him two or three practical farmers from Ontario, Canada, with the idea of establishing at present two large farms, one in the vicinity of Fort Macleod and another on the Bow river, some hundred miles north of Macleod. These farms will supply the immediate wants of the Indians. All Indians who will go into farming on their reservations will be furnished with farming implements, and competent persons under Mr. Dewdney's supervision will teach them how to plow, etc. The Commissioner put this to them in a straightforward way, pointing out that the buffalo had almost disappeared, and that now they must learn to live as the white man did. And if outward appearances count, they evidently saw this in a proper light. But who can tell? Can you? Can any one imagine these wild plain Indians settling down to quiet farmers? Time can show. Of course they are not, nor will they be, restricted to keep on their reservations, for they can hunt where they please.

A Cree runner arrived here a few hours ago, four days from Sitting Bull's camp, which he says is some five miles south of the line, opposite Wood Mountain Post, and here we again find the restless Big Bear. The Cree states that four days ago Big Bear camped with some seventy lodges with the Sioux, his children were crying and starving, and he asked the Sioux to help him to fight the British soldiers. He told him that where he came from (Fort Walsh) they had refused him the treaty, and that was where he wanted to go to first. The Sioux had a large camp. Sitting Bull did not answer a word to the speech of the Bear, but his young men did, saying they all wanted to fight, and in ten days would move camp and come to this place. The Cree runner told his story with no hesitation. He said he had sneaked out of the camp at night and come straight to tell us. Big Bear knew nothing of his even being at the pow-wow, as he sat in the circle with his head covered in his blanket. "Wolf!" "wolf!" has so often been cried here that it is impossible to tell how far really to rely on these stories; but one thing most certain is that starving Indians are not the same as those with their bellies full of meat.

White men, as history has shown us, are by no means as pleasant to handle when the pangs of hunger are gnawing at their insides as when they are well fed, and why should more be expected of the savage?

A batch of ninety recruits and eighty splendid remounts arrived from Canada last month under charge of Captain Crozier, and are now hard at work at "Left foot!" "Right foot!" "Now you've got it," "Hope you'll keep it," &c., &c.

Colonel Macleod and the Indian Commissioner left some days ago for Fort Macleod with the idea, I presume, of seeing the Blackfeet and other Indians in that vicinity, and also choosing favorable locations for the new Indian farms.

Lieut.-Col. Irvine has also left this post on a tour of inspection through all the Northern posts, and when through with that will, I understand, proceed home on a leave of absence. I must now conclude, as I really have shot off my fill. Yours,

GARNET.

COME TO GRIEF.

A Mail-Robber Caught at Ogden—Why Valuable Letters do not Reach their Destination.

Numerous complaints have been made from time to time of valuable letters being miscarried; and among others the NEW NORTH-WEST office has been numbered with the victims. The following, from the Salt Lake *Herald* of the 18th inst., will convey to those who have sent letters with money, drafts, etc., the necessary information why said letters have failed to reach those to whom they were addressed;

Special Agent of the post-office John R. Furay arrived in town yesterday morning, having on Wednesday evening arrested John H. Feign, charged with robbing the post-office at Ogden. Shortly after making the arrest, the accused was turned over to Deputy-Marshal Young, of Ogden, and yesterday morning, in company with a number of witnesses and Mr. Furay, was brought to this city, where he was to have an examination before Commissioner Sprague. The accused entered a plea of not guilty. Thos. Luty, a night-watchman, testified to seeing Feign in the post-office on the night of May 19th, between 1 and 4 o'clock, a. m. He had a light, and appeared to be holding up letters to a lamp as though endeavoring to see what they contained. Feign had previously been employed in the post-office as clerk, but at that time was discharged. He also saw him in the post-office on the 25th, at night, when he spoke to him. Jas. M. Brown, a policeman, was with Luty, on 25th, when they saw Feign. He entered a window in the rear of the post-office, and was lying on a bed near it when they spoke to him and he to them. They did not know but that he had a right to sleep there, as he was the nephew of the postmaster, Mr. Stephens. Brown thought Feign was drunk that night. Alma Ceyes saw Feign in the post-office on the night of the 19th, with a dim light. It was proven by another witness that Feign knew the combination to the safe where the keys to the mail bags are kept.

The *Tribune* of the 20th says that at the close of the examination, Commissioner Sprague bound Feign over to appear before the Grand Jury in the sum of $1500.

B. H. Dudden made a run of $800 last week in the old Porter placers near Silver Bow.

THE TERRITORY.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

From the Courier, July 24th

Fifteen horses were stolen on the night of the 15th inst. from B. B. Brockway, of Cañon Creek. On the morning of the 16th 15 men started in pursuit on the trail of the thieves.

The Indian prisoner who recently committed suicide at Miles City, was buried by the Sheriff, but afterward dug up by some of his tribe and taken to their camp.

A water cart, street-sprinkler, is one of the luxuries and additional evidence of civilization for Bozeman. Geo. H. Scott is the engineer.

Our Matt. returned home on Tuesday evening last from his extended trip East, where, among other things, he secured for the *Courier* office a fine power press, steam engine, newspaper addressing machine, and a nice assortment of material for our job office.

Ed. Hibbard, who was down from the saw-mill in Bridger cañon on Saturday last, informed us that Mr. Carpenter and his partner, while out branding some calves, last week, on the Musselshell, were pounced upon by a party of 40 Indians, who shot at them, drove them off and then stole eight head of their horses.

MEAGHER COUNTY.

From the Husbandman, July 24th.

B. F. Tift made a strike on Pilgrim Bar last week, and is clearing $6 per day to the hand.

A party of Indians, variously estimated at from 40 to 75, made a dash upon F. M. Dennis and Bob Carpenter, about 30 miles east of Martinsdale, on the Musselshell last week and got away with pack animals and some loose horses, seven head in all. Dennis and Carpenter beat a hasty retreat, but only got away with their saddle horses. They received several bullet holes in their clothes, but no wounds.

We believe the most judicious use that the $650 in the treasury of the Musselshell stock-growers' association could be put to, would be in offering a bounty for scalps of hostile Indians. There is at present no cattle thieving going on, but the horses of the association are in continual danger of being driven off by the Indians. A bounty of $20, $30 or $50 given for every Indian killed within a certain limit, would, we think, prove the most efficient means of breaking up raiding parties, and money could not be appropriated to a better cause.

MADISON COUNTY.

From the Madisonian, July 26th.

A reception was tendered to the Representatives in the Legislative Assembly, from Madison county, who opposed and defeated the exemption and subsidy measures brought before said body, on the 31st, at the Virginia City Court House.

The pilgrims continue to arrive in goodly numbers. Scarcely a day passes without a number of teams passing through town on their way to seek homes in the beautiful valleys of Montana.

Since the smelting works resumed operations, Glendale presents its wonted appearance of activity, and workmen are putting in full time in their various occupations.

The Adobetown base ballists have issued their challenge (printed in another column) to the Virginia City Club, to play a game of base ball for $100 aside, the game to come off before the 10th of August.

We regret to hear that Al. E. Graeter, Recorder of Beaverhead county, is still on crutches from the effects of his late accident, and likely to remain so for three months yet.

There is quite a large amount of petty stealing being done now-a-days, and some folks whose recollections of early days are still vivid, are talking of bull-whip remedies for it.

CHOTEAU COUNTY.

From the Record, July 25th.

Reports from the Judith Basin say buffalo are plenty and that the half-breeds are reaping a rich harvest of dry meat.

The steamer Helena took away 100 tons of wool on her last down trip from Benton. This was the largest steamer load of wool that ever left Benton.

Charley Rowe expects to clear $5,000 in cash on his ranch this season, and he is not easily to be disappointed. So much for the profit of Montana farming.

LEWIS & CLARKE COUNTY.

From the Herald.

Mr. T. H. Kleinschmidt this morning was busy gathering the first crop of cherries ever grown in Helena. The yield was not large but very choice.

A telegram from J. Al. Sawtelle says his troupe would leave Bismarck on Thursday last, the 24th, on the steamer Col. Macleod, for Benton and thence to Helena. Mr. Sawtelle gave up his contemplated trip home via the Yellowstone valley

Deputy P. M. John Moffitt informs us that the Postmaster General has ordered the mail service between Helena and Bozeman increased to seven times a week, instead of six, as heretofore. The change will go into effect on the first day of August.

John Bass, the unfortunate man who was brought to town one day last week nearly dead, has so far recovered as to be able to give an account of himself. Since the day he left the hospital, over a month ago, he has been wandering around in the mountains, and has had nothing to eat during that time except a few roots and berries.

The heaviest rainfall of the year occurred Thursday afternoon in portions of the valley and on the foot-hills between Helena and Montana City. In Helena it did not rain enough to settle the dust, the edge of the storm just striking the lower end of Rodney street. Every gully and gulch along the foot-hills contained large streams of water. In the hills the hail fell in such quantities that the ground was white, and, melting, fed the streams until late in the evening.

From the Independent.

The new Episcopal church is fast approaching completion, and will be a credit and ornament to the town when finished up.

We learn that Gen. Ruger will make Helena his district headquarters, and we presume the General and his staff will arrive here at an early day.

An Army Retiring Board having found Major Henry W. Jones, A. Q. M., formerly stationed at Helena, incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, he is retired from active service.

Chief Arlee, with his band of Flatheads, were in