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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Purchase of Silver.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Bids for the sale of silver were opened at the treasury to-day. Less that 400,000 ounces were purchased below the London rate.

Gen. Sherman's Report — The Military—Condition of the Indians—West Point Academy.

General Sherman has submitted his annual report to Secretary McCrary. In it he refers to the reports of the different commanders of military departments, and invites particular attention to that of General Sheridan. His command, says Gen. Sherman, embraces eight of the ten regiments of cavalry, and eighteen of the twenty-five regiments of infantry, which compose the entire army, and although he states this force to be entirely inadequate to perform the duties required, yet it is impossible further to reinforce him without stripping the seaboard or abandoning other territories, subject to the same dangers which he so graphically describes in his own. His territorial command is 1,500 miles broad. This vast region, has, in the past ten years, undergone a radical change. From being the pasture fields of millions of buffalo, elk, etc., affording abundant food for the Indians, it has passed to a farming country traversed by many railroads. The game is nearly all gone, and the Indian has been forced on small reservations. Nearly all the Indian treaties were made on this theory, that this change would occur more slowly, and that the government would have to furnish partial food for the Indians and that they would procure half or a quarter of the necessary meat by hunting again. It was a favorite theory that the Indian would see for himself a reason why he should cultivate ground like white men, but his progress in this respect is scarcely perceptible, save in remnants of tribes like the Tantees, Pawnees, Cherokees, etc., while Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, etc., seem to prefer death to the common toil of the farmer.

Beyond question it was hunger which drove Bannacks and Cheyennes to war this summer and similar escapades will occur each year, unless these Indians be kept quiet with more food. It seems idle to expect that the enterprising white race will cease till every acre of this continent is susceptible of cultivation. It is not to be expected that these pasture fields can be used by the two races without everlasting conflict. The reservations already set apart for Indians are large enough and should suffice them to raise all the meat and grain necessary for their subsistence but, meantime, they must have food, else they will steal and fight.

To convert these Indians into a pastoral race is the first step in the upward progress of civilization, that of culture must be the next stage, though slow of realization. But in this direction is the sole hope of rescuing any part of "nomad" Indians from utter annihilation. This end cannot be reached by means of the present peace agents, because persecution is wasted on an Indian. There must not only be show of force, but actual force and subjection used. Force will be necessary to compel the "nomad" to cultivate his own ground. There is a wide distinction among tribes, and each tribe must be dealt with according to its nature. Large discretion to supply food must be lodged with the President or some one else. Starvation will each year cause wars such as occurred this season with the Shoshones and southern Cheyennes. The army cannot foresee or prevent these wars; all it can do after the Indians break out, plunder or steal and kill harmless families, is to pursue and capture them in detail, after infinite toil, then conduct them back to their reservations and turn them loose to return to the same game *ad libatum*. Congress can alone provide a remedy, and if prevention be wiser than cure, money and discretion must be lodged somewhere in time to prevent starvation.

The reports of Gens. McDowell, Howard and Wilcox describe the condition of affairs in the states and Territories bordering on the Pacific ocean. These Indians are collected by tribes and families on small reservations, well apart, so that Indian wars on a large scale, requiring concert of action, are not probable, yet the Nez Perces war of 1877 and the Shoshone war of this summer show, however, that these small bands of Indians did a large amount of damage and caused great consternation. The Pacific coast Indians depend much on fish for subsistence, and the establishment of fisheries on the Lower Columbia is fast cutting off the supply. Unless suitable regulations are adopted, salmon will become extinct and the Indians be driven to stealing and consequent war with settlers.

Reference is made to the danger of hostilities between Indians and settlers in Oregon and Washington Territory, and also in Arizona, owing to trespass by whites. The army is powerless to act in either case, having no control or right to interfer except after hostilities are actually begun. The General repeats that the Indian problem is not a single problem, but many, as many, almost, as there are tribes. Measures which would be wise in one instance would be folly in another, and whatever department of government is charged with it, must be armed not only with force, but large discretion and authority to furnish food in emergencies. One regiment will probably have to go to the frontier in the spring from the division of the Atlantic. It would be well if there could be held at points like Atlanta, Leavenworth, St. Paul and Omaha, in rotation, a full regiment of infantry or cavalry, for instruction, but hitherto this has been impracticable. General Sherman doubts the wisdom of selecting and preparing its advance, as recommended by General Hancock, post and camps in the south against yellow fever.

The artillery school at Fortress Monroe is kept to a high standard and is fast becoming a "post graduate" for officers. The general concurs in the recommendation of General Scofield, that September appointments of West Point be discontinued, and further suggests that new cadets be examined by the academic board early in June, and that no cadets be examined or admitted after the 1st of July. He questions, however, the wisdom of the recommendation that the standard for the admission of cadets be raised.

He thinks an erroneous impression is common that the academy will graduate more officers than are needed for the army, but experience has shown that vacancies annually occur in the army to at least the number of 80, which is more than the average graduating class. The report shows that there are 7,829 enlisted men in the ten regiments of cavalry in the army, 2,630 men in the five regiments of artillery, and 11,205 in the 25 regiments of infantry, making a total of 21,664. Besides these there are in the engineer battalion 199 permanent and recruiting parties, music boys and recruits in depots, 1,121, enlisted men detached on general service, 372, ordnance departments, 344, West Point detachments, 136, prison guard, 71, hospital stewards, 188, ordnance sergeants, 114, commissary sergeants, 148 and Indian scouts, 340. Total of 3,997. Making the whole number of enlisted men in the army, 24,761.

The report concludes: I beg to state that from personal inspections, and from official reports, I am sure the army is well and economically supplied. Its discipline and instruction are as good as could be expected from its scattered condition and from the vast amount of labor necessarily imposed on it, that it has met cheerfully every call of duty and hardship, it has accomplished an amount of work which, as General Sheridan has well said, no other nation in the world would have attempted with less than 80,000 or 70,000 men.

Suits Against the Central Pacific R. R.

Secretary Schurz, to-day, transmitted to the Attorney General the papers received by him from the auditor of railroad accounts alleging neglect on the part of the Central Pacific railroad company, to furnish the reports demanded by the auditor under the recent act of congress and requesting that, in accordance with the requirements of this law, suits be instituted to recover the forfeitures prescribed for such cases of neglect or refusal. There are distinct specifications on which the suit is recommended, the penalty in each being the forfeiture of a sum not less that $1,000 nor more than $50,000.

Fraudulent Land Surveys.

VIRGINIA, 13.—Robert Gardner, formerly state surveyor general, has preferred charges to Secretary Schurz against Surveyor - General Wagner, alleging that Wagner, in the interest of speculators, has caused lands to be surveyed which were not within the authorized classes, in order to make up fractional townships for location by holders of state school land indemnity script. Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Williamson have declined to entertain these charges in the informal and unsupported form in which they were recently received, but a telegram has reached the department to-day, from Gardner, stating that he, yesterday, forwarded affidavits in support of them.

In Pursuit of the Indians.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., 13.—Several Sioux scouts, conspicuous among them Long Wolf, Sword and Yankton Charley, left here at noon for the Sand Hills, 70 miles southeast of this camp, the probable rendezvous of Little Wolf's murderous band. These experienced scouts will be followed by 100 cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Eiting, who will take up the trail should the Sioux discover it.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, 13.—The wool market is unchanged. Manufacturers continue to purchase to a fair extent, and dealers are free sellers at current rates. Medium wools of all kinds are firm, but the demand for fine wools falls short of expectations. Sales, of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 35 @ 38, including XXX and above, and No. 1. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces are quiet at 32 @ 34, and combing and delaine fleeces at 35 @ 42. The latter is now the outside price for the best medium combing wools. Fine delaines are quiet and cannot be sold at over 36 @ 38; super and X pulled wools in fair demand with sales at 30 @ 40. Californta is in fair demand at 12 @ 18 for fall and 18 @ 22 for spring.

The Commercial Convention.

CHICAGO, 13.—At the commercial convention, this morning, the following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the combined prosperity of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests of the country cannot be secured without such development of commerce with other countries as will offer a ready and growing market for our surplus products and to insure this, it is the duty of Congress to promote, and by all wise and constitutional measures, aid in the opening and improvement of such lines of transportation by land and water as one of general and national importance.

Resolved, That high rates upon freight and passenger traffic charged by the Union Pacific railroad, make this only highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific a monopoly as burdensome as it is exclusive, and we call upon Congress to take measures at its coming session to compel these corporations, which owe their existence to the liberality of the nation, to fulfil their corporate obligations.

Resolved, That the interests of the government and people alike, demand the early completion of competing lines of railroad to the Pacific, and we, therefore, earnestly desire Congress to aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad by such means as will secure the government against pecuniary loss, and extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Resolved, That the direct trade with countries lying south of us, which is desired by them, and will be most profitable to us, cannot be entered upon and conducted successfully without mail facilities, which is the province of government to furnish, and we, therefore, recommend an immediate provision by Congress for ocean mail service between the chief ports of the United States and all important commercial points on the coast of South America, in American built and owned ships.

The remaining resolutions call for protection to mariners against the dangers at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, and provide for a committee of one from each state to present the resolutions to the president and Congress.

WESTERN.

The Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—A Virginia City dispatch says: The acting superintendent of the Bonanza mines stated to a reporter, this evening, the cause of the discharge of men was the intense heat. The mines will resume work here as soon as connection is made with Ophir. This will be in ten days.

China and Japan News.

Arrived, the steamer *City of Tokio* from Hong Kong *via* Yokohama.

From China mail condensed:

The foreign residents of Hong Kong held a public meeting, October 7th, to consider the state of insecurity of life and property in the colony; Chinese residents attempted to pack the meeting, but failed to accomplish anything. The following resolution was adopted:

"That during the past 18 months life and property in the colony has been seriously jeopardized and a feeling of insecurity is the result, which recent events have engendered, mainly caused by a policy of undue leniency toward the criminal classes." Other resolutions, in a general way, favored a return to flogging and other severe punishments of criminals practised under former administrations, and asking the appointment of a commission by the home government to inquire into the present administration of the government of the colony, especially regarding the application of criminal laws. The chairman was instructed to forward the resolutions to the secretary of state for the colonies.

A gale on the coast occasioned many minor disasters to shipping.

From the Japan *Gazette* it is learned that the Mikado left Kobe on October 15th, and was expected in Tokio November 7th.

A court martial in a recent military meeting at the capitol sat over an extended period, and all the possible means were tried to induce the prisoners to make a full confession of their motives, accomplices and instigators; torture, it is alleged, having been employed for the purpose, but all in vain. On the 15th instant, the court met to pronounce judgment. Fifty-three private soldiers of infantry and artillery battalions were condemned to death; one hundred and fifteen others to ten years', forty-eight to three years', seven to two years' and eighteen to one year's imprisonment in various parts of the country; of the lesser offenders, twenty-three were sentenced to confinement and one to be flogged. Three men only were acquitted. The sentences were carried out at once, and the condemned men were shot to death in batches of fifteen on the morning following, the scene lasting four hours.

Great changes in the cabinet are expected on the return of the Mikado to Tokio.

Asiatic cholera is said to be prevalent in Nagasaki. The government is adopting active measures to prevent the spread of the contagion. The disease has also made its appearance at Yokohama.

J. A. Bingham, envoy of the United States, departs by the *City of Tokio*. [Mr. Stevens, secretary of legation, will act in his absence.

The American ship *Lookout* was wrecked September 12th, near Katsusuka and three men drowned.

The steamer *Nippo Maru* went ashore September 15th, in Spex Straits; total loss, but all hands saved.

LOST.
ONE Bay Mare, 5 years old, with white left hind foot, branded K and circle joined, with half circle over the K. Anyone returning the the same to Frank Jennings will be rewarded.

FOUND.
ON the State Road, a Sack containing clothing. The owner can have by applying to S. F. Teasdel's Store, Main Street. d 298

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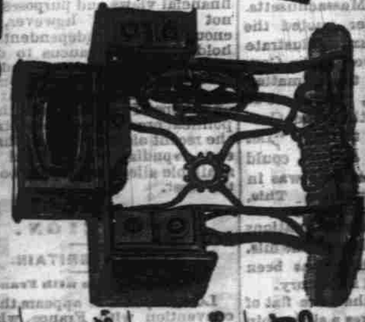
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