

and as the executive of the city of Boston, I have a duty to perform at the coming banquet, and as on similar occasions, the city of Boston desires that every courtesy shall be extended to the President, and I am determined nothing shall be left undone which shall contribute to the proper festivities of the banquet. It has been customary on similar occasions to furnish wine, and I shall certainly do so."

NASHVILLE, 22.—The officers, in raiding illicit distilleries in some of the mountain districts, broke up fourteen, killed a distiller named Sam Johnson, wounded two others, and captured twelve.

NEW YORK, 22.—James Gordon Bennett arrived from Europe today.

WASHINGTON, 22.—At the Cabinet meeting, to-day, the Secretary of War presented a dispatch from General Ord in regard to the trouble on the Rio Grande, just received through Lieutenant General Sheridan, at Chicago, which stated that General Trevino, commanding the forces of Bravo, had a talk with Ord, and a good understanding existed. The dispatch was received with much gratification, it being regarded as an evidence that the Mexican authorities' intentions were to co-operate with our authorities in suppressing raids across the Rio Grande.

Senator Mitchell, to-day, received the following telegram from the Governor of Oregon:

Salem, 21.—Ask the Secretary of War to instruct the Commander of the Military Department of Columbia to supply the citizens of Oregon, in the vicinity of the Indian hostilities, with arms and ammunition from Vancouver Arsenal, on the requisition of the Governor. The citizens of Walla Walla are in danger of an attack, and have applied to me for ammunition. The State has none.

(Signed)

S. F. CHADWICK.

The Secretary of War has instructed General Howard to answer the requisition of the Governor to the full extent of the law, which allows 500 stands of arms to the citizens.

COLUMBUS, Indiana, 22.—Will N. Lake, an amateur, to-day, completed his walk of 500 miles in 500 consecutive hours; average time thirteen minutes. He is on the streets to-night apparently as fresh as ever.

VINCENNES, Ind., 22.—A party of vigilants, numbering 240, rode into Michell, Indiana, last night, and hung two stuffed effigies, with a poster pinned to their clothes, notifying the outlaws and incendiaries, who were either mentioned or alluded to in plain terms, that they would be held strictly and personally accountable for the destruction of property, burned or otherwise maliciously destroyed. The outlaws and criminals meant by them were members of the Bent-Jones gang, which was the terror of that region for some years, and a portion of which is now in jail. They threaten that their next coming will be one of terrible vengeance.

PHILADELPHIA, 22.—Wool is in light supply, market very active, prices fair, with a slightly upward tendency. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 44 @ 46, X, 44 @ 45, medium, 45 @ 46, coarse, 40 @ 42. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and western fall, 40 @ 42, medium, 43 @ 53, coarse, 38 @ 40, combing, washed, 50, unwashed 38 1/2. Canada, combing, 52 1/2, fine, unwashed, 28 @ 29, coarse and medium 28 @ 30, tub washed 40 @ 42. Colorado, washed 20 @ 30, unwashed 17 @ 20, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 37, No. 1 and super pulled 35 @ 37. Texas, fine and medium, 17 @ 30, coarse 16 @ 18. California, fine and medium 28 @ 33, coarse 23 @ 26.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—By the arrival of a press dispatch from Boise City, last night, the previous report of an Indian outbreak is confirmed. The scene of the first massacre is on Salmon river and the tributaries of that stream, coming in from the northern side, draining Camas prairie and neighboring mountains. The settlement called Camas Prairie covers the foot hills to the north of Florence Mountains, extending several miles northward into a plain which lies between Florence Mountain and the breaking down of the table land called Craig's Mountain. Mountain Idaho is about the centre of the range of settlements on Camas Prairie, situated at the foot of the Florence mountains, sixty-five miles from Lewiston, Idaho.

The settlements on the Salmon River and its tributaries, lie to the south and southwest of Mount Idaho at a distance varying from fifteen to thirty miles.

The Indians did not kill the women or children, but allowed them to be taken under escort of a friendly squaw to Slate Creek, which has thus far been left undisturbed.

At Slate Creek the whites have fortified themselves in a stockade fort, into which have been received the wives and children of the murdered men, together with the families of the men who have escaped massacre. Gathered in this place are the following persons: Mrs. Henry Effer and two children, husband murdered at John Day's Creek; Mr. Sherwood, wife and grown daughter; Hiram Tilman, wife and several children; Mrs. Wm. Osborne and five children, husband murdered at Harry Mason's on Salmon River; sister of Harry Mason, murdered in his home; Mrs. H. C. Brown, husband murdered at his store on Salmon River; Mrs. J. J. Manuel and two children, husband murdered at White Bird Postoffice; John Woods; Charles Ford's wife and four children; Wm. Cohen, wife and several children; Wm. Rhett, wife and several children.

These few men are thus shut up in the midst of hostile Indians, without adequate means of defense, and without aid will certainly be overpowered and murdered, as the Indians declare their determination to take the fort and murder the men. It cannot be hoped the Indians will again spare the women and children after the losses they must sustain in capturing the fort, as the men will fight to the last.

Our informant says he is reliably informed the Indians did not fire a single building or destroy any property, but cleaned the country of stock, which they have driven to the south side of Salmon River. They seem to hope they will be ultimately undisturbed by the proprietors of all the property which the whites are now compelled to abandon. They think, not without reason, that before the country will be regained from them, an army must be created, and a long and doubtful campaign passed through.

The Indians have now their principal camp and headquarters on Salmon River, just below the mouth of a small stream called Shookum Chuck, while the stock is gathered and pastured on an extensive triangular-shaped region formed by Snake and Salmon Rivers and a high mountain range lying about the sources of Payette and Western Rivers. Here there is abundant pasturage for summer and winter, and here they will doubtless make their final stand.

In contradiction to the previous reports that the troops behaved badly, our informant says, by citizens who were in the fight, he is assured that the troops, though they allowed themselves to be decoyed into ambush, displayed throughout the action the utmost gallantry, and fought like tigers. About twenty-five or thirty soldiers were killed in about the same number of minutes.

The situation in northern Idaho far exceeds in gravity, any Indian outbreak of our day, and it will tax the best resources of the Government and of the people. The Indians know the army is scattered and weak.

A Portland press dispatch, says a special to the *Oregonian*, just received from Lewiston, dated June 21st, 8 a. m., states that sixty-five volunteers were to proceed from their defenses at Mount Idaho to reconnoitre the position of the Indians, who are supposed to be somewhere in the direction of Salmon River.

A steamer arrived here this morning having on board 107 troops. No extra arms came on the steamer.

About fifty volunteers have arrived here from Columbia county, W. T. Few of them have suitable arms, but are awaiting them from below.

A telegram received at the army headquarters, this afternoon, from Gen. Howard, dated Lewiston 20th, reports that Perry's loss in the engagement of the 17th inst., was one officer, Lieut. K. Theller, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and thirty-three men. Theller was placed, wounded, on his horse, by Captain Tremble, but was afterwards killed. The people at Florence report that they have effectually blocked the Indian trail towards Libby, Salmon and Weise.

Perry's command is still at Fort Idaho.

A press dispatch from Boise City, this evening, says, twenty five armed volunteers, under command of Captain Orlando Robbins, an experienced Indian fighter, will start for Northern Idaho, where the settlements are threatened by Indians with fifty stand of arms for the settlers. A few hundred stand of arms belonging to the Territory are at the disposal of the governor, but there are so many exposed settlements asking for arms and ammunition that the supply is likely to be soon exhausted.

Volunteer companies are being constantly organized in the various settlements. In Idaho City a company of sixty men was recently formed, but none of these companies are able to move until provided with arms from the ordnance stores here.

BOSTON, 22.—A special from St. John's, says a mass meeting was held, yesterday, at which offers of aid were received from Montreal, Boston, Bangor, Portland, Cape Breton, and many other cities, as well as towns in the interior of the province. Chief of Police Savage, of Boston, has also tendered assistance to the police of this city, and sympathy has kept coming from all quarters. This morning's train arrived from Halifax, having on board troops for guarding the goods now in the streets.

At a meeting of the citizens of Halifax \$10,000 was subscribed. The Mayor of that city has arrived here to see what he can do to forward the object of the people of Halifax. A large number of persons who were burned out have gone to the country towns, while others have sought homes in the States.

TOLEDO, Ohio, 23.—A bold attempt was made last night to rob the express car on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The car was entered by four men, who accosted the messenger, and were about to bind him, when they were suddenly confronted by a force of officers and expressmen, headed by Chief of Police Prudy, of this city, who had been notified that an attempt was to be made, and had concealed himself and men in the rear. The entire band was captured and brought to this city, and lodged in jail.

BOSTON, 23.—A St. John's special says, the moonlight, last night, was an incalculable boon, there being no gas for either the streets or houses. For every hundred thieves, and there were swarms of them, at least half a dozen special police patrolled the streets, and the volunteer militia, in considerable force, were also on duty. It is a matter of surprise to strangers that 20,000 and upwards of homeless people should have been so successfully provided for with lodgings for the night. A small percentage were in tents pitched in Chipman's Grounds, Union Street, on King's Square, on the Barrack Green, but the bulk, whether rich or poor, might have been found peacefully resting in the hospitable houses of the poor as well as of the rich, not merely throughout the narrow limits of the standing city, but in the much more extended suburbs of Portland, Carlton, Indian-town, Fairville, and other places. The trains brought thousands of people from Halifax and intermediate points, some bearing messages and sympathy. Provision trains continue to arrive. The saddened citizens and their sympathizing visitors seem all but choked with emotion at the appalling spectacle, and clasped hands and free-flowing tears serve rather than words to give vent to their pent-up feelings.

This morning dispatches were received and read from various places in Great Britain and Ontario, announcing the sympathy and the full readiness of the people to assist. The citizens of Toronto have subscribed \$90,000. The Halifax subscription has been increased to \$110,000. There need be no fears, for a time at least, of any actual suffering.

The scenes during the night were heartrending. Some of the principal provision stores are being boarded in for protection against the rush of purchasers of supplies. The few hotels remaining do what they can to feed the multitude, and even supply the special police and militia with rations.

The artillery has been called out to-day, to batter down with shot the dangerous walls and chimneys in the burnt district. The owners of safes are working among the ruins without satisfactory results.

The roll of the dead now embraces but ten names.

WASHINGTON, 23.—General McDowell telegraphs the War Department, to-day, that he cannot learn that the uprising has gone much beyond Joseph's band and immediate vicinity, but, however, how far it may go cannot be known. The news from Howard is meagre. He reports the loss of Lt. Theller and thirty-three men. I send all the cavalry in the Department of California by McDermott to Boise, Idaho, as Howard wishes this column to be at least 300 strong. Major Wood reports that four companies of artillery and one of infantry left Portland, yesterday morning, for Lewiston, with three months' supplies. All the troops have been brought away from Alaska, leaving no detachment there.

The Secretary of War, in a letter to Governor Emery, of Utah, asking for military reinforcements in that territory, says the military authorities have carefully investigated the subject, and while not believing the Mormons contemplate violence or resistance to the lawful authority, it is deemed proper to allay the apprehensions expressed in letters from there. The administration desires and proposes, by all legitimate means, to aid the proper authorities in the preservation of peace, protection of rights, and enforcement of the laws, &c. To this end such an increase to the military force as may be practicable, will be made in due time. General Sheridan hopes this summer to be able to increase the garrisons at Camp Douglas and Fort Cameron, and if necessary to occupy additional points in the Territory. Congress must first make appropriations. General Sheridan does not fear a serious outbreak, but troops are available to send on the intimidation of such a thing.

BOSTON, 23.—The wool market has been quiet. The past week's sales comprised 3,000,000 pounds. The market is still almost bare of fleeces. A few lots have been received, but scarcely enough to establish prices. Sales of Ohio 76,600 pounds, including X and above at 42 @ 47 1/2, medium 42 1/2, choice 47 @ 52 1/2; sales of Michigan 75,000 pounds at private terms. Combing and delaines are in good demand, sales 60,000 pounds of washed 50 @ 55, 61,000 pounds of unwashed at 35 @ 41, including choice Kentucky at the highest figure. Pulled wool is in good demand, and stocks are sold up close and at low figures; transactions of the week included 386,000 pounds of super and X at 28 @ 46, principally at from 35 @ 45; a lot of 20,000 pounds of combing pulled sold at 47 1/2, and 70,000 lbs. at 40 @ 42 1/2. Texas continues to attract attention; sales of the week 298,000 pounds at 17 @ 37 1/2. California has been quiet, the sales of Spring amounting to 1,591,800 lbs. The bulk of the sales have been in the range of 30 @ 35; there is very little fall on the market, and the only sales of this description were 46,000 pounds at 18.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—In an interview between Gov. Brayman and the Indian Chiefs, Major Jim, chief of the Bannocks, was the principal speaker. After having assured the Governor that the Bannocks and Shoshones were friendly towards the whites, and would render no assistance to the Nez Perces in the present outbreak, in reply to a question as to what his people proposed to do during the summer, Major Jim replied, "We go to Montana to hunt buffalo to get something to trade for food for our little ones. The Indians are like the whites—they do different things to get means of living. Your people make farms and fence up all the country. The Indians have their farm, too, which is the great Camas prairie, where our women dig roots to feed them and their children. The white men drive too many hogs and cattle upon the prairie, which eat up the roots of Camas and destroy the plant. We cannot live without food, and the Camas root has always been our food. When the Camas is destroyed our children will suffer from hunger. Further, the agent at Lemhi, takes the blankets which are sent to us from Washington and cuts them in two. He gives us half of the blanket and sells the other half. Donaldson, the agent at Fort Hall, is always angry with us, and treats us roughly. He divides the blankets like Fuller, and sells the good horses from the reservation and puts poor Indian ponies in their places. We wish to have these agents taken away and good, honest men sent to us. We don't like Fort Hall. It is too cold. Nothing will grow there. We wish

to have great Camas Prairie put with Fort Hall reservation, so that we can live there in the summer and dig Camas. We never sold or gave away Camas Prairie. We had nothing to do with any treaty which would take it away from us.

Here Dempsey, interpreter, explained that the Fort Hall reservation was separated from Great Camas Prairie by a barren country 100 miles in width.

Capt. Jim—There are three reservations for the Bannocks and Shoshones: Washakee reservation on Wind River, Fort Hall reservation, and Lemhi reservation. These are not one reservation for the Bannocks, one for the Shoshones and one for another tribe, but the Bannocks and Shoshones may live together upon one or the other. A dog with three homes has no home at all. We would like to have one reservation rather than three.

Some further conversation occurred in which the Indians complained feelingly of the dearth of food upon Camas Prairie, when a liberal contribution was made by the gentlemen present for the purpose of purchasing food for the Indians to take home with them.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *World* has the following: Ex-Mayor A. Oakley Hall has finally succeeded in accomplishing his purpose of disappearing entirely from view, and become one of the long list of men who are in the world, but not of it. A friend of his family stated, yesterday, that an attempt had been made by his friends to keep him in view, not with any idea of coercing or interfering with him in any way, but to enable them, should occasion present, to render him any assistance in their power in the event of his needing it. Some three weeks ago, however, he left London for Liverpool, and in the latter city succeeded in giving his watchers the slip, and all trace of him is now lost. The members of Hall's family have gone to their country seat in New Jersey, for the summer, and are represented as being greatly broken down under their afflictions.

A general raid was made at an early hour this morning on the east side houses of prostitution. Three hundred and fifty prisoners were captured, among them Owey Geohagan, keeper of one of the saloons frequented by Burke, the murderer of Alice Strickland. Seventy policemen participated.

The Metropolitan Police are excited over the recent disclosure of the robbery of valuable gems from the cases of the British Museum.

The arrests last week were 1,694; deaths 422; births 445.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 25.—A destructive wind storm passed over the city about ten o'clock last night. The storm was about eight blocks wide, and passed directly through the centre of the city. The Pacific Hotel, Tootle's Opera House, and a large number of business houses were unroofed. Numerous buildings, including dwellings, were badly damaged. Many walls, fences, trees, &c., were blown down. Some streets were blocked by roofs, awnings, trees, &c. Several persons were more or less injured, but none are known to be fatally hurt.

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