

there are many reasons why it cannot be introduced into the United States. There are also many reasons why the Canadian Indians should more easily be managed than ours. One is that there is plenty of game in the vast country over which they roam, and hunters are not allowed to ruthlessly slaughter any. The Indians can, therefore, always support themselves. Another strong reason is their country is not entered by emigrants, and fights, which generally ensue when these two elements come in contact, are avoided. It is probable that the President will hereafter have army officers detailed to take charge of the extreme outposts, and it is believed he will also recommend in his annual message, the establishment of a code of laws for the punishment of Indians guilty of crime.

The *World's* Ottawa special says, a recent dispatch from Kamloops, states that the settlers in that quarter are fearful of the uprising of the Indians, and have asked the Dominion Government for assistance.

A dispatch from Summit station, Pa., says, the employees of eight collieries in that vicinity, numbering about 2,500 men, struck yesterday.

A dispatch from Bucharest says, it is reported that the fever epidemic in the Russian army in Bulgaria is increasing. The troops are also in want of food, and they refuse their pay unless they can receive it in the coin of their own country. They threaten to surrender to the Turks unless they are paid in the coin demanded. The present state of affairs in the army is very alarming.

A Berlin special says, it is reported that Germany is remonstrating against France erecting fortifications on the Swiss frontier, which is causing an uneasy feeling.

CHICAGO, 17.—The following has been received at the military headquarters:

Deer Lodge, Mont., 15.

To Terry, Commanding the Department of St. Paul.

Have just arrived. The wounded are getting along well, thanks to the prompt assistance sent by the citizens of Helena, Deer Lodge, and Butte. They will reach here in three days. Howard left the battle field in pursuit the day before yesterday. Only fifty of his infantry were up, and I sent with him three officers and fifty men. I met Norwood's company, of the second cavalry, on the Big Hole, and he is probably with Howard by this time. Cushing's two companies of artillery passed here this morning in wagons, and I have ordered them to push down the stage road at forty miles a day if their stock will stand it, I have also telegraphed the commanding officer at Fort Hall to start some of the Bannocks up towards Lemhi and the mountain passes to get information as to which way the Nez Percés are heading. They cannot travel rapidly with their wounded, and the next time they are struck they will be ruined. Many thanks for your cordial recognition of our services in your dispatch of the 13th, received yesterday.

GIBBON, Comd'g.

The propeller *City of Madison*, of Chicago, was burned to the waters edge at a late hour last night, about 35 miles off Kenosha. The crew were all saved. The loss will probably not exceed \$10,000.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., 17.—Professor Watson, of Michigan University says, on the night of August 8, he discovered in the constellation Capricorn, a planet hitherto unknown. It is now in right ascension, 21 hours and 14 minutes, and in declination 15 degrees and 47 minutes south. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude, and is moving west and north.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Jno. McNeil, of St. Louis, to act with Gen. Terry, as a member of the Sitting Bull commission.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., 17.—The President and party, this morning, went to the home of Austin Burchard, the President's uncle, in Fayetteville. The party will return this afternoon, and a reception will be held at the Brooks House, this evening. The Pres. goes to Windsor to-night.

PATERSON, N. J., 17.—Early this morning J. Echert threw his wife out of the window, after a quarrel, killing her instantly. She would have become a mother within two or three weeks.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 17.—Manu-

facturers of the Board of Trade have indefinitely postponed the project of running on short time, the large majority being confident of their ability to carry cloths till the market improves.

CHICAGO, 17.—The following is a summary of an address, on the political and financial condition of the country, delivered by Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, at a public reception given at his home in Mansfield, Ohio, to-night:

He referred at first to the settlement of the southern difficulties, plainly showing the situation when Hayes was inaugurated, and the necessity for the action taken. The President found thirty-six States in the Union. In two States only were contests as to who was governor. Both contests had existed from January to March, 1877, while Grant was President. As to South Carolina, the speaker said that strongly as he desired the success of Governor Chamberlain, the President had not the shadow of a right to interpose the power of the army in this contest, and his attempt to do so would have been rash and abortive, as well as without legal right.

The case of Louisiana was far more difficult. The local returning officers of that State had, after a full examination, certified to the election of a legislature showing a republican majority in both houses. The returning officers had the legal right to pass upon and certify in the first instance who were elected members of the legislature, and they were justified in excluding the bulldozed parishes; but it was equally clear that their return was not conclusive upon the members elected, and that each house had the constitutional right to pass upon the returns and elections of its members and set aside the action of the returning board.

The speaker then related the efforts to secure a peaceful solution through legislative action, and concluded this portion of his speech in these words:

"No doubt the result in Louisiana caused disappointment to many republicans throughout the United States, who deeply sympathized with their brethren in that State. I did and do share in that feeling, and yet I feel and know that every step taken by President Hayes was right, in strict accordance with his constitutional duty, and from the highest motives of patriotism. Some are foolish enough to talk of abandoning the colored people and their constitutional rights. President Hayes, from his early manhood, had been an anti-slavery man. His life was imperilled on many battle fields in the great cause of liberty."

Another question of administration which has received the prompt attention of President Hayes is the standing promise of both political parties for the last fifty years to secure civil service reform, without defining what was meant by this phrase; but old abuses grew and new abuses were devised, by which the civil service of government was made an agency to control the action of parties and influence the rising or falling fortunes of politicians, while the public service was a secondary consideration. Upon this subject the President had clear views, and has not hesitated against the opposition of many of his own party to enter upon a reform of these abuses. It was believed that the Custom House in New York, the great agency for the collection of duties on imported goods, was especially open to these abuses, and that the public interests were sacrificed to the advancement of the political and pecuniary interests of individuals. The President directed that throughout the investigation should be made by independent men of both parties, and aimed not at individuals, but at the system itself. The President has not and never did object to the most active men being appointed to and aspiring for office. He would naturally select from among the most active men in private those who are to hold public offices, and other things being equal would select out of his own party rather than out of the adverse party. At all events, that is my own view.

In the way of administrative reform, the expenses of the government in many branches have been greatly reduced, mainly in the treasury department, which from the magnitude of its operations employs about 12,000 persons. The government has saved a large amount by the great reduction made in its various departments.

On the question of specie payments the speaker said, "I feel confident in saying to you to-day that if undisturbed, with or without a change of the law, every dollar of the United States notes will, before the time fixed for resumption, buy as much as an equal amount either in gold or silver."

In regard to the contest between capital and labor, I would say the depression of business caused by the panic of 1873 has led to such competition between the great railroad lines that rates for freight and passengers have been reduced below the actual cost of business; the result has been that the wages of employees have been reduced in some cases to an amount barely sufficient to pay for the necessities of life. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and should always receive enough to maintain his family in decency and comfort, but we cannot secure this blessing by intimidating capital, burning houses, preventing other people from laboring, or by any violence or crime. My hope is that Congress will pass laws to establish and limit maximum rates of freight, so that the production of a farmer may not be in danger of confiscation by exorbitant rates; that it will limit and restrain the cutting and reduction of freights, so as to destroy the ability of railroad companies to pay fair prices for honest labor, and to prevent the companies from making paupers of men who perform essential functions in commerce. And now, fellow citizens, in conclusion, allow me to express my heartfelt thanks for the courtesy and kindness you always have shown to me, not only during this short visit, but in all the time I have lived among you.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—A letter from the Consul General of Havana says, the sanitary condition is satisfactory. Twelve cases of yellow fever were reported on board American and British vessels in the harbor, of these four were fatal, the remaining eight are in the hospital, and will probably recover. In the city hospitals, so far, about forty cases are reported, which is comparatively a small number for this season of the year. There are other cases in military hospitals and private practice. The disease is of a mild type compared with former years.

CUMBERLAND, Md., 17.—The workingmen's party organized to-day. A platform was adopted opposing the national bank system and advocating the issue of all money by the general government; opposing legislation and unequal taxation; favoring legislation making paper money of equal value with specie; favoring tariff to protect domestic industries.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The senatorial commission appointed at the last session of the legislature to inquire into the Chinese question, have embodied information obtained on the subject in a memorial to Congress, which was to be presented to Governor Irwin to-day. It is understood that the memorial takes strong grounds against Chinese immigration, and suggests a remedy which it is hoped will obviate further trouble on that account.

COLUMBUS, O., 18.—The Central Ohio Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Industrial Union have issued an address, setting forth the platform of their principles, and recommending that conventions be held in the several counties to nominate county officers and establish industrial union clubs in every township and voting precinct, and that they select one delegate to the State convention to be held in this city September 13th, to adopt a platform and nominate State officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., 18.—The steam tug *Mat White* blew up on James River, this morning. The captain, engineer and one fireman are missing.

NEW YORK, 18.—There is considerable excitement in the suburbs because Col. Smith, son-in-law of Horace Greeley, recently cowhided a man at Chappaqua, who proved to be an epileptic patient and irresponsible. Col. Smith, it seems, has apologized, not knowing the state of his opponent's health.

Isaac P. Chambers, general auditor of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has just completed the apportionment of \$10,000 given by Wm. H. Vanderbilt to the employees of the road. Of the 11,000 men on the rolls, 8,904 will get: passenger conductors, \$20; train baggagemen, \$10; brakemen, \$9; freight conductors, \$15; engineers, \$30; firemen, \$15; flagmen, \$8; switchmen, \$8; laborers and

watchmen, \$7; mechanics, \$14; foremen, \$16; track foremen, \$11; all others \$9 each.

The *Herald* says, editorially, our correspondent at San Antonio telegraphs that Gen. Benavides has captured three of the eight outlaws who recently broke open the jail at Rio Grande City, and hopes to get the others. He tells Gen. Ord, also, that of the jail breakers only five were residents of Mexico, and two were Texans. This shows, what we supposed, that the breaking open of the jail was the plot of the criminals to help some of their confederates, and was not blameable on the Mexicans as such.

Thomas Harding, aged forty-five years, shot his housekeeper, Mrs. Woods, aged twenty-six, at his residence on 100th Street this morning, and then put the pistol to his own head and fired twice. He died instantly. Mrs. Wood's wound is thought to be fatal.

The *Tribune* says, the small but steady business in gold mining in the Southern States will receive an impetus as soon as the machines, which has lately been perfected in this city, becomes generally introduced. It crushes ore in powder as fine as the sands of the sea shore, and then separates the bits of metal from the powdered stone by the peculiar process of shaking and blowing. The cheapness of the apparatus, compared with the cost of stamp mills, and its efficiency in operating, will permit the ores of the south and other sections to be worked with excellent profit. The people from the west and south and from Peru are investigating the capabilities of the invention.

CHICAGO, 18.—The wheat crop of the State of Minnesota is estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of about 25,000,000 bushels for export.

On Thursday evening, detectives from New York arrested three forgers and placed them in the rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, pending further investigation. It appears that the three men are members of a gang of forgers, whose operations have been conducted on a magnificent scale and extended to all parts of the country, and are said to have realized over \$450,000 within the last year. Two of the gang have operated in Burlington, Ia., very successfully; another party in Minneapolis, a fifth in St. Louis, and a sixth at Indianapolis. Last night one of the gang, known as Col. Cross, was arrested in St. Louis. The Indianapolis man was captured yesterday, and the Minneapolis party would have been caught had he not taken the steamer on the upper Mississippi, carrying with him the proceeds of a swindle on the Lake City National Bank, of Lake City, Minn., amounting to \$60,000. The three captured here have been operating in Chicago for the past two weeks, and have bagged \$4,600 from the third National, and it is said \$100,000 from another bank.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The land case, involving the title of the State of Kansas to over 236,000 acres of land, being the aggregate of the grant of the state under the act of 1861, admitting Kansas into the Union, has been decided by the Interior Department in favor of the State of Kansas.

BOSTON, 18.—A letter, received from the captain of the schooner *Edward Lee*, of Provincetown, by his mother, dated March, gives the following facts:

Sailed from Provincetown, Feb. 5th, nothing unusual occurring to cause any deviation of voyage from that usually pursued by whaling vessels, until arriving and while cruising off the south side of Cuba, when the lookout reported a vessel close into land, changing her course and coming towards them. When within range the vessel showed the Spanish flag, and without any warning whatever sent up a cloud of smoke, followed by a report, and then there was an explosion of a shell just clear of them, astern, which was followed by another of grape shot. Captain Atkins immediately crowded on all sail, and showed the sailing qualities of his vessel, the Spaniard keeping up a running fire of shot. The chase was kept up for some time, but finally abandoned. Captain Atkins sought other whaling grounds, and the prospect is that he will be obliged to remain out a year longer. He has already sent for provisions and supplies to be shipped to meet him at the Western Islands.

#### FOREIGN

LONDON, 15.—The new convention concluded between Great

Britain and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade, entirely prohibits the export or import of negro slaves. Egyptian slave traders will be tried by court martial as assassins. The Khedive engages to abolish all private traffic in slaves in Egypt within seven years, and within twelve years in Soudan and the frontier provinces.

Scudamore has resigned the directorship of the International Ottoman postoffice.

Turkish ironclads sunk a Greek vessel cruising off the island of Cirigo.

The Christian population of the province of Janina are fleeing to escape Turkey.

From reports concerning massacres it seems that if affairs continue many days longer not a single Christian will be left alive on the slopes of the southern Balkans.

The Russian centre is heavily reinforced and has commenced a serious offensive movement. Important events are expected.

LONDON, 16.—A correspondent with the Turks, at Erzeroum, telegraphs, under date of Tuesday, that Gen. Melikoff has received a large reinforcement, and that the Russian centre has commenced a general forward movement. Melikoff attacked the Turkish advance posts, which were mainly composed of cavalry, on the 13th inst., and a sharp engagement followed. The Russian attack was kept up with great determination for a considerable time, but the Ottoman cavalry behaved with remarkable bravery, and after a stubborn struggle, the Russians were compelled to withdraw.

A correspondent at Vienna reports that the news from Asia is unfavorable to the Russians.

The Turks at Ardahan defeated the Russians twice. In the second engagement the Russians lost 600 killed and wounded. These trivial successes have so worked upon the Turks as to lull them into the delusion that the Russian campaign in Armenia is over for the winter.

The *Financier* says, according to private advices from Lyons, several failures have occurred in the silk trade, including one for one million dollars.

ALEXANDRIA, 16.—The Greek volunteer movement is increasing. A further detachment of 120 started yesterday for Greece. The authorities have detained 60 volunteers who were intending to leave, on the ground of their being subjects of the Porte.

GUELPH, Ont., 16.—A heavy rain storm, to-day, flooded some of the streets from one to seven feet. The occupants of the houses of the lower portion of town were driven to the second stories. Considerable damage has been done.

ST. PETERSBURG, 17.—The Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters are now at Goringstouene.

It is officially stated that Gen. Gourkhoff's entire loss from July 14 to August 1st was ten officers and 281 men killed, twenty-seven officers and 706 men wounded, and fifty-seven missing. The Bulgarian legion also lost twenty-two officers and 600 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—The Ottoman Bank has succeeded in placing a loan which will net the Porte \$12,000,000.

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