

Col. Crittenden, of the 17th Infantry, whose only son was killed in the Custer massacre, received a letter from his wife to-day, inclosing one she had just received from Ft. Lincoln. The writer, wife of an army officer at that post, says, when the news of the fate of Custer's command reached them, there went forth a wail of grief that it is seldom the lot of human beings to witness. The agony and wretchedness it has caused is something terrible. It was announced to twenty-four women that they were widows, and, to more than twice that number of children, that they were fatherless. What is most painful of all is that most of these poor women are left utterly penniless, without means to take them away from the fort, or to subsist on should they get away. Crittenden has already called on a number of Congressmen, and presented them with the facts, but relief seems to come in very slowly.

The great auction sale begun yesterday, of blankets, flannels, &c., continued to-day. There was a marked falling off in the number of buyers, yet prices were kept up to within ten per cent. of the market value, and the bidding was spirited.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The independent greenback convention, to nominate a congressman for the second district of Kansas, was held at Lawrence, Kansas, yesterday, only thirty delegates of the eighty being present. Endorsing the nominees of the Indianapolis greenback convention caused a long, bitter discussion, and was finally laid on the table, whereupon the Peter Cooper men withdrew from the convention. The remainder of the delegates then nominated John R. Goodwin, the present incumbent, for Congress.

CLEVELAND, 26.—Second day's races; the weather is clear, pleasant and the track in good condition. Attendance large. In the 2.29 class, Mattie was the favorite, Gen. Grant second, Madison third. In the 2.22 class, Cozette was the favorite, Badger Girl second.

BISMARCK, 26.—Three hundred pounds of specimens of quartz, brought from the Black Hills, were assayed yesterday. The richest showed \$5,059 to the ton; the poorest \$2,500. That assayed was from the Woolsey lode, two miles from Deadwood, and eight others, equally rich, have been discovered in the same vicinity, known as follows: California Joe, Blowout Light, Mary Ida, Gray Clara, No. 1, and No. 2, Red Cloud, The Frenchman, and Smoky Jones.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—A fire broke out in the packing-room of James Nolands' shoddy mill, and before it could be checked, the whole building was in flames. Not many people were in the building at the time, and those who were in the lower part had no difficulty in escaping, but before those in the upper part of the building knew of their danger, the whole lower story was in a blaze. Several women were up stairs and started down, but were met by the flames in the second story, several of them succeeding in getting through the window, at the rear of the second story to a room, and escaping; three, however, named Ellen Heber, Annie Patterson and Marie Hoeveler, were driven back from the window by the fire, and were obliged to retreat up stairs again. All efforts to rescue them were in vain, and they remained screaming for help till they were all dreadfully burned. At last Ellen Heber and Annie Patterson jumped from the third story window and were instantly killed by striking the pavement. It is probable, had they survived the fall, their burns would have killed them. Marie, however, was fortunate enough to get hold of a rope, by which she slid to the ground. She is frightfully burned, the skin having come off her body almost entirely. She was removed to the hospital, but her recovery is very doubtful. Parties who knew the position of the three women, piled bales of goods on the pavement for them to jump on, but other parties not knowing the object of piling the bales there, removed them and the women fell on the bare pavement. The mill was entirely destroyed, with stock and machinery. The loss is heavy.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. were this morning discharged from bankruptcy by Judge Cadwallader, of the United States District Court, no objection having been made to the petition filed some time ago.

A meeting of citizens was held in the mayor's office to-day to devise means for entertaining the foreign crews of oarsmen visiting the city to participate in the regatta. A committee was appointed, with Hon. J. W. Forney chairman, to obtain subscriptions to meet the expenses of the entertainment; \$500 was subscribed on the spot.

The Seventy-first New York regiment leave for home this evening.

CAIRO, 26.—A great fire here yesterday destroyed many houses near the vegetable market.

HAMILTON, Ont., 26.—John and Wm. Young, who escaped from prison when under sentence of death for the murder of Abel McDonald, have been recaptured.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Orders have been issued to send two battalions of artillery, of four companies each, from the 1st and 2nd regiments from the division of the Atlantic, to the department of the Missouri, to report to Gen. Pope.

The President has nominated Gen. B. Raum, of Ills., commissioner of internal revenue, vice Pratt resigned.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 26.—The following was received by mail to-day, with the enclosure mentioned:

Fort Laramie, 24.  
A. C. Snyder, agent Associated Press, Cheyenne:

This memorandum I found on a dead body scalped, and having about twenty bullet holes in it, about a hundred miles north of Fort Laramie yesterday. I buried the body, and send this to you on account of the note made in the memorandum book. If you know any friends of the deceased let them know, and send them this book.

(Signed) JNC. MARSH,  
of Deadwood.

The book belongs to L. P. Richardson, correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., Republican, who made a note therein, which reads: If anything important happens send to A. C. Snyder, Associated Press, Cheyenne. Before Richardson's leaving here last Friday morning this request was made by your agent, and Richardson thus noted it. He left Fort Laramie on a fast freight train on Saturday morning last, purposing to go to Deadwood. A party who arrived here last night from the Black Hills, report that they were attacked by about a dozen Indians near Hat Creek, and although a running fight was kept up for several hours, wounding several horses, none of the party were hurt.

Advices from General Crook's command in camp on the South Fork of Tongue River, July 23, via Fort Fetterman, 26, are of importance. The main body of the Sioux are believed to have taken to the Big Horn Mountains where game is more abundant and the grass fresher. The efforts of the Indians to burn the grass of the valleys makes it almost imperative on Crook to follow them up at once. His force now musters about twelve hundred regular soldiers and citizen volunteers, besides the two hundred Snake allies, and he feels that he can at least hold his own on any ground the emergency may select. It is expected that the wagons will be parked on the main Tongue River, near the mountains, and with the pack train loaded with from fifteen to twenty days' rations, a vigorous but careful advance will immediately follow. It is not deemed advisable for Crook's and Terry's forces to join previous to a move by one or the other of the commands. It is thought that the Indians would make a stand against one of the columns, and that by engaging them, and having the other column in reserve to either fight or follow up with, something decisive may be effected during the summer campaign. The enemy is believed to be on the head waters of Ash Creek and the Little Big Horn, not far from the Montana and Wyoming line, thirty to forty miles from Crook's present camp.

Gen. Merritt left Fetterman this morning with eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry; two more are now on the way to Fetterman, and will take some hundred and fifty recruits and follow in a few days.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Boutwell, in his report upon the investigation of political affairs in Mississippi, says, "All classes of society, and especially the political classes, are lapsing into a condition most alarming to contemplate, and it is beyond the ken of human foresight to foretell where it will end."

The position of the Commissioner

of Internal Revenue, having been to-day formally declined by Congressman McDougall, was offered to Gen. Green B. Baum, of Ill., and accepted by him this afternoon, whereupon his nomination was sent to the Senate. Gen. Baum is a lawyer by profession, about fifty years of age. He served throughout the war in command of a brigade of the army of Tennessee, and represented Cairo, Illinois District, in the 40th Congress. His appointment is spoken of as a highly creditable one by his congressional associates of both parties.

A letter from S. C. says that two companies of the regular garrison left Columbia for Aiken, opposite Hamburg, on the 22nd, and will remain there all summer, this is done in obedience to orders from the War Department. Two companies have been ordered to Hamburg.

Senator Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia, died this evening quite suddenly, of angina pectoris.

The number of clerks to be discharged if the agreement of the conference committee on the legislative bill is embodied into law, will be nearly 700, or about 350 more than Mr. Morrill, when at the head of the appropriation committee of the Senate, insisted could be dispensed with at this time without seriously crippling the public service.

The views of the minority committee on naval affairs, signed by representatives Harris, Danford and Hayes, were presented to-day. The minority severely criticise the majority report, alleging that it is unfair in its statement, fallacious in its conclusions, is evidently promoted by a partisan spirit, ignores entirely the testimony favorable to the Navy Department, and perverts other portions in such a way as to inflict gross injustice upon the Secretary and other officers; shows that the navy is to-day in a more efficient condition than it has been at any time since 1869, notwithstanding the limited means at the disposal of the Secretary. A policy of rebuilding vessels that would soon become useless is defended by the minority as economical, prudent and judicious, and instead of censure for this, as the majority propose, the Secretary deserves the thanks of the entire country. With regard to the contracts and purchases for which the majority severely censure the Secretary, implying corruption on his part, the testimony of all the witnesses is entirely concurrent, proving that in no instance has the secretary ever endeavored to influence any purchase or contract, either directly or indirectly, by intimidation or otherwise. The charge by the majority that the secretary had used the Government materials and the labor of the employees for his own private benefit, is pronounced by the minority as frivolous and unsupported by testimony. In respect to the speculations of E. G. Cattell and his levying percentages on contractors, the minority say these operations were carried on without the knowledge of the secretary, and as soon as he was advised of such practices, he interposed vigorously to check them. Whatever abuses or frauds exist in connection with the contracts for purchases of the Navy Department, are the results of defects inherent in the system long established, and for which the law-making power and not the department is responsible, and for which the majority suggest no adequate remedy. The political influence exercised in the navy yard appointments is an evil which originated under and was fostered by all the previous democratic administrations. The only effort to check it has been made under the present republican administration. Such political appointments are attributable chiefly to the importunities of members of Congress and not to the action of the secretary and respective chief of the bureaus. The minority enter fully into the examination of the foreign navy account in London, showing the action of the secretary of war entirely legal, and its results beneficial to the government, as not a dollar has been or can be lost. The proposal of the majority to refer the whole subject to another committee of the House for final disposition indicates either a disposition to evade the responsibility imposed upon the naval committee by the House, or conscious inability to dispose of the subject committed to them in a satisfactory manner.

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NEW YORK, 26.—At the great

auction sale yesterday the whole offering was ten thousand packages, all disposed of, and brought about \$1,250,000. These prices are about fifteen per cent. below market rates.

The Tribune's special from Crook's command has the following:

It was Crook's intention originally to renew operations against the Sioux upon the arrival of the wagon train and additional infantry from Ft. Fetterman, but the fatal results attending Terry's expedition suggested the propriety of adding eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under Merritt, at or near Fort Laramie to this command. The wagons and infantry arrived on the 13th, but there is yet no certain tidings of the whereabouts of Merritt, who, on the 16th, went in pursuit of a body of Cheyennes. It is not improbable that the Sioux have resolved to keep to the main chain of the mountains, and swing around south toward the head of Powder River, and debouch on the Plains towards Fort Fetterman. Crook does not think it advisable for Terry to join him until after engaging the enemy, who could see Terry long before he could effect a junction.

Four Crow Indians, couriers from Terry, at the mouth of Big Horn, started back to-night with despatches on this subject.

The Sioux cannot move their families and effects through the rough mountains as rapidly as the soldiers can follow them, hence they must either make a stand or leave them behind after the fight is under way. The Snake Indian allies are of this way of thinking, and are almost as anxious for an advance as any other portion of this command.

The pack train of 330 packs, is the best organized affair of the kind on the continent, and is in condition to follow the enemy over any trail they may select, and make good fight besides, so that the command will be enabled to remain in the roughest mountains for an indefinite period.

It is hoped General Sheridan did not make a mistake in approving of Merritt's raid after the Cheyennes, in the face of his own and Crook's orders to join this command at once. This delay has greatly complicated the situation here, and justifies Crook in his proposed advance. Those eight companies of the fifth cavalry are considered worth at least twelve of these present infantry. At present both the officers and men are full of what thorough soldiers call esprit, and should the enemy cling to the timber and rocks, a good account will be rendered by the men on foot. A small party of Snake scouts will be sent out to-night, and endeavor definitely to locate the Sioux. This reconnaissance will require two or three days' time; and, in the meantime, the wagons and main command will work their way to a final camp and point of departure. It is hoped and expected that a band of Utes and possibly a band of Bannock allies will join the expedition before the next move. These Indian allies are, however, voluntary aids, and are looking for what plunder they can capture. Owing to their superstitious notions, they are not altogether trustworthy, unless successes are continuous from the first. Evidently but a short time will elapse before the entire command will be put to the test.

CHICAGO, 26.—Officer Frederick W. Koenig was shot and mortally wounded early this morning in attempting to arrest some thieves.

CINCINNATI, 26.—The Enquirer's special says, Everton, ten miles from Liberty, was almost totally destroyed by fire at a late hour last night; loss and insurance not reported; believed to be incendiary, and an exasperated people are scouring the country in pursuit of the culprits.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—A decision was rendered in the police court to-day in the case of Leland Stanford and E. H. Miller, president and secretary of the Central Pacific, charged with misdemeanor, by John R. Robinson, claiming to be a stockholder of the Central Pacific, for refusing to show him the books of the company. The court decided that the plaintiff was not a stockholder of the new consolidated company, and dismissed the complaint. Robinson is plaintiff in a number of cases recently commenced against the company involving the legality of the management of the company by the directors.

NEW YORK, 27.—Richardson, the Springfield Republican correspond-

ent, killed by the Indians, was a son of the late Albert D. Richardson, who was killed by MacFarland.

John O'Reilly, junk dealer, was found murdered and robbed last night near the west end of the New Jersey depot of the Pennsylvania railroad.

George William Curtis frankly declares himself not a candidate for governor, but supports Evarts for nomination.

Recorder Hackett's eye was severely injured by the explosion of a pistol cap yesterday while practising at the sea shore.

FALL RIVER, 27.—Notices have been posted in all the mills announcing a reduction of about ten per cent.

POTTSVILLE, 27.—John Domm, residing near Shenandoah, this morning shot and killed his wife. Jealousy the cause.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 27.—Jeremiah Fairbanks, acting cashier of the State National Bank, was arrested last evening, charged with embezzling the funds of the institution.

WASHINGTON, 27.—In view of the published expressions of Yarnan, the President has been anxious for his own protection to get possession of the original of the "Let no guilty man escape" letter. Bluford Wilson informed the President, it is reported, that it was on file in the office of the solicitor of the Treasury, but it could not be found last evening.

The late solicitor had three boxes sealed up, directed to Bluford Wilson, Springfield, Ill. It was reported to the President this morning that several telegrams in the whiskey cases were missing, and that Wilson had many copies. Of an important document made, and they, too, were missing. The President directed Secretary Morrill to have the boxes opened in the presence of Wilson. This was done in spite of his protests, and the letter so anxiously desired by the President, and copies of important papers bearing upon the whiskey frauds, were found. Wilson in future will be allowed no access to public documents except by consent of the department officials.

The Secretary of the Treasury has stopped the coinage of Trade Dollars at Philadelphia and Carson City mints, and orders the San Francisco mint to coin only sufficient to meet the actual export. The mints will be run to their full capacity on subsidiary coin and necessary gold coinage.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—In the Bulletin and Alta libel suit, the further testimony of Michael Reese and D. O. Mills was taken before the Third District Court commissioner yesterday.

BEES AND FOUL BROOD.

To prevent the total extermination of our pets, the bees, it would be advisable to check foul brood, which has made its appearance in this country, in its infancy, by destroying whatever hives are found infected. There have been several remedies tried as a cure for foul brood, but none have been found effective, therefore it will pay to destroy one, two or even half a dozen hives rather than have the whole of a large apiary succumb to the fatal monster. It is not only our individual apiaries that will suffer if the disease is not checked, but the whole of the apiaries in the Territory.

As long as foul brood exists among our bees it will be detrimental to the sale and consumption of our honey, because honey taken from an infected hive and gathered by infected bees, undergoes chemical changes that make it unfit for human food.

Owners of bees, destroy foul brood, not only for the sake of your own reputation as honey raisers, but rather for the good of the whole community. We have it in our power to destroy it at a light expense, but let it march on for one year longer and it will cost thousands of dollars to do it.

There was a meeting in September last, at the house of George Bailey in Mill Creek Ward, of the beekeepers of Salt Lake county. It was then agreed to destroy every swarm that was affected with the disease.

A. M. MUSSER,  
C. H. GOLD,  
B. N. JUDSON,  
S. L. MCKAY.

—A common question just now—"Where shall a parboiled mortar find relief?"