

# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 21, 1876.

## Withered Blossoms.

The New York Tribune pertinently asks: "What has the Democratic party done to entitle it to confidence?" Its promises were brilliant. By thousands who desired "hard money, free trade and home rule," those promises were so far credited that they gave the Democracy an opportunity to show what it could do. The unrestrained power in the Lower House has at last enabled it, by the passage of bills embodying its ideas of reform, to give the country proof that its promises were not unwarranted. As an independent observer we have been compelled to criticize the lamentable failure of the Democrats to do anything entitling them to the confidence of those who believe in hard money. Mr. Morrison's confessions that no legislation concerning the tariff is probable has proved a severe shock to the advocates of free trade. What has the party done to secure administrative reform?

We give it credit for many painstaking investigations. Mr. Belknap has been exposed. Mr. Robeson is "on the ragged edge." In the Schenck business there has been a prolonged examination and a very small mouse comes from under the mountain. The Public Printer has been investigated, and the conclusions of the committee elicit general public approval. Nor is there a disposition to blame the Democrats if many of their investigations have ended in "water hauls." It was their duty to search for fraud and expose it. The duty would not have been faithfully performed if there had been no inquiry except where fraud was known to exist. It is the custom with Republican party organs of the baser sort to insist that these inquiries are altogether prompted by malicious partisanship. Let it be granted that self interest in this case gives the spur to virtue. The Democrats hunt for Republican misdeeds of course more zealously than they would hunt for misconduct of Democratic officials. That is human nature. But the people wanted an unsparring investigation, and therefore placed in power in the House a set of men whose self interest would prompt them to be unsparring. The country wanted to know the worst. The Democrats are not to be blamed if they also wanted to know the worst.

But what else have they done? "Does the duty of a party," inquires the Tribune, "entitled with power and with the exposure of its foes?" By no means. Every candid man in Oregon to-day feels that the country has a right to expect something else from men who gained power with promises of reform. Exposure involves instant responsibility for correction of abuses. The Democrats have proved, beyond possibility of dispute, that a civil service used merely as a party machine tends irresistibly to corruption. They have shown that the demoralizing tendency of the spoils system extends to every branch of the service. But what have they done to correct this evil? Not one of them has made an effort to restore the competitive system proposed by a Republican commission, and ultimately discarded because it did not suit Republican spoilsmen. Not one of them has endeavored to put an end to the selection of officials as a reward for party services. Indeed they have filled offices on precisely the same principle which in Republican practice has proved so corrupting. They have selected clerks and door-keepers, not with regard to fitness, but because of past services to the party or Confederacy. Not only has the party failed to attempt any reform of the system which has been found so pernicious, but it has adopted that same system in the election of officials, and considering its limited opportunity, has given reason for the belief that Democratic partisanship would produce quite as much corruption as Republican partisanship.

It will be said that the Democrats, though in power in the House, are powerless to pass laws regulating the appointments or tenure of office. It is true that in respect to reforms in the civil service, as well as in respect to the currency question, there has been a feeling that any strong measure, if adopted in the House, would be arrested in the Senate. But we cannot avoid the conclusion that if Democrats had been very much in earnest they would have sent to the Senate such measures, forced that body to take position for or against them, and boldly appealed to the country upon an issue thus sharply defined. They have not even taken a single step in that direction. Not by hostile partisanship only, but by the most impartial critics, it will be said that thus far the Democrats have shown no disposition to deprive the civil service of its partisan character, or to uproot the spoils system. They have energetically exposed Republican misdeeds; but they have as yet failed to show that they wish to select Democrats with sole regard to the public welfare, or to place them in office under such circumstances as to secure fidelity to the public welfare rather than fidelity to party.

Judge Davis says he is going to vote for Hayes.

## The Vitality of the Republican Party.

Nothing so strongly proves the vitality of the Republican party as the readiness with which it has recovered lost ground. The heaviest blows it received came from disclosures of corruption and official infidelity on the part of its own leaders. With the failure of the party to redeem its pledges with respect to civil service reform, and the final abandonment by the administration of all pretense to any effort to bring that reform about; with the persistent elevation of unworthy and incompetent men, in spite of repeated protests within the party and without; with the administration of the Presidency as a private perquisite and not as a solemn trust; with the rapid and appalling succession of disclosures concerning Republicans in all stations, from those of pension agent to Cabinet minister; with official brokerage and larceny of all grades the practice in every department of the Government—with all these appointments, charges, disclosures and scandals, treading closely on each other's heels in shameful succession, the prestige of the Republican party, once pure and patriotic, seemed all gone, and the party itself crumbling away in dishonor. This was only a few months ago. It was not long before the better nature of the party began to assert itself. The practices that had distinguished—if to dishonor it to distinguish—the administration were freely and frankly condemned, and all the best forces of the party bent themselves to the work of reformation. Then the Democrats came to the rescue of their opponents. The country, which had been drifting toward Democracy, checked itself at the sight of a Democratic House struggling with its own incompetence, overrun with office seekers who had to be turned out of office almost as soon as they got in, and managing its mud campaign with so little skill that its own leaders were as badly bespattered as the men they made their targets. The result of all this is that the men who met in Cincinnati discarded all ring candidates, all who were not above suspicion, and gave to the public an upright honest man as its candidate for the Presidency. Its reaction for good we hope is permanent, as its vitality is robust, and "its past a picture for Pride to peep at with pleasure."

## The Assessment Law.

The correspondent X. Y. Z., in a recent issue of the Oregonian, whose communication on the Assessment Law we published last week, strikes a well dealt blow in the most vulnerable point in our body politic. As he truly intimates the assessment law as now carried out affords many loopholes of escape for the rich, while the property of the poor can be taken in at a glance and be taxed in its fullest. The suggestion that blanks be furnished all taxable persons, on which they must "enter in detail, at a uniform given time, all real estate by sub-divisions, all notes and other evidences of indebtedness, naming the payer and payee, and all other taxable property in detail," points a distinct path out of the labyrinth, and we recommend it to the study of our legislators. That the assessment law as now existing is notoriously imperfect, there are none, we dare say, will dispute; but that there will be a unanimous movement made by our Solons to amend or otherwise improve it, as suggested by the correspondent Y. Z., we have doubts of the gravest nature. Capitalists who have hitherto taken advantage of the indebtedness law to hide their actual incomes, will not let the golden egg goose be killed without a struggle. Money is a mighty wand; and we regret to say that we are of so suspicious a nature that should the honestly disposed members of the coming Legislature strive to strangle the present abortive law, there will be enough of it used to buy up all necessary votes. It is far from complimentary in us to insinuate such base conduct on the part of our law makers, but unfortunately the points made by X. Y. Z. are by no means novelties in Salem, and as regularly as they have been broached have they been made completely invisible by the magic wand aforesaid.

No matter what reception a bill to the effect wished for by X. Y. Z. may meet with in our Legislature, let it be said that every member from Clackamas county at least wished and worked for its passage. We recommend X. Y. Z.'s article to them for careful perusal, and hope at the close of the session to be able to chronicle its bearing good fruit among at least the members from this county.

Wilkes, in his famous oration in the British House of Commons in 1775, on the motion of Lord North to declare the province Massachusetts in a state of rebellion, thus prophesied: "The Americans will triumph—the whole continent of North America will be dismembered from Great Britain, and the wide arch of raised empire fall. Within a few years the independent Americans will celebrate this glorious era of their revolution of 1775 as we do that of 1688. They will have their jubilees and centenaries."

## A Lesson from the Custer Defeat.

The recent battle between the Sioux warriors and General Custer make it very evident that Sitting Bull is a commander not to be despised. It may be said to be the first time the Indians have planned a regular battle, stationed their forces in military array, made the attack and fought, not only with courage, but with signs of skill such as to command the attention of their opponents. The point where the Sioux waited for General Custer enabled them to make the best use of their peculiar manner of fighting, and the Indian scouts were soon disposed of and driven back upon the main body of the United States troops. These troops, led by many of the best officers in the service, then pushed into the contest, but were worsted on every side; confusion followed the repulse, and the Indians shot down our men like dogs. It is clear from the result of this contest that the Sioux warriors are thoroughly aroused, and that Sitting Bull is a foremost worthy of our steel. The Indians have now met regular troops in battle, and the result has been to encourage, not depress, them. Heretofore Indian contests with United States troops have been mere butcheries, in which the former have been slaughtered by scores with but little resistance. But the Sioux chiefs have organized a new state of affairs in the West and Northwest which will have to be met by the Government. Those authorities must now either adopt one of two courses and follow it strictly. They must either catch and punish the thieves who cheat and rob the red men of land and supplies, and thus obtain their confidence and good will, or they must send troops enough into the disputed territory to end the war without loss of time. These are the only roads open in which the Government can afford to travel. It will not do to let the contest run on in a feeble way for years, with the loss of life and loss of population in the portion of the country harassed by contending forces.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

**Eastern.**  
NEW YORK, July 14.—The Tribune's Washington special says that the President one day last week, gave audience to an Ohio private citizen, one in no way connected with public life, and voluntarily talked with him on the political situation. Among other things, the President criticized very severely Hayes' letter, and through it reflected on the Administration. He further said to this gentleman: "I hope the time will come when the American people will be permitted to elect their President for as long a time as they choose." The President's entire manner indicated complete dissatisfaction with the political situation and much personal anger. The feeling is growing that the President has cut loose from party affiliations, and is reckless of his official acts on the party infirmity. Indeed, he says he does not intend to be governed by advice of Republican Senators but have his friends around him. If he pardons the whisky thieves already convicted, as his party affiliates, and is reckless of his official acts on the party infirmity. Indeed, he says he does not intend to be governed by advice of Republican Senators but have his friends around him. If he pardons the whisky thieves already convicted, as his party affiliates, and is reckless of his official acts on the party infirmity. Indeed, he says he does not intend to be governed by advice of Republican Senators but have his friends around him.

The House has granted a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Gen. Custer.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 15.—The following was received from Fort Fetterman to-night: Three soldiers, cowboys from Gen. Terry, at mouth of Big Horn, just arrived. Gen. Terry's dispatch to Crook confirms Custer's fate, and implies very plainly that had Custer waited one day longer, Gibbon would have joined him. Terry is anxious for Crook to join forces, make plans and execute them regardless of rank. The Indians are still hovering about Little Big Horn. One day's hard march from here. They fire into camp every night of late, and tried to burn us out by setting the grass on fire all around. On the 6th, Lieut. Sibley, Co. E, 2d Cavalry, with 25 men, and Frank Gravel and Baptist Penner as scouts, went on a reconnaissance. They were discovered, surrounded and followed into the timber of the Big Horn Mountains, where by hitching their horses to trees and abandoning them, the men were enabled to escape on foot by way of a ravine in the rear, and they all got back to camp. Probably this diversion saved the camp from a grand attempt at stampede or capture. The Snake Indians, 200, strong, joined us here yesterday, but unless the Utes also come soon, no offensive operations will likely take place until the arrival of the 5th Cavalry from Cheyenne crossing. The wagon train and additional infantry are due from Fort Fetterman to-day. The health of the command is good. Gen. Gibbons' reserve force were met by the victorious Sioux, dressed in Custer's men's clothes and mounted on their horses, firing into the soldiers. The Indian village possessed evidences of white men's presence, kegs of whisky, etc., being found. Sitting Bull is supposed to be in reference to the incoming wagon train, are visible to the east of Crook's camp on the extreme south waters of Tongue river.

Boston, July 15.—Transactions in wool have been the largest for a long time, comprising upwards of 3,000,000 pounds of which 1,917,800 pounds were California and the remainder is principally unwashed and washed fleeces. New wool comes forward slowly from the West. The receipts show a large falling off compared with two previous years; the large transactions have not imparted any increased firmness to the market, prices remaining the same as last week. The sales of fleeces have been quite large, comprising 87,700 lb., including washed and unwashed and unmerchantable. Most of this is new wool, Choice XX Obio and Pennsylvania sold at 35¢/37¢, and X and X at 24¢/25¢; Michigan and

Wisconsin sold at 30¢/32, mostly 30¢/31 for X and medium, and these are now current rates; combed rather unsettled. The sales have been 122,000 lbs., and include 13,000 at 42 and 43¢. Good combed, but mostly combed and delaine, 40¢; combed quoted at 40¢/43¢; fine delaine, 36¢/37¢; unwashed combed, 30¢/35¢. There is still a good assortment of California to select from some choice lots sold at 26¢/27½, but the principal transactions have been in the range of 18¢/25¢; the sales include 1,800 lbs of fall at 12¢/13¢. Pulled wool quiet; sales comprise 14,800 lb., principally super and X, at 30¢/40¢. An occasional lot of very choice super sells at an advance of the latter price; but choice Eastern and fine super are hard to sell at 40¢.

New York, July 16.—It is rumored in Europe that Prince Imperial Louis Napoleon will visit Philadelphia in September.

Col. Russell, which trotted the fastest time on record at Philadelphia yesterday, was offered \$100,000 for the animal which he refused. A match against Goldsmith Maid is now talked of at Newburg on the 9th.

John Moore was affected by the intense heat and sank into a deep sleep. From that time until yesterday, six days, he neither spoke, opened his eyes, nor ate or drank anything. He died yesterday.

Doctors are baffled.

Washington, July 14.—The Treasury Department has received a report from the collector of customs at Sitka, saying that at the mouth of the Stikine river, Alaska, on the 15th of May there were over 900 men, women and children—all en route for the Cassiar mines. The river opened on the 26th of May, and the party commenced to ascend, camping along the banks.

Connected Republicans talk of nominating Jewell for governor as the best method of emphasizing the Republican divorce from Grantism. Jewell has promised to stump Indiana for Hayes and Wheeler.

North Carolina Republicans, having failed to elect Gen. Custer here, say that a short time previous to his departure for Montana, he, in conversation, expressed his fears of such a calamity as has recently happened. He said the government could not be persuaded into an appreciation of the formidable character and number of the savages, armed as they were with the best and latest improved rifles. He said unless a much larger force than can be brought into the field at this point now, were sent into this country, there would result a long and costly Indian war.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Randall gave notice to-day that he will shortly ask the House to appropriate \$6,000 for expenses of the Chinese inquiry bill put through the House to-day.

An amendment to the appropriation bill by Lane appropriates \$7,000 for the payment of the Modoc war claims of the State of Oregon, and \$4,400 for similar claims of California citizens. The bill has yet to pass the Senate.

**Pacific Coast.**  
ELKO, July 17.—Parties here yesterday, just in from Cornucopia, confirm the report of the richest strike yet made in that district. The vein, which is from five to ten feet thick, has been struck about 350 feet from the surface showing horn silver in mass. The new location is known as Grand Prize. It is causing much excitement among miners and others in the vicinity, and the general opinion that a bonanza has been struck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Chronicle continues its bold movement on bonanzas this morning, and quotes utterances of C. W. Bonyne, vice president of the old board, and M. J. McDonald, in support of its assertions the Consolidated Virginia and California are petering out, and that Flood & O'Brien have been heavy sellers for months past. The Alta, on the other hand, has an article this morning crediting the recent decline in the price of the Consolidated Virginia to the manipulations of the bear combination, assisted by the recent diminution of the production of lack of hoisting and crushing facilities. It claims, on the statement of one of the members of the firm of Flood & O'Brien that they have disposed of none of their stock; but, on the contrary, have been heavy purchasers at different times. They have firm faith in the value of these properties, and say that the shares will again realize as great if not greater figures than they have in the past.

VIRGINIA, July 18.—Colonel Fair denies the story published in San Francisco this morning concerning the bonanza mines. He says no work has been done for five months on the 1,500 foot level of California, and that the 1,750 foot level of Ophir has been flooded since the October fire. The winzes from the 1,500 foot levels of California and Con Virginia, he states, are in rich ore. He attributes the efforts of the bears to disparage the mines to their fear of being sinched in stocks.

**Foreign.**  
LONDON, July 17.—The Standard's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs: The health of the Sultan causes great anxiety. He has never recovered from the shock caused by the suicide of Sultan Abdul Aziz and the murder of Hessian Oden Pasha, Minister of War. He is a mere wreck, and utterly unfit for business. Some have positively declared that symptoms of softening of the brain have appeared.

The Times' special from Calcutta says the exchange question occupies public attention to almost the entire exclusion of other topics, whether the lowest point has been reached. Whether the depression will be permanent or temporary, and whether any, and if so, what remedy is possible, are the main subjects of conversation among all classes. The rate now is a fraction above 1s 6d per rupee, so that remitting small sums costs about 35 per cent.; large sums cost slightly less. The government loss will nearly equal the gain from the opium revenue. Except the mutiny, this is the worst crisis in Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a calamity so crushing and so general. If the depression continues it will probably paralyze the import trade. The prob-

lem before the Indian government calls for the most anxious consideration, and if the depression is to be permanent it will resolve itself into a question of how to stave off national bankruptcy.

The Carlist General, Sabali, now commands a brigade in the Serbian army.

The Times' Berlin dispatch says Greece has bought 14,000 rifles from Germany.

**SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.**  
Wheat is worth 71 cents at Salem. A new church is to be built in Astoria by the Baptists. J. Put Smith is selling fine sheep for breeding purposes. The water is entirely out of the streets at The Dalles. Wasco county owes \$8,904 71, and has \$5,300 in her treasury. Portland has an annual revenue of \$22,800 from city licenses. Crop prospects have never been better in Benton county. Rev. W. R. Butler of the Dalles left for the East last week. The Second Advent meetings in Salem are largely attended. Lane county has \$8,456 42 cash on hand over her indebtedness. The high water at Portland destroyed hundreds of shade trees. Gov. Grover has sold his residence in south Salem to Geo. A. Eades. Ochoco has two saw mills, and they are doing a rushing business. The wheat crop in Lane county is reported to be considerably injured. The Salem Statesman claims to be the only religious daily on the coast. The Pioneer B. B. C. propose to contest for the championship at the State Fair. Mark Twain has declined to deliver the annual address at our next State Fair. A mine of asbestos has been discovered in the southern part of Douglas county. Gen. O. O. Howard's eldest son has been appointed a Lieutenant in the regular army. Ochoco claims to have the best horses in the State, either in quality, quantity or variety. The body of C. T. Ralston, drowned in the Santiam on the 5th ult., was recovered on the 21st inst. The house of T. J. Matlock in East Portland was entered last Friday and some valuables carried off. Three brave young men of Long Tom whipped a poor cripple last week, and got off with a small fine. There is considerable freight at Umatilla awaiting shipment below. Among the rest about 300,000 pounds of wool.

Mr. H. Corbin of Wasco county had his barn destroyed by fire last week. Loss about \$1,000, and no insurance.

The sporting gentry did not make their usual winnings at Portland Centennial week. Suckers were not as plentiful as heretofore.

John N. Miller and John W. White, of Jackson county, are each under \$300 bonds for attempting to kill a Chinaman on Jackson creek.

Samuel Sherlock, an old and respected citizen of Portland, died last Saturday. His death was caused from internal injuries received by a horse falling on him recently.

The Mountaineer reports no new cases of smallpox at The Dalles, and says those now sick with the disease are getting along well. Two deaths have occurred—Mr. Goff and his child.

Dr. Geron, who once flourished at Philomath, Benton county, is inquired for by his step-daughter, Mrs. Rose A. Adams, of Clarinda, Page county, Iowa. His family is destitute.

Hon. C. P. Burkhardt, of Albany, will leave Portland about the middle of next month to attend the pomological exhibition at Philadelphia, and will take charge of the specimens from this State.

A. J. Moses has commenced an action in the Circuit Court for Multnomah county against Judge Dennison, of Olympia, and for the alleged debauchery of his wife. He lays his damages at \$29,000.

Henry Rosenbrook, who has been in jail for the murder of McMellen, in Curry county, was released last week on \$8,000 bail. His bondsmen reside in Roseburg, where Rosenbrook is well acquainted.

The highest offer for the Yaquina lighthouse property, which was put up at auction at Albany on the 13th, was \$600. The property was withdrawn, as the instructions were not to sell for less than \$3,500.

The crops on French prairie are hardly as good as usual. The spring was so wet that much of the grain was sowed when the ground was muddy, and when the dry weather set in the land baked, very greatly retarding the growth of the plant.

A gentleman who has just returned from a two or three day's trip through portions of Marion and Clackamas counties, reports to the Mercury that crops are generally looking well. He thinks the yield this season will be fully up to the average if not above it, judging from present indications. Some tall grain and meadows had been tangled by the late rains, but none so seriously fallen but that it will come out all right with a few days sunshine.

The Albany Democrat of the 18th says: Mr. Wm. C. Griswold was in the city yesterday afternoon, in close conference with a number of our leading citizens and property owners. A look was taken at several localities on the Santiam ditch, suitable for the erection of a large woolen mill. The result of the talk has not been reported, but there is a strong probability that the Willamette Woolen Factory, whose goods are so well known on this coast, will be rebuilt at this point. We are confident, if our citizens take hold of the matter, the project will be an accomplished fact in the near future.

Hay harvest has begun in Douglas county.

One house at Umatilla has shipped \$508,000 pounds of wool this year.

Rev. J. H. Wilbur and Bishop Harris of the M. E. church, are soon to adjust all matters pertaining to the Dalles city claim.

On July 15th a little son, aged nine years, of Henry Leffers, two miles from Scio met with a serious accident by being brushed from a horse and having his shoulder dislocated.

Joseph Kent of Douglas county, has been arrested on a charge of rape upon the person of his sister-in-law, a girl of 16 years. Kent has a wife and children, and claims he will establish his innocence of the alleged crime beyond a doubt.

During the former part of last week two of the Reservation Indians were bit by rattlesnakes, but Doc Ladow, by the use of fire-water, brought them through all right. Since they have found out the character of the remedy, there has been about six Indians a day bit by snakes.

The East Oregonian says: We have one of the pioneers of Oregon in Umatilla county in person of Mr. Thomas Hubbard, now living on Birch creek. Uncle Tommy, as he is generally called, crossed the plains to the present State of Oregon, from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1834, which makes him now 42 years in this State, for he has not been East since his first arrival. He is now 75 years of age, and the way he handles himself would do credit to a man of less than one half his years.

**TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.**  
The Land office at Vancouver is doing a good business.

\$2,500 was the cost of the Fourth of July celebration at Seattle.

But one case is before the supreme court of Washington Territory at its present session.

Wm. H. Howard, of Texas, has been nominated as surveyor general of Washington Territory.

E. A. Starr, captain of the Annie Stewart, plying between Victoria and Olympia, died very suddenly last Friday at Olympia.

There will be about 350 tons of hops raised in the Puyallup valley this season. The plants look well, and picking will begin about the 1st of September.

Samuel F. Combs, of Seattle, James Powers, of Whatcom, and Lowell Trux, of Walla Walla, have been appointed notaries public by Governor Terry.

The late rains have done considerable damage to the hay crop on the Sound. The yield of hay will be immense this year, disagreeable weather notwithstanding.

Sheriff Coffey, of Clarke county, attempted to commit suicide at Vancouver last week. Domestic trouble has disordered his reason, and it is feared that he will have to be sent to the insane asylum.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: "The first and only lives of several of the law-breaking old polygamists of Utah are going for them in the United States courts, and are getting the rights of which they have so long been deprived."

The following city officers were elected in Walla Walla on the 19th: James McAniff, mayor; councilmen, O. P. Lacy, G. P. For, Wm. Kohlhauff and A. H. Reynolds; treasurer, H. E. Holmes; marshal, John Justice; assessor, Sam. Jacobs; surveyor, P. Z. Zeller.

T. J. Chalmers, of Yakima City, arrived in Olympia last week having driven a band of 86 head of cattle across Snoqualmie pass. He reports the pass as in a fair condition, but quite muddy. There is but little snow on the mountain, and only where the timber is thick, a distance of ten or twelve miles.

The Olympia says: A private letter from Washington States that Mr. Thomas Prater, of this place, was the loser of about \$700 by an absconding hotel clerk, in that city, a few days ago. The money was placed in the safe of the hotel, and when it was called for both the money and the clerk who received it were gone.

The Walla Walla Watchman says: "About forty-seven new recruits arrived by last Sunday's train, direct from Governor's Island, N. Y., in charge of Lieut. Knox. Eighteen of them will be assigned to the companies stationed here, and the remainder will proceed to Fort Colville. The men are all in excellent health, but pecuniarily very poor."

Few people comprehend the magnitude of the war in Dakota. Father Mesple is well posted on the Indian tribes, and gives the Idaho Statesman the following account of their numbers: He puts the Sioux down at 60,000; the Crows at 15,000; Blackfeet, 20,000; Utes or Uteos, 35,000; and in addition there are the Brule, Ogallala, Minneconjou, Yanktonais, Uteapaa. Two Kettles San Acres and Santoo bands. Some of the Crows and some others who live around the reservation are friendly, but many who pretend friendship will gather arms and ammunition for their tribes. He says they are in strong alliance with each other to carry on this war although, when they have no common enemy to fight they fight each other; but now they are united against what they consider a common enemy and will turn out all their warriors, and they will number at least 50,000, and the father says it is likely to be the most formidable force in the history of Indian war. They are well armed and will fight to the death whenever they are cornered.

Hendricks' name, says the Springfield Republican, will help some in "Injianny," we suppose; but, down here on the eastern shore, it won't lubricate the ticket worth a cent. There are plenty of reforming fellows down this way, lying around loose at present in politics, who were prepared to go Tilden without blinking. But their swallowing capacity, like Sam Weller's vision, is limited. When it comes to Hendricks, they are liable to experience a sudden loss of appetite.