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Grain and Flour Bags.

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2000 Two Bushel GRAIN BAGS,

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Which we will sell at very low rates.

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WHICH IS

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The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 5.

Brown and Brydges.

The Hon. Geo. Brown, the Dictator

of the "Reform" party, director of cer-

emonies at Ottawa, and negotiator of

the agreement that is courteously called

a draft Treaty of Reciprocity, devoted

much of the labor of a long and active

journalistic career to the work of proving

that Mr. C. J. Brydges, late General

Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway,

was a corrupt political schemer, a

thievish official, and an incompetent

railway manager. When the Govern-

ment that acts under Mr. Brown's di-

rection first refused to accept Mr.

Brydges' resignation as an Intercolonial

Railway Commissioner, and then select-

ed Mr. Brydges for the virtual position

of Minister of Railways, people won-

dered whether Mr. Brown and his

friends had suddenly discovered that

Mr. Brydges was honest, impartial and

capable, or whether they had arranged

to share with him the proceeds of the

system of corruption and speculation

they long ago professed to have dis-

covered under his management. The

alliance with Brydges was an open

confession that all that had been said

about his incompetence and dishonesty

was untrue, and an emphatic endorse-

ment of his much-abused Grand Trunk and

Intercolonial career. And yet George

Brown's paper, the Government's chief

organ, the inspirer and mouthpiece of

Cabinet and Party, comes out with an

article arraigning the late management

of the Intercolonial Railway, a manage-

ment for which Mr. Brydges is respon-

sible, as shamefully corrupt and in-
capable. After endorsing Mr. Brydges, at
ter shouldering Mr. Brydges, after set-

ting Mr. Brydges up as the Government
Railway Antocrat of the Dominion, the
great globular Government organ
charges Mr. Brydges with having made
the Intercolonial a den of thieves, a
sink of corruption and an asylum for
scoundrels! In there a split between
Brown and Mackenzie, the result of the
latter's chagrin at the reciprocity fix
Brown has got him into, is Brown blen-

dering journalistically on a more exten-

sive scale than usual, or is this merely
a sample of the cheek which the Globe's
editorial is showing to the people of
Canada has taught it to consider safe
to venture on for the purpose of making
a point?

Getting His Deserts.

Samuel K. Elliott, who killed one of a

band that dragged him out of his house

for the purpose of robbing him, and feath-

er shooting him, was justified in the use he made

of his pistol if over a man is justified

in taking the life of another, and the

man who died by his hand had richly

earned his death. No matter whether

Elliott had been guilty of a crime or

not, no matter whether he held improper

relations with his mother-in-law, or

not, the attempt to drag him from his

attitude, under cover of darkness, and

subject him to the indignity of tar and

feathers, was an attempt that called for

resistance to the death from any one de-

serving the name of man. When one

man enters another's house, and un-

lawfully attempts to drag him out for

the purpose of subjecting him to such

an indignity, he has already forfeited

his own life, forfeited all claim to

the protection of the law against homi-

cide and the sympathy of his fellows.

Shooting him is no crime, and to punish

him as such would be an outrage on the

mearest specimen of humanity. Smith,

we are told, had been drawn into the

affair by the others, having no feelings

of his own to gratify by the proposed

outrage on Elliott. So much the less

reason for his crime; so much more de-

erving his fate; so much less re-

ason for pitying his tragic death.

Elliott should be set free with a reward

for the manner in which he has dis-

couraged personal outrages, and every

one of Smith's captured companions

should be sent to the State Prison. Too

much cannot be done, either with

protection, pistol or condemning courts,

for the discouragement of the growing

practice of inflicting personal outrages

on unpopular people.

Hunting Indians.

The United States forces are again on

the trail of the Indians, and have suc-

ceeded in "bagging considerable game."

The war with the Indians breaks out

every few months, no method having

been devised for the preservation of

peace. The Indian looks on the settler

as an interloper which should be driven

off, and the settler regards the Indian as

a reptile whose extinction is necessary

to the progress of civilization. The

Government sets apart lands for the

exclusive rights of the aborigines, grants

large sums of money for their

support, and tries to protect them from

the cruelty and rapacity of ruffianly

whites, but fails entirely in its peaceful

efforts. Various tribes periodically

throw off the yoke of bond-

age, leave the bounds to which they

are restricted, abandon the humili-

ating peaceful pursuits they are

condemned to follow, and go on the

war-path for revenge, excite in-

teriors and pillage. After a season of

rage joy at the sight of burning houses

and shrieking victims, they are hunted

down and the survivors make submis-

sion to the conqueror. The following

dispatch from Washington, dated Aug.

1st, gives the details of the first im-

portant encounter that has taken place

since the beginning of the present ill-

lusion, the result, as usual, being that

of the Indians:

The War Department received a report

of the expedition under Capt. Bates,

which left Camp Brown, Wyoming Ter-

ritory, July 1, for the purpose of punish-

ing the Indians who were committing de-

gradations. He reached the Indian vil-

lage at Owl creek mountains, which con-

sisted of 112 lodges in a deep ravine.

He found the Indians on the troops,

but without damage, and the troops

drove them through a gully, where

they were crowded so closely together

near the lower end that the troops had

a splendid chance at them, and counted

off the light seventeen bodies almost

in one heap. In about twenty minutes

or half an hour at furthest, there was

nothing left of the Indian village

excepting the dead and the children

left in the lodges. The Indians

who escaped had reached the rocks above,

where they opened a very telling fire

on the troops, killing two men and woun-

ding three. The result of the fight was

twenty-five Indians killed, and with the

usual proportion of four wounded to one

killed, there being 100 wounded. Com-

plaint is made of the bad behavior and

cowardliness of the shoshones, who were

with the party as allies.

The slaughter of settlers by Indians,

and of Indians by troops, will be kept

up until the Indians are too low to keep

up the show of resistance to the power

of the Government, and then their hunt-

ing grounds and despoils them of their

lands. The slaughter of the wretches,

and the destruction of the homes of

their women and children, are sickening

spectacles for a civilized country to con-

template, but such scenes may be ex-

pected every year until the increase of

population renders the savages secure

from the oppression of lawless whites

and settlers safe from the raids of scap-

ing Indians.

An Attempt to Tar and Feather ends

in the Death of One of the As-

sailants.

At Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, on

Saturday evening, a party of men called

at the cottage of Samuel K. Elliott, with

handcuffs, pistols and a supply of tar and

feathers. Mr. Elliott was unpopular

with the fishermen who visited him, and

scandal connected his name with that of

a lady then visiting his mother at his

cottage in the same way that Tilton con-

ceals the names of his wife and Mr.

Becher. The result of the call was the

death of the only Smith in the party.

Mr. Elliott tells the story in this way,

and his story is substantially corrobor-

ated by the evidence of those of Smith's

companions who are under arrest:

The prisoner was then killed. He

looked somewhat pale and anxious. He

is a slender, nervous looking man, with

dark hair, and a high forehead. He

is a resident of Worcester, a real estate

agent, 38 years old, and occupied a

corner of the corner of the street

with his mother, child and visitors; he

retired about 9 o'clock Saturday night,

and locked the door. He was

awakened by a knock at the door; he

opened the door, and a voice called, "Waters," he asked who

was wanted, and I told him I was

to see the horse you have for sale,"

and he said, "I will go with you,"

