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AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—Clark, agent of the railroad company, who accompanied United States Marshal Poole on his trip to Hanford, states to-day that after the shooting had taken place, the settlers who had not fallen in the fight drew off some distance from Crow, who came to his buggy, panting with his exertions, and leaned over the wheel, saying in response to inquiries, that he was unhurt. Near by, a boy was giving vent to his grief over the body of one of the killed, and one of the settlers coming up to him said: "This is more than we bargained for." "Then," said Crow, "Why did you commence firing?" "We did not," said the settler, "you began it yourself." Crow then moved away, and the settlers, having rallied, followed him until he was finally shot down. The railroad authorities are here in consultation as to the next move, but no conclusion is yet reached. They will be guided strictly by the law in the case.

The Bulletin this evening, publishes a copy of the written document which the Hanford settlers presented to Marshal Poole immediately after the shooting occurred. It premises that the settlers are not able to present their equity so quickly as their opponents can complete the process for ejectment, and closes as follows: "Three cases have been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and we are determined to submit to no ejectment until the said cases are decided. We present the following facts: First, this land was never granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Second, we have certain equities which must be respected and will be respected; third, the patents they hold on our lands were acquired by misrepresentation and fraud, and we as American citizens cannot and will not respect them without investigation by our Government; fourth, the South to Pacific Railroad Company have never complied with their contract, both with our people and with our Government. Therefore, for these several reasons we are in duty bound to ask you to desist by the authority of the League.

San Francisco, 14.—The victims of the Hanford tragedy were buried yesterday. All business was closed and the whole populace attended the obsequies. An autopsy has been made on the body of Hart, but no evidence has yet been taken by the coroner. A citizens' committee has been appointed, consisting of settlers residing on lands not within the railroad grant and unconnected with the League to endeavor to effect a compromise with the railroad company. The League is guarding the railroad property to prevent any depredations by irresponsible individuals and seems determined to permit the commission of no overt act, but will continue to hold their homes at any cost.

WASHINGTON, 14.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Sherman laid before the Cabinet a statement showing that the daily receipts of the government for the present month had averaged more than \$1,000,000.

The Crow Indians have agreed to sell the government 2,000,000 acres of their reservation in Montana for \$30,000 per year, for 25 years, and the Shoshone and Bannock Indians of Fort Hall, Idaho, reservation, have signed an agreement disposing of 400,000 acres of their reservation for \$10,000 each year for 20 years. The Indians remain on certain portions of their reservation.

The President has approved the consular bill and the bill for the relief of settlers on the public lands.

NEW YORK, 14.—Hidehan Kawase, chief secretary of the treasury in Japan and director of the bureau of commerce, is at present in this city. He went from San Francisco to Chicago, thence to Niagara Falls, and then came direct to New York. He intends to stay here about ten days, and will then leave for England. After visiting England he will probably go to Australia. He is accompanied by two members of the civil service of Japan. The Japanese residents of this city have induced him to forego his privacy to some extent, and he has accepted an invitation to take a trip to-day in the waters of the harbor and visit the navy yard.

The Herald publishes the latest tables of delegates to Chicago as follows: Grant, 262; Blaine, 242; Sherman, 97; Edmunds, 35; Washburne, 14; and adds: It is calculated on the

best obtainable authority, that from nine conventions that are yet to be held, anti-third term candidates will receive a majority of at least ten delegates. This would render impossible his nomination on the first ballot.

The Tribune's table gives the candidates up to the present time the following votes: Grant, 226; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 13. Necessary for a choice, 379; to be still elected, 138.

A special express of four cars, pulled by a new locomotive which has but one 6½-foot driving wheel at each side, ran on a trial trip to-day from Philadelphia to Jersey City, 90 miles in 97 minutes.

Postmaster James has written declining to be a candidate for Postmaster General.

NORWAY, Mich., 14.—Early on Thursday morning No. 2 shaft of the Lumberman's Mining Company's Leadington iron mine, located eight miles from here, caved in, burying alive sixteen men. The shaft was fifty feet deep and contained five feet of water. John Tie, an Irishman, Isaac Winn and Oliver Gardner, Cornishmen, who were working directly at the shaft, were taken out dead. Others who were working in the drifts were rescued alive. Immediately upon the caving of the shaft the alarm was given, and miners from other parts of the mine hurried to the scene and set actively to work to release the imprisoned miners, and as it progressed, the half suffocated cries of the miners could be heard growing fainter and fainter. At about nine o'clock an entrance was made, and thirteen of the miners were rescued from the drifts of the shaft uninjured; the remaining three being directly under the fallen rock were killed or suffocated, and were taken out dead.

CORPUS CHRISTI, 14.—Horace Burdett shot at his wife, and Mrs. Barnard, his mother-in-law, springing between them, was shot twice. Burr then struck his sister-in-law, Mrs. Brewster, over the head with a pistol, felling her to the floor. Reaching his pistol he shot himself dead. Mrs. Barnard's wounds are pronounced fatal. The cause of the tragedy was disagreement between Burr and his wife, resulting in the latter returning to her father's house.

MILTON, Pa., 15.—A fire broke out at 12 o'clock to-day, in the car works and a heavy northwest wind prevailing, it was impossible to check the progress of the flames until the entire business portion of town was destroyed. It is estimated that four hundred buildings were burned, including all the churches. The fire burned over a space of seven squares in length and two in width. Assistance came from Sunburg, Danville, Williamsport, Lewisburg and Watson town. The banks, telegraph office, newspaper offices, Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, gas works, and all the houses are destroyed. Several bodies have been recovered, but are burned beyond recognition. Two hundred and fifty families are rendered homeless and are camping out in the fields. Supplies, provisions and clothing are needed at once. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

SPRINGFIELD, 15.—An autopsy to-day, shows that Charlie W. Bromley, of Russel, who was found dead in a stream back of the house on Tuesday, was murdered. Blood was found in the barn and indicate that the deed was committed there and the body dragged to the brook. The boy has shown a great fear of his step mother who has two children of her own, and has often said that she had frequently beaten him. This and other circumstances leads to the belief that the mother committed the crime.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 15.—Thomas White, a white man, was hanged at Spartansburg to-day, for the murder of Peter Hawkens, a colored youth. The execution was within the jail yard, no one being present but the relatives of the condemned, a guard of 10 men, a clergyman and the sheriff. He was calm and collected. Mounting the scaffold, he kept a firm tread and without betraying the slightest fear.

WASHINGTON, 15.—In the House of Representatives yesterday the legislative and executive appropriation bill being under consideration, Page offered an amendment providing that all materials used in the United States mints shall be procured after due advertisement, and from the lowest bidder. In support of it, he said, although section 3,709 Revised Statutes provides that all contracts for supplies shall be made after advertisement, I am informed and in-

deed I know of my knowledge that the law is not complied with. I have received letters from California complaining that the Superintendent of the San Francisco mint does not follow the law; that he gives out these contracts to his personal friends in disregard of the statute. The intention of the law was that the people of the city should have a right to bid for the supplies furnished to the mints, and that the citizens offering to furnish the government materials of any description at a lower price than any other bid should have the contract awarded him. There is no reason why the law should be violated in this instance any more than any other. The chairman of the committee on appropriations asked me yesterday whether the director of the mint was satisfied with this amendment. I am not in the habit of ascertaining from any head of department or any subordinate whether he consents that the law shall be enforced or whether he is willing that the materials shall be obtained in the manner provided by law.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Although the House has to-day adopted a resolution providing for final adjournment on the 31st inst., it is by no means certain that the session will terminate on that day, for the several patent influences which contributed their aid to secure a majority vote for the proposition in the House of Representatives will not be operative in the Senate. The members of the latter body, besides being habitually more deliberative, have no congressional renominations to look after at home, nor is their presiding officer possessed of the power and earnest desire to hasten an early adjournment for party ends which have been so assiduously exerted by Speaker Randall. Moreover the iron-clad universally high tariff advocates in the Senate are nothing like so numerous or powerful proportionately as the tariff men of the House who to-day converted the adjourned question practically into a question whether or not the House should be allowed an opportunity to consider a few proposed reductions in the tariff and who cast their solid vote in favor of a hasty adjournment rather than incur the risk of any legislation being enacted which might change the tariff in any one particular. The House resolution will doubtless be held back by the Senate committee on appropriations for a while to await further progress of the annual appropriation bills in the Senate, but whenever reported to that body it will unquestionably give rise to much fuller debate and meet with much more determined opposition than it encountered in the House, and each day that will elapse in the meantime is likely to diminish its chances of obtaining concurrence.

Secretary Schurz was before the Senate committee on the removal of the Cheyenne and Ponca Indians for an hour and a half to-day, and a general discussion took place relative to the policy of removing the Indians from the Indian Territory. The Secretary admitted that injustice had been done the Poncas by removing them from their reservation in Dakota, but believed they would have become reconciled to the change before now if left undisturbed by outside influence exerted by parties who seemed disposed to keep up the spirit of discontent among them. He thought their return to Dakota would renew the old hostility between them and the Sioux, and deprecated it for the further reason that it would weaken the hold of the government upon the Indian Territory, by tending to disintegration and by causing other tribes to desire removal on similar grounds, although no other Indians there have so strong a claim for removal north as the Poncas, not even the Cheyennes. The Secretary also set forth his conviction that the encroachment of white men on that Territory could be but disastrous to all the Indians there.

The committee on Indian affairs devoted a long special session to perfecting the details of a bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations throughout the country, and to extend over them the laws of the respective States and Territories within which they are now located. It is the intention of the committee to complete the bill in time to report it before Congress adjourns, with a view to bringing it forward for passage early next session.

Speculation continues to increase in interest as the day for holding the National Republican Convention draws near. The friends of both

Grant and Blaine look forward to next Wednesday's Illinois Convention with a good deal of anxiety, because if the third termers are worsted there the canvass of General Grant receives a hard and perhaps fatal blow. The Grant men, however, feel cheerful, and claim that Illinois will instruct her forty-two votes to be cast for him. They also claim as results of conventions to be held next week, 20 votes from Alabama, 16 from Louisiana and 6 from Nebraska, though the Sherman men also claim they will secure some votes in Alabama and Louisiana.

Blaine's friends feel greatly confident, and indeed are inclined to be boastful. They say that Grant cannot be nominated on the first ballot, and that two-thirds of the convention will vote for Blaine on the second. This, however, is denied by Sherman's friends, who think that with Grant out of the way Sherman will get the bulk of the Grant vote.

The House committee on manufacture agreed to report favorably to the House Representative Wells' bill to regulate commerce among the States.

CHICAGO, 15.—The Times this morning published a story from Leadville, told by John Allendorf a reporter of this city, regarding terrible massacres of white prospectors en route to the Ute reservation. Allendorf says he left his home in Linn County, Kansas, seven weeks ago with 17 others, well equipped, on an expedition in search of mineral, which they found on the headwaters of the Gunnison River in rich places, which yielded \$2,000 to \$4,000 per day. On May 3d, while the party was widely scattered, Indians mounted and 500 strong galloped down upon the camp, and after massacring the whole party cut their bodies into pieces. Allendorf witnessed the affair from a mountain, whither he had gone hunting. The Utes had carried off all the gold and the whole outfit. Allendorf escaped and walked for several miles until he reached a settlement. He gives the following as the names of the murdered men: Chas. and John Andrews, Ellis Moran, James Henderson, John and Isaac Dilmore, Martin Fleming, Peter Amberg, Fred and Louis Stell, Edward Maron, Philip Jackson, Josiah Warner, Jesse, Jerry and Adam Homar, Julius Terry. Mr. Allendorf confesses that his story had been discredited by the settlers to whom he told it and who attributed it to a deranged brain.

A telegram received at Leadville yesterday, report that men coming from the reservation to Lake City report that a party of 25 prospectors were corralled on the Gunnison and 12 killed. This is supposed to be Brabury's party which left Del Norte three weeks ago.

Gen. McKenzie's column is on the way to the scene.

A letter from Saguache says: The Utes are reported to have killed 12 miners, 40 miles west of that place, and troops from Fort Garland are en route thither. All these stories are subject to doubt and cannot be verified soon, as the roads are in a terrible condition, but it is believed the Indians are making preparations for the war path and stirring news is expected soon.

NEW YORK, 15.—A number of Greenbackers and so-called Workingmen met last evening on the steps of the Brooklyn City Hall, and expressed their sympathy with Denis Kearney. John P. Jones presided. Resolutions were adopted pledging hearty support to Kearney, who was said to have exercised simply the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution. They declared that Kearney, who was a humble worker in the people's cause, had been elevated to the dignity of a martyr by his unlawful imprisonment. Denunciatory speeches were made by Dr. G. W. Harlan, Renton Fergus, Alexander Robb and others. Robb said that a simple fine would have been sufficient punishment for Kearney.

More than 100,000 immigrants have landed at Castle Garden since January 1st. Forty-six thousand arrived during April and the present rate of arrivals is about 12,000 each week. Should the volume of this influx continue to increase during the summer months we may reasonably expect fully 500,000 immigrants will reach our shores this year. In Europe this vast exodus has caused much uneasiness and it is not to be looked upon with unmixed satisfaction by the people of this country. There is well grounded fear that our friends are coming upon us too fast for their own good.

Since Secretary Sherman's visit to

New York, it would appear there has been very urgent demand for assistant weigh-masters in the custom-house, no fewer than 25 having been imported from the rural districts at a salary of \$1,600 per annum each. Quite a number of custom house employes have had the misfortune to have uncles, aunts, cousins, etc., so seriously indisposed "out West" that they have been constrained from the sense of social duty to ask for a leave of absence.

SUNBURY, Pa., 15.—The scene at Milton this morning beggars description. Nothing remains except the black and desolate ruins of a once prosperous town. The people spent last night in houses, lofts of nail works and the planing mill. The number of houses burned is 666. The vaults and books of the banks are uninjured. The people of the town are almost entirely destitute. Provisions are pouring into town from the surrounding country. A man burned, identified as Mr. Angey, 85 years old, was attempting to save the stable of the poor house. Mrs. Sticker died during the night from fright. The fire originated from Park's saw mill attacked to the car works. The principal losses are: Wm. Raber, tanner, \$135,000; Hein Schroer & Co., \$75,000; Academy of Music, \$20,000; car shops, \$200,000; insurance \$70,000; Huff House, \$35,000; insurance, \$15,000; United States Hotel, \$10,000; Broadway \$20,000; Cyrus Brown, druggist, \$30,000; A. L. Wagner, \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000; Swartz Marble Yard, \$15,000; J. F. Gonger & Son, clothiers, \$20,000; no insurance; ex-Senator Bound, residence, \$10,000. Churches destroyed—Reformed, \$1,000; Catholic, \$10,000, Baptist, \$15,000; Methodist, \$15,000; Covenanters Evangelical, Presbyterian, \$10,000.

Large quantities of household goods were loaded on cars and taken up and down the road, and the fields around town are filled with articles. During the confusion many articles were stolen. One lady lost \$60,000 in government bonds. The fire raged so fiercely in the upper part of town that most of the people barely escaped with their lives. The wife of Dr. Cyrus Brown is badly burned and scalded and others are known to be seriously injured.

The loss is variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, but no accurate estimate can be given. The mansion of ex-Governor Pollock was destroyed.

Harrisburg, 15.—The mayor has issued a second urgent appeal for speedy aid to the sufferers by the fire at Milton.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The revenue cutter *Thomas Corwin*, designated for the Arctic relief expedition, will go to Mare Island next week to coal. Sailing orders have not yet arrived, but intimation is received from Washington that she will leave on the 22d inst. The vessel is provisioned for 40 men for one year, besides which the merchants of the city have donated some three tons of wines, cordials and delicacies for the relief of the crews of the ice bound vessels when found. The voyage is expected to last eight months unless other orders are received. She will carry 90 tons of coal from this port. At Alaska she will take on 600 tons of coal and at Norton Sound, Behring's Straits, 600 or 700 miles further north, she will take in the fullest supply she can carry. The vessel carries a large spread of canvass and can steam 10½ knots an hour. Her capacity for coal will allow her to steam 21 days.

BOSTON, 15.—The wool market is unsettled and hardly enough business doing to make prices. During the past week a few large lots were sold, but as the price was not made public, it would be difficult to say what a round lot of Michigan, Ohio or Pennsylvania would bring. Manufacturers generally are out of the market. The total sales for the week were only 514,600 pounds, of which 415,800 pounds were domestic, being the smallest for many years. The firmness of the English market makes holders of foreign wool less disposed to urge sales. There is no movement as yet in new spring California, very little having been received. The sales include Ohio XX at 50, Michigan 45, New York X 45, medium fine 50, fine old Kentucky combing 40, unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces 30 @ 47, Eastern Oregon, 37, Territory 25 @ 35.

PANAMA, 17.—U. S. Steamer *Tennessee*, arrived at Aspinwall on the 14th, bringing as passenger Ernest Diechman, United States Minister resident in Columbia. On the 5th instant this gentleman, in company with the United