

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 30.—The Oregonian's Adams, Umatilla County special says: George H. Keach, was hung by vigilantes four miles south of here in true vigilante style. He was forced from the officers, who were taking him to Adams on a charge of horse stealing. After he was hung the following placard was put on his back: "Horse stealing; let the rest of the gang take warning." Keach was one of the worst of the gang of horse thieves.

DENVER, 30.—John C. Turner, Hugh Ryan, Frank Hurst, Alonzo M. Wells and James Dorman, five of the 17 men indicted for land frauds in Nebraska, were taken to Omaha this evening by Deputy United States Marshal Allen. Seven more will probably be arrested to-morrow. All are prominent citizens of Denver, and some are large property owners.

NEW YORK, 30.—Suit was entered today by the District Attorney for the United States against John Ledyard Hodge to recover \$141,200, with interest from May 21st, 1875. The action is based on an account stated with Mr. Hodge as former paymaster of the United States army.

HANOVER, N. H., 30.—An informal ballot at the meeting of the Dartmouth senior class for commencement orator resulted: Hon. James G. Blaine 18, Gen. B. F. Butler 3, and Jas. Russell Lowell 3.

GLOBE, Arizona, 30.—News is received here of the murder of W. H. Harrison and Wm. A. Waldo, brother of Judge Waldo, a prominent lawyer of Santa Fe, fourteen miles south of Fort Apache, by the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A Wilcox, Arizona, dispatch says: Indians who left Cedar Springs early this morning killed Wm. Johnson and his twelve-year-old boy, and then proceeded to Underwood's ranch, where they ran off all the stock and horses. They continued southward and are now in the mountains.

The people of this vicinity have been warned, as it is learned a general outbreak is imminent. Johnson's wife is also missing. She is believed to have been killed.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 30.—In relation to the killing of Johnson and his boy by the Apaches to-day, the following telegram was received by Captain R. S. Hatch from Fort Bowie:

"Capt. Crawford will have 50 scouts in the Dragoon Mountains to-night and the same number in Whetstone Mountains by to-morrow. Gen. Crook would like you to warn all citizens to watch their stock to prevent the Indians getting a remount. Unless they get a remount we can very likely kill the whole party."

Signed, ROBERTS, A. D. C." LIMA, 30.—General Caceres is three miles from Lima. A fight is now going on between the government troops and the forces under his command. Trade here is at a standstill, many business houses being closed.

CONCORD, 30.—Judge Henry F. French, ex-Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died here last night of paralysis of the heart, aged 72.

PITTSBURG, 30.—Contrary to expectations there was no trouble at Coal Valley to-day. The strikers assembled about the Pine Run mines in large numbers this morning, but no attempt at violence was offered when the non-unionists went to work. All is quiet now, and as the strikers say they will not disturb the working, no serious trouble is apprehended.

INDIANAPOLIS, 1.—The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, fifth Vice-President of the U. S. who died during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb to-day. The event was made memorable in many respects by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the nation to witness the simple rites which preceded the interment.

Presage of inclement weather on the day of his funeral, which was given yesterday, was verified only to the extent of a wintry leaden sky and thick atmosphere during the early hours, unusual to this latitude; the heavy fog of the preceding afternoon still hung over the city when day broke, but as the hours wore on lifted somewhat and became less impenetrable and the somberness of the heavens was reflected even more deeply in the appearance of the city which witnessed the development of his career. Its chief structures were hidden in their folds of black drapery, while to the occasion were lent all the forms which people can observe to show their respect for the dead. The business life of the city was entirely suspended.

The clergy, without respect to sect, joined in the obsequies, bells of all the churches tolled the requiem and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car, or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle attested their fealty to his memory. The early morning trains on all the railroads brought delegations from the national capital and all the leading cities of the Union, together with the influx of people from all the interior cities and hamlets of Indiana and Illinois. The Cabinet was represented by the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War and Postmaster-General. The Supreme Bench of the United States was represented by Associate-Justices Matthews and Blatchford. The United States Senate was represented

by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Palmer and Harrison.

The committee representing the House of Representatives was composed of W. R. Morrison, J. Blount, H. A. Herbert, W. S. Holman, W. M. Springer, W. P. Hepburn, S. B. Ward, W. W. Phelps, J. J. Kleiner, Thomas Ryan and P. Dunn. The number of members of the active and ex-members of the lower house present, in addition to those named, was very large.

The Governors of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky were present, attended by their staffs and numerous State officers. Major-General Schofield was the only representative of the United States Army present. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and Gen. Wm. L. Sherman were distinguished guests, the latter accompanying the delegation from St. Louis. The official and other notable delegations were met on their arrival by the local sub-committees and given tickets of admission to St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral to be present at the church services and assigned positions in the funeral column. Train arrivals swelled the multitude in the streets to such an extent as to impede ordinary progress on all the chief thoroughfares.

Washington Street presented a black mass of humanity. For hours before the services were entered upon at St. Paul's and long before the passage of the column the windows of its business blocks were filled with occupants. The eye rested on a waiting multitude which occupied apparently every vantage point along the broad thoroughfares.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for the last leave-taking accompanied only by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was a most trying one, and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly prostrated. Clinging to the casket so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the placid and life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last scene, and so, late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket. Before he arrived delegations from distant cities began to come, none were admitted to pass through and view the remains, while the photographer was engaged at his work. Members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court and others from Washington then entered. It was 11 o'clock when the casket was replaced and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the side door. Shortly after this, the pall-bearers arrived, draped the hearse and carriages for the family and friends who were marshalled before the door, and preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leave taking. The little cavalcade moved quietly, with its military escort, through the densely lined streets to the Cathedral of St. Paul. The casket was borne into the church at 12:14 o'clock. The vast congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry, the officiating clergy, four in number, Bishop Knickerbocker, of this diocese; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., the first rector of St. Paul's, and under whose ministrations Mr. Hendricks joined the church; Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, a former rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Dr. Jenckes, present rector, in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance to the Cathedral on Illinois Street, preceded by the guard of Indianapolis Light Infantry; the body was borne up the central aisle, the clergymen and members of the vestry going in advance. Bishop Knickerbocker voiced the opening sentence of the burial service,

"I AM THE RESURRECTION AND LIFE," followed by Rev. Drs. Stringfellow and Fulton in their recitation of the other verses used for the dead, until the casket had been carried and placed outside the chancel.

The great audience stood while the impressive scene was enacted. Following the bier came the widow leaning on the arm of her brother, followed by other relatives, all in deep mourning. Thirteen pews to the right of the centre aisle were reserved for the family, while the vestry and members of the local committees occupied pews in front to the left. The pew occupied by the dead Vice-President during his lifetime was the tenth from the front to the left of the middle aisle when facing the altar. It was distinguished by its complete envelopment in black cloth and the fact that it was unoccupied. The church was beautifully decorated, the interior brilliantly lighted. Inside the chancel, in addition to the officiating clergy, were seated other clergymen of the Episcopal church in their robes. The choir benches were occupied by other city and visiting clergy. When the casket had been placed in front of the chancel rails, the choir sang the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end."

The lesson for the dead was then read by Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by the singing of the hymn "Lead Heavenly Light" by the choir, the audience joining. Rev. Dr. Jenckes speaking from the lectern, delivered the eulogy on the late Vice-President, tracing his career from boyhood. When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doney, of Chicago, sung "Rock of Ages," the bishop closing with prayers and benediction. The casket was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated. During the pro-

gress of the funeral column from the house to the church, there was a slight drift of sleet in the air, which continued throughout the period of the services in the cathedral. In the church edifice the place of honor was accorded to ex-President Hayes, his full beard and hair showing the whiteness of advancing years. He sat immediately in the rear of the pews occupied by the vestry and the reception committees. In the pew directly in his rear were Secretary Bayard and other members of the Cabinet. To their left were seated committees from the United States Senate and House of Representatives, wearing flowery sashes of white over their right shoulders, closed at the left side with rosettes of black crape. Immediately in their rear were officers of the United States Army in full uniform. On the north side of the church were the governors of States present with their staffs. The bells of all the city churches began their tolling when the remains were taken from the house and continued their pealing during the continuation of the church rites, and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill Cemetery. There was very little delay in the movement of the great column when once the distinguished people who had composed the church audience had been assigned their carriages. Its formation was completed during the progress of the services in the cathedral. The column was preceded by a mounted police escort, who were followed by the Columbus Barracks band and Richardson Zouaves, who immediately preceded the hearse. The latter was drawn by six black horses, wearing the black paraphernalia worn by the animals attached to the funeral which bore the remains of Gen. Grant to the grave. On either side of the hearse was the guard from Indianapolis Light Infantry, carrying their guns in position of "reverse arms."

One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice-President on Tennessee Street, a plain two-story brick structure facing the State building now in process of construction. On the front door of the home was a black rosette, from which was pendant a strip of black crape, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning.

On the street in front of the house was gathered a large but respectful crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced. The detail of police force and soldiery was able, however, to keep the sidewalk clear in front of the edifice in order to enable the close friends and relatives of Mrs. Hendricks, and members of the respective committees to gain admission to the grounds and house. The scene presented in the interior of the house, however, carries with it all the evidences of death; emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. The oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax. On the mantel in the front parlor was an elaborate floral piece of "Gates Ajar," sent in by members of a Chinese class of the Presbyterian Sunday School.

THE MOST NOTABLE PRESENTATION OF DESIGNS IN FLOWERS

was that of the log cabin in which Mr. Hendricks was born in Ohio. It stood at the head of his coffin near his remains, and was the work of a lady of Shelbyville, where Hendricks had formerly lived. It was six feet in length and four in height. Its sides were composed of calla lilies, hyacinths, carnations and roses. The roof was of English ivy and smilax and the chimney of red and white carnations. On one side of the miniature structure, in purple immortelles, was the inscription "The Home of My Boyhood," and beneath "Shelbyville." On the end of the cabin was pendant a black satin banner, bearing in letters of gold

"GOD'S FINGER TOUCHED HIM AND HE SLEPT."

and a second inscription underneath, "Shelbyville mourns her distinguished and gifted son." Over a painting of the dead Vice-President in the back part of the mansion, was hung a soft drapery of white Chinese silk, and near it stood the splendid banner presented during the national campaign, containing the faces of President Cleveland and the deceased.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Owing to the decrease of cholera, instructions have been given to discontinue the service of most of the sanitary inspectors of the Marine Hospital Service attached to U. S. consulates in Europe. Inspectors of Mediterranean and Cuban ports will be retained for the present.

ATLANTA, Ga., 1.—Judge McCoy, United States District Judge, at a late hour last night issued a restraining order against the declaration of the recent prohibition election in Atlanta.

TOMBSTONE, 1.—Lieut. Maus, with Chief of Scouts Harrison, arrived here to-day from Crawford's command, now in the middle pass of the Dragoon Mountains. Chatto, now the head chief remaining with the Indians on the reservation, telegraphed Sunday to Crawford's Apache scouts to kill all the hostiles now out, as until this is done, they may not expect peace or safety for their families or animals.

Lieut. Maus reports that there were eleven Indians in the raiding party. One of them, a son of the late notorious Chief Juh, was killed by Sanchez, a White Mountain chief, who with some scouts pursued the raiders. An-

other of the marauders was badly wounded. The band now out, it is said, would never return to the reservation until they had killed Chatto. The hostile Chiricahuas are endeavoring to recapture their families now prisoners at Fort Bowie and San Carlos. The dissension which has sprung up among the members of the Chiricahua tribe will have an important bearing on the settlement of the Indian war. Lieut. Maus returned to his command this afternoon, making an unbroken ride of 50 miles to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The Call's Democrat, New Mexico, special says: Renegades visited the reservation and attempted to get the balance of the Indians to join them, but the interview resulted in a fight, in which 21 of the reservation Indians and only one of the hostiles were killed.

Lieut. General Sheridan and staff left for the east to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—The Times-Democrat's Indian Territory special says: The bill authorizing the distribution of the \$300,000 received from the lease of grazing lands of the Territory to a cattle syndicate among the Cherokees, per capita, is now before the lower house of the Cherokee Legislature. The bill attracts general attention throughout the Territory. The Delaware and Shawnee Indians and the white and negro citizens claim that the money should be equally divided among all the resident citizens of the Nation. The bill, however, provides for the distribution of the money among the Cherokees only. An amendment making the division general was voted down in the Senate by 11 to 7. The original bill was passed by the same vote. The question has caused intense feeling, causing all the other citizens to array themselves against the full-blood Cherokees. It is believed the original bill will pass the lower House by a small majority. The friends of general distribution appear to have the law on their side as well as treaty precedents, and will, it is said, appeal to Congress for an adjudication of the matter if a satisfactory settlement cannot be had through the Cherokee legislature.

BOSTON, 1.—The Union Pacific people here say they have not as yet received any formal notification of the United States Commissioner's orders requiring more complete and more frequent returns. They claim, however, that it would entail the necessity of largely increasing their clerical force, and that, in fact, it would be impossible to comply with some of the requirements laid down. They question the right of the Government to demand a statement of the earnings of their branch lines, as these are in no wise subject to or affected by the Government loans. As to the ten days' notice to stockholders of all business to be transacted, they say that this, too, cannot be strictly complied with, as not unfrequently matters come up within a half hour of such meetings which demand immediate attention at the hands of stockholders. In this and other particulars they are disposed to regard the order as unreasonable and as uncalled for. While they have not as yet decided upon the course they will adopt in relation to it, it is evident that they do not propose to comply with it without protest.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The Call's Monterey, Mexico special gives the particulars of the revolution now in progress in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, in the interests of Romero Rubio, Secretary of the Interior of the United Mexican States and father-in-law of President Diaz. Rubio aspires to succeed Diaz in the Presidency of Mexico, and is laying the foundation of his election by elevating such persons to high offices in the different Mexican States as will use their influence for him, in the election which takes place in about a year. The trouble arose from one of these changes being attempted in the governorship of Nuevo Leon.

LIMA, 1.—Caceres is making an attack on the Palace, apparently from the direction of Bolivar Square. An incessant sharp rifle fire is going on from the Palace and its surroundings, and occasionally the thunder of a big gun is heard. The engagement has not yet become general. The streets are deserted except by a few persons who are curious to witness the proceedings. At 9:50 o'clock this morning firing was begun from the Lima Mercer tower. All railroad trains and other traffic are suspended.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Macon, Mo., says there was firing of pistols and guns between the black and white miners at the Brevier coal mines all last night, but without serious injury to anybody. So far as can be learned, four men have been killed since Saturday last—three negroes and one white man, besides several wounded. There is no abatement of the feeling and there is constant liability of bloodshed. The county authorities have done nothing toward suppressing the riotous proceedings. No militia has yet arrived. Women and children are being sent away from Brevier. Trouble is expected to-night. A meeting of citizens was held this afternoon to take measures to restore order; 300 stand of arms arrived this morning and the sheriff is organizing a company. The negro miners remain inside the stockade at the mines and fire at all the miners who come within range of their guns. Every man and boy at the mines who is able to handle a gun is said to be armed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—One of the immediate results of General Sheridan's dying trip to New Mexico is an order issued by Secretary of War Endicott, detaching New Mexico from the De-

partment of Missouri, and annexing it to the District of Arizona, with Gen. Crook in command. News to this effect was received at military headquarters here to-night.

BANGOR, Me., 1.—At Enfield this afternoon Ed. Whitney shot his wife twice, but not fatally. He then shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. They had been married only three weeks, and she left home on Monday.

GALVESTON, 1.—A special to the News from Sherman says: Two heavily armed white men were found dead to-day within a few paces of each other, near White Lead Hill, Chickasaw Nation. They were employees of one of the largest ranches in the Indian Nation. It is supposed the men quarreled and fought a duel, the result of which was instant death to both participants. Their names are not given.

A special to the News from Marquez, says: The dwelling of H. A. Grayson, a prominent citizen, residing three miles west of this place, was destroyed by fire last night. Grayson's wife perished in the flames.

CLEVELAND, 1.—A Mansfield, Ohio, special says: Joseph Hosdowitch, teller of the Farmers' National Bank, absconded last night, taking with him \$5,500 in money and negotiable securities. The officials of the bank received a telegram from Hosdowitch to-day at Windsor, Ontario, intimating that he would treat with them for the return of the money, and a committee of directors was sent to meet him. The bank will not be seriously affected by the loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The will of Peter Donahue, who died on Thursday last, was made public to-day. After some small bequests to friends and charitable institutions he leaves his widow one-third of the interest derived from the invested property and the homestead on Bryant Street. The residue is divided between his son Mervyn Donahue and daughter, Baroness Von Schroeder. The estate is valued at \$120,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, 1.—The first grand division was in line ready for the forward movement when the casket was carried from the church. It was composed of the State military companies marching independently, all the officers being dismounted.

In the second grand division, following the hearse, came a carriage containing Mrs. Thos. A. Hendricks, Mrs. S. W. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Hugh Thornton. The succeeding twelve carriages contained the relatives and near friends.

Ex-President Hayes occupied the next carriage and was followed in regular order by members of the Cabinet, United States Senators and Representatives, Governors and their staffs, United States Judiciary, ex-United States Senators and Representatives, United States Military officers, State officers of Indiana, followed by the presidents and faculties of universities and colleges, mayors of cities and other civil officials.

The third division was composed of all non-military organizations.

The fourth division was made up of local municipal organizations, including the fire department with their steamers heavily draped.

The column took up its line of march at 12:48 p. m., but its progress was retarded in the business districts owing to the blocking of crowds which far outnumbered the moving column. It proceeded slowly through the great masses of people in Washington street. The military organizations attempted to march with company front, but were repeatedly compelled to break into columns of four and move by flank. Carriages were driven three abreast. The movement was slow. The bands playing dirges and making the progress at times seem almost imperceptible until the column merged upon Meridian street—a broad and very handsome avenue leading to the entrance of the beautiful Crown Hill cemetery. The cortage moved on by the handsome homes of the wealthy, whose windows and sidewalks were filled with great throngs standing respectfully. The broad thoroughfare stretched out into the country beyond the city limits, and when the column came within sight of the cemetery, a mile distant from Indianapolis, the Light Artillery began the fire of minute guns, which was continued until the hearse approached the grave.

Shortly before the column entered upon the final stage of the journey, the steel began to fall more sharply, accompanied by a cold wind. The column entered the cemetery, and winding through the thick growth of beech and maple trees, the military division came upon a large open view, and approaching the open grave on Hendricks's family lot, which occupies the most commanding view in the grounds, they turned to the left, and then encircled the tract of which Hendricks's plot forms a part. It contains historic ground for Indiana. To the east rests the marble shaft erected to the memory of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. Immediately opposite will lie the remains of Oliver P. Morton. To the northeast another piece of rising ground is dotted with the simple headstones marking the spot of burial of 700 of Indiana's soldiers, who lost their lives on the battlefield. Hendricks's lot is graced with a simple column of polished granite, 30 feet high and 7 feet at the base. It was erected three years ago, when Mr. Hendricks was deemed to be in failing health. The lot contains the grave of Morgan Hendricks, the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, who died in his third year. This grave was completely imbedded