

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone and blessing the new St. Paul Roman Catholic Church was performed Sunday by Cardinal Gibbons, in the presence of a large assemblage.

The President to-day appointed James A. Haulan, of Medina, New York, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth district of New York (which includes Buffalo and Rochester) vice H. S. Pierce suspended.

It is stated officially at the War Department that nothing has been determined upon in regard to the surrender of Geronimo and that the Department is still lacking information upon which to base any action. General Miles' want of frankness in avowing that the outlet that he had granted liberal terms to the captives is severely criticized. It is now understood that the instructions given to General Crook not to accept the surrender of the Apaches unless they came in without conditions, were transmitted to General Miles for his information and guidance. These instructions were inspired by a desire of the President to undertake a new policy of dealing with the

RENEGADE INDIAN MARAUDERS.

which policy contemplated their trial by the civil courts and their prompt punishment for crimes they had committed.

A requisition, it is understood, has already been made by the Governor of Arizona upon the Governor of Texas for a surrender of Geronimo for trial, but under the terms of surrender the President cannot permit the chief to be surrendered to either Governor. General Miles has defenders among the authorities as well as critics, and it is argued in justification of his course that it is better to have the possession of the Indians, even if the opportunity of making an example of them to deter others from following in their footsteps be lost, than to permit them to go on indefinitely in their course of murder and destruction. There is a conflict of opinion and statement in respect to the condition of the Apaches when they came in. It has been said they were reduced to the lowest point of fatigue and privation and that their surrender was the result. This, in the absence of official information, is not everywhere credited.

Officers who know the Apaches well assert that the kind of life they have been leading lately is their natural state; that the women accompanied them everywhere and that children were born and thrived, while the troops were in hot pursuit. In short that the savages were as well prepared when they surrendered for continuing their raids as they were a year ago. The surrender and cessation of hostilities is said to be

A SAD BLOW

to a certain class of whites upon both sides of the line—men who made merchandise out of the misfortune of the settlers, and secured valuable mining and ranch properties for a fraction of their value in consequence of the terror inspired by the savages, and who would have supplied the latter with means to carry on their murderous work indefinitely.

Lieutenant Gatewood, the officer to whom the Indians first surrendered, has not yet been heard from through any channel with respect to the conditions granted to the prisoners.

Some anxiety is felt at the Department of Agriculture over the failure of the State and local authorities to fully co-operate with the Department in its efforts to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia. The fund at the disposal of the Department for the suppression of contagious disease among cattle, was estimated to be \$100,000 and the heavy expenses of the last few weeks have made serious inroads on the appropriation. The quarantine at Chicago is maintained at a daily cost of \$150. Commissioner Colman, speaking of the operations of the Department at Chicago says: "There seems to have been a total failure on the part of the State authorities to destroy

THE INFECTED ANIMALS.

Unless some action in this line is taken, a very large sum of money will have been expended simply in quarantining cattle and animals still on hand."

Attorney General Garland, who returned to the city Saturday night, resumed his duties at the Department of Justice to-day.

Last year the Department of Agriculture began to experiment in a small way, at Ottawa, Kansas, with the diffusion sugar-making process as applied to sorghum cane. Instead of crushing the cane, as in the sugar cane process, it was shaved off in minute slices, and the saccharose, or sugar-yield sap, extracted by streams of water. The results obtained were so encouraging that the field of operations was removed to Fort Scott this year, and with a largely increased plant. The experiments are now in progress on a scale of some magnitude. To-day a telegram was received from Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the Department, who is in charge of the works, announcing the complete success of the experiments. The telegram states that syrup has been obtained from the sorghum cane of a light color, good fla-

vor, and crystallizing well. There was a complete extraction of sucrose in six of the cells of the battery. Commissioner Colman is very much elated at the

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS.

and regards them as of great value from an economical point of view. In the process now used in the South there is a loss of nearly 50 per cent. of the saccharine matter contained in the cane, while the experiments at Fort Scott show an absolute extraction of all the sugar.

A general distribution of the new one dollar silver certificates began to-day and will be continued until the demand, which is very great, has been entirely supplied. The notes are now being printed at the rate of 30,000 a day. The new two dollar silver certificates will not be ready for issue for two weeks yet.

The Treasury Department has published a statement showing the population, net revenue and net expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, with the per capita of revenue and expenditures. The population is given at 58,420,000, and the net revenue at \$336,430,717, being a per capita of \$5.76, or .00 greater than the fiscal year of 1885. The expenditures were \$242,483,138—a per capita of \$4.15, or .24 less than that of the previous year.

The President resumed his afternoon receptions to-day and received about 200 callers.

J. S. Hauser, Governor of Montana Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the condition and

PROGRESS OF MONTANA

during the present year, says: "Agriculture has been almost a failure, certainly not over half a crop having been raised. The long continued drought, lasting for three months, and the fact that the fall of snow last winter was less than half the usual amount, resulted in drying up many of the streams. It has been difficult, therefore, to procure the necessary water for irrigation, without which it is impossible to raise crops in this Territory. A great portion of our many valleys along the larger streams and rivers will not be utilized for agricultural purposes until there has been a proper system of irrigating canals built. Irrigating canals, however, are expensive and their construction will be greatly retarded, if not indefinitely postponed, if the desert land act is repealed."

"But the most serious of all losses, the full extent of which it is impossible as yet to estimate," says the report, "is that of our natural grasses—our sole dependence for vast herds of cattle, horses, sheep and other stock, both winter and summer. Our ranges are almost bare, or so nearly so that our stock is in poor condition for winter, and should it prove long and severe, great loss must inevitably follow. In anticipation of such an event, some of our large stock owners are driving their herds north to the

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

It is a matter of such urgent importance that I would urge upon your department to secure by friendly interposition the privilege on such terms as may seem just, for some portion of our stock men, who can best avail themselves thereof, to pasture their herds during the coming winter on the extensive Indian reservations north of the Missouri river and those south of the Yellowstone river. I cannot too seriously urge upon your immediate attention this suggestion to avoid or lessen the danger that threatens so important an interest as that of our stock, whose numbers and value have been steadily increasing until it represents a vast aggregate of wealth, probably fifty million dollars. On the basis of an estimate made last year, counting the large natural increase of last spring, and the large importation before the drought began, our cattle must now number 1,500,000 head, horses 120,000 head, and sheep 2,000,000."

The Governor estimates the permanent population of the Territory at 120,000, an increase of about 10,000 during the year. On the subject of transportation the Governor says: "This question underlies all others in the development of Montana. Railroads are more important to us and our industries than any other portion of the United States."

THE PRODUCTS OF THE MINES

of the Territory for the past year are estimated as follows: Gross value—Gold, \$3,450,000; silver, \$9,000,000; copper, \$8,000,000; lead, \$1,250; total, \$22,300,000.

The Governor discusses the silver legislation at some length, and says the necessity of the free coinage of silver with gold is growing more evident. The Governor makes various recommendations in the way of legislation for the good of the Territory.

The new letter sheet envelopes have met with such favor at twenty-seven postoffices at which they were placed on sale, and the Postoffice Department has been so importuned by other postoffices which did not have them, that it has been decided to extend them to a great number of other large offices throughout the country. Under the present arrangement it will never be possible to extend their sale to all offices, not to small fourth-class places, because it would entail too much trouble in keeping an extra set of books, which would be necessary. The company supplying the sheets undertakes all the risks of transportation.

Auditor Williams, of the Treasury, has brought suit against the sureties of the late F. P. Burmeister, pension agent at Philadelphia in 1867, for a deficit of \$17,000 in his accounts. Burmeister died in 1868.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 4.—Attorney General Cassidy, will be in Harrisburg on Wednesday or Thursday when he will take preliminary steps against the coal pool men. A bill in equity will be filed to restrain the several corporations from entering into the combination.

Pittsburg, 4.—George A. Jenks, Assistant United States Attorney General, was in the city to-day en route to his home in Jefferson county. In an interview relative to Governor Pattison's letter to Attorney General Cassidy regarding the alleged lawlessness of the railroad corporations in entering into combinations detrimental to the public interests, Jenks says: "I think Governor Pattison is right. There is a Constitutional law to remedy the evils he sets forth. It may take some time to bring about the change, but Governor Pattison is pursuing the right course, and it must come. I have no hesitation in saying that the railroad companies, if they are doing what the Governor says they are in his letter to Cassidy, are acting in violation of law."

RICHMOND, 4.—In the Knights of Labor Convention to-day, the race issue raised when Delegate Ferrell was refused admittance to the hotel and his white brother delegates of District 49, New York, refused to go there without him, has appeared in another shape. The Knights of Richmond arranged for a parade to-morrow and ball next Monday, in honor of the visiting Knights, and a committee of arrangements was appointed. When the Ferrell question arose, it became a problem how the ball could be given without bringing up the question in a new and more vexatious shape. It is contrary to local customs and prejudices to have blacks and whites at a ball. If a Knights of Labor hall both be admitted to the ball, many white Knights here would refuse to attend; if in separate halls, the visiting Knights, especially after Powderly's declaration of the principles of equality of races to-day, might refuse invitations. Another complication springs from the fact that Wm. H. Mullin, Master Workman of the Richmond District, is a candidate for Congress and his influence is strong with the committee. If it is decided to admit the whites and negroes to the same ball, many of his white supporters would abandon him. The Committee on Arrangements held a meeting this evening, and at an early hour this morning had not decided what to do. Pending a settlement of the question, efforts are being made to keep secret from the visiting Knights the fact of its existence. It is thought possible that it may result in leaving the ball out of the programme of the day's entertainment.

New York, 4.—It is rumored in Brooklyn that Col. De Besaise, (who died a few days ago), the late chief clerk in the stamp department of the Brooklyn postoffice, is found to be a defaulter to a large amount. It is believed he committed suicide.

Friday last Colonel W. H. De Besaise, late chief stamp clerk in the Brooklyn postoffice, died suddenly. It was rumored to-day that there was a delirium in his department, traceable to the time when he was chief clerk, and that he had committed suicide. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains to-day and the verdict was that he had died of cerebral apoplexy, presumably superinduced or hastened by anxiety. All of the officials in a position to know about the matter are very reticent. This much, however, has been gleaned: Three packages of stamps, containing 50,000 stamps each, which were turned over to the new postmaster as two cent stamps, have been discovered to be one cent stamps, making a shortage of \$1,500; that there had been erasures and changes in the books; that Colonel De Besaise was called on by the postoffice inspectors to explain the matter; that he said that there had been two deficiencies in the accounts of the office, one for \$2,000, and one for \$1,500, which had been rectified, the money having been put up. There were various other rumors, but none of them could be traced to a reliable source.

New York, 4.—The September fire record in the United States and Canada, according to the estimate of the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, was \$6,500,000, a slight decrease from the average September loss of previous years.

The steamship *Anchoria* of the Anchor Line steamers has not yet arrived. She left Glasgow Sept. 16th and stopped at Londonderry to take on 132 passengers. In all, she had about 450 passengers on board, and was due here on Wednesday last. The company's officials profess to believe nothing has occurred beyond the breaking down of some machinery. This would necessitate the steamer having to resort to her sails.

Pittsburg, Pa., 4.—In the State Supreme Court, which met here to-day, Justice Gordon decided that the store order system, under the act of June 29, 1881, was unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as by it persons are prevented from making their own contracts. In his opinion Judge Gordon says:

"The act is an infringement of the rights of an employer and employee, and it is an insulting attempt to put the laborer under legislative tutelage, which is not only degrading to his manhood, but subservient to his

rights as a citizen of the United States."

The decision was rendered in the case of Gadebalds & Co. vs. Frank Weigman, of Northumberland County. The judgment of the lower court was reversed and a new trial ordered. The decision caused a great deal of comment in labor circles to-day. Thos. A. Armstrong, of the *Labor Tribune*, advises every labor organization in the state to make a determined fight against the store order system.

John Costello, president of the Pittsburgh Miners' Association, said: "The decision will be startling news to the miners. They must necessarily begin a warfare against the pernicious system."

St. Paul, Minn., 4.—A Winnipeg special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Some days ago, the customs officers at Lethbridge in Macleod District seized a herd of 1,600 cattle belonging to the Northern Montana Cattle Company and regularly in transit for Chicago via the Canadian Pacific. Being unacquainted with the system of shipping American cattle, he finally accepted the Cattle Company's bond for \$50,000 and allowed the cattle to be shipped. The Canadian Pacific Railway has taken the matter up and his action will be investigated at Chicago.

City of Mexico, 4.—At a largely attended bull fight which took place here yesterday, six bulls and six horses were killed. Two picadors were gored, but not fatally. Crowded wagons went to the scene of the fight, which was outside the Federal district, where such spectacles are forbidden.

ALBANY, N. Y., 5.—The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision confirming the sentence of the lower court in the case of Ex-Alderman Jaehne, convicted on a charge of bribery in connection with the Broadway railroad. Judge Andrews wrote the decision. Judge Rapallo wrote a dissenting opinion of 5,000 words, in which Judge Earl concurs.

St. Louis, 5.—R. P. Wallace, the murderer of the Logan family of five persons, father, mother and three children, was taken from the jail at Steelville last night by a mob and lynched. The guilty man had been taken to Steelville from Cuba, Mo., where the horrible crime had been perpetrated, for safe keeping, for fear he would be summarily dealt with by the enraged citizens of Cuba. On Friday morning, Oct. 1st, a mob gained entrance to the jail, seized Wallace, dragged him from his cell and

STRUNG HIM UP.

He was cut down after being allowed to hang for a short time in order that a confession might be forced from him. He refused to own up to the crime, and before the crowd could hang him up again, the sheriff gained possession of him and hurried him back to his cell, till the crowd were prevailed upon to disperse and it was supposed that the law would be allowed to take its course. Last night, however, a second and more successful attempt was made to mete out justice to the murderer.

A MOB OF ABOUT ONE HUNDRED MEN

quietly gathered around the jail at midnight and demanded an entrance of the jailor; this was refused and the mob battered down the doors. A delegation of three members of the mob was sent to bring out the prisoner while others were detailed to guard the roads leading to the scene. Wallace was awakened from his sleep, and dragged out to the infuriated mob and was asked if he had anything to say. He responded by strongly protesting his innocence, still adhering to the story that it was a negro named Vaughan who was guilty. This enraged the mob more than ever, and with shouts they

PRODUCED A ROPE.

one end of which they placed around the murderer's neck; the other end was thrown over the limb of a tree near the jail. The prisoner still protested his innocence and appealed for mercy, but without avail. Strong hands grasped the rope and Wallace's body swung in air. Another chance was not given him to confess, and in a few minutes his body was a corpse. The mob then dispersed and the jail officers cut down and took possession of the body.

HARTFORD, 5.—Returns from 100 towns give the Republicans 54 towns, Democrats 31, divided 15. The same towns last year stood Republicans 49, Democrats 34, divided 17. Net Republican gain, five towns.

REPUBLICANS OF NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., 5.—The Republican State Convention met at noon to-day. Chairman Robert, of the state committee, named for temporary chairman, ex-Senator Alex. G. Cattell, of Camden, and he was elected. Cattell thanked the convention for the honor paid to the nearly worn-out veteran of the Republican party. He referred to the struggle of two years hence, when, he declared, that the plumed knight of Maine would be the Republican nominee for President. This announcement set the convention wild with excitement. The delegates first applauded, then cheered, and finally fully half of them rose to their feet and waved their hats and hurraed for several minutes. On the conclusion of Cattell's speech the election of vice president and appointment of committees proceeded, after which a recess was taken till two o'clock.

Newport, R. I., 5.—Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District this morning re-nominated by acclamation John T. Carlisle.

RICHMOND, Va., 5.—General Worthy Foreman Griffith called a second session of the Knights of Labor Convention to order this morning, in the absence of Grand Master Powderly detained at his hotel by business. He announced that the committee on credentials was not ready to report and nothing could be done until this report was received. Shortly after 10 o'clock Powderly arrived and was presented with a gavel made from wood of the orange tree that grew on the spot where General Pakenham was killed at the battle of New Orleans. The knights learned that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until 2 o'clock. The convention then adjourned until that hour. It is expected that the afternoon session will be interrupted by the consideration of the report of the committee on credentials, and that actual work will not begin until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 5.—No official confirmation of the report that a new Apache raid is in progress has been received at the War Department. The report is not considered improbable. Mangus, who is said to be at the head of the party, was lost sight of by the people about a year ago. He was then 200 or 300 miles south of the Mexican line. Six other Apaches disappeared with him.

It has been since reported that Mangus was dead, but this is not known to be a fact.

CHICAGO, 5.—Wheat heavy and overcast 71½; November 3½; May 81 1/16.

Corn weak and lower; cash 34½; Nov. 67 1/16; May 41 5/16.

Oats easy; cash 23½; Nov. 5½; May 30 1/16.

PITTSBURG, 5.—George Smith, of this city, the champion 150 yard sprinter, has been matched against Kettleman, the California flyer, for \$1000 a side and the championship of the United States. The date of the race or the place of meeting have not yet been settled.

SERRIA BLANCA, Texas, 5.—The west bound passenger train was wrecked 23 miles west of here early yesterday morning. The engine, with the mail express and first-class coach were derailed. Several passengers and the express messenger were injured seriously. The accident was caused by a washout. The injured passengers are receiving every attention.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Commissioner Coleman to-day received a dispatch from Dr. Solomon, at Chicago, claiming that he intends to leave there for Toronto to-night but will return to Chicago Friday. Dr. Solomon says: "The investigation (of pleuro-pneumonia) in Chicago is now proceeding systematically and we will soon know the exact extent of the trouble here. The situation is now as good as can be expected under the circumstances."

New York, 5.—It is thought at the office of the Anchor Line Company, that the steamer *Anchoria*, which should have been in port last Thursday, has broken her shaft, as the *Deonia*, of the same line, arrived to-day and reported severe weather outside. The route taken by the Glasgow boats is a lonely one, and other vessels would therefore not be likely to pass her. No fear is entertained for her safety, as she is a well built vessel and under good management.

DENVER, Col., 5.—An Albuquerque New Mexico, special says: General Miles was asked to-day by a representative of the *Democrat* what he thought of the published statements or bulletins assumed to have been written upon official information furnished at the War Department as to his capture of Geronimo.

"The reports," replied the General, "emanate from the brain of some unscrupulous and envious person whose object appears to be to distort the truth with the intention of injuring me, regardless of the just praise due the troops for their extraordinary services in achieving permanent peace in the Southwest. Many statements are entirely devoid of truth, others are weak arguments and labored theories. The pretense that the surrender of Geronimo and other hostilities was other than the result of gallant and arduous operations of the troops in the field, is simply childish. One might imagine in reading some of the statements, that the red-handed Apaches have been all summer trying to get up a cheap-rate excursion to the yellow fever districts of Florida. Surely no intelligent man would believe that the Apaches, who have been roaming over this mountainous region

FOR GENERATIONS.

masters of the situation, would have thrown down their arms, sacrificed their property, surrendered their liberty, accepted perpetual banishment from their native country, placed themselves and their families at the mercy of the Government, unless they had been subjugated by the military forces. The mildest punishment evidently in store for them exceeds in severity that ever before inflicted upon any body of Indians in this country."

"General, would you mind giving a copy of your official report of the surrender?" was asked.

"I am quite willing that every official act of mine in this enterprise should be known to the public. I would much prefer that any official report should be published, and then the extracts and distorted statements should be thrown out. The people of this country are quite intelligent enough to draw their own conclusions and it is not necessary that official documents should be filtered through the personal brain of