

On account of rain we were com- pelled to adjourn from the harbor to the house of Bro. Keeth, where we sang and preached, enjoying our- selves in spite of the rain and windy weather.

Sunday, June 3d.

Elders Wright, H. C. and L. Oall- bore their testimonies to the truth of the gospel as revealed to Joseph Smith in this dispensation.

Prest. Moore said everything should be done by common consent of all the members of the Church. He presented the general authorities of the Church, the traveling Elders, and clerk of the Conference of Miss. who were unanimously sustained; also the brethren of the local priest- hood who were sustained by the conference.

Prest. Roberts took for his text, But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," which he spoke upon during the remainder of the forenoon and the afternoon.

We held Priesthood meetings every morning during conference, for prayer, council and to receive general instructions regarding our missionary labors in this State. After meeting we held a counsel meet- ing in which the traveling Elders were assigned to their several fields of labor.

Brother Thomas Wright, Jr., was honorably released to return home on account of poor health. While laboring here Brother Wright has honorably done his duty and would like to continue, but his health will not permit. We enjoyed much of the Spirit of God in our conference.

CHARLES L. FLAKE, Clerk of Conference.

BY TELEGRAPH

THE WASHINGTON UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 21.—The Hill in- vestigating committee decides to confine itself for the present at least, to hearing testimony concern- ing the Philadelphia contracts, and will not leave the city for the purpose of taking evidence relating to other public buildings.

Supervising Architect Hill took the stand. When asked whether he knew of the attempted bribery of Taylor by Dana, (successful competi- tor) he said he did; that he spoke to Dana about it at the time, but the latter denied the charge in writing. He did not take any stock in the bribery charge at the time. He called the Secretary of the Treasury's attention to the charge at the time, but made no investiga- tion into the matter himself. To many questions Hill answered, "I don't remember." Coleman, attorney for March and other complain- ants, complained that since Hill came into office, the United Com- pany which Dana represented, con- trolled the contracts for shutters for public buildings, and it had been impossible for any other company to compete. He called attention to the fact that Manly, Cooper & Co.'s bid was \$21,500 less than any other, but Hill gave the contract to the United Company, which had offered Manly, Cooper & Co. \$4,500 to with- draw their bid. Adjourned.

An important telegram was re- ceived at the War Department to- day from Gen. Crook, giving his views upon the disposition to be made of the captured Indians. It will not be made public for the present, as it will be the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Referring to Gen. Crook's Apache Indian captives, Secretary Teller to-day said he proposed leaving them in the custody of the military until they were thoroughly tamed. He was impelled to do this for the reason that the example might have a good effect on the future conduct of the Indians, and because the military is better able to feed and care for a large number of prisoners than the Interior Department in view of the reduced appropriations for the last Congress, for the main- tenance of the San Carlos reserva- tion. There is no difference upon this point between the War and In- terior Departments.

Proposals for the purchase of the old navy vessels stricken from the register will be received at the Navy Department until September 24th. General information concerning the vessels may be had by applying to the Department.

To-day a committee of the Society of the Cumberland arrived here

from Cincinnati, accompanied by Ward, the sculptor, for the purpose of selecting a site for the Garfield monument.

The committee examined all the available sites, and will report upon them to the society at the next an- nual meeting in Cincinnati in Octo- ber. The committee will memorial- ize Congress, asking it to contribute \$125,000, a sum equal to that raised by the society for the erection of the monument.

COLUMBUS, O., 21.—The second ballot for governor proceeded till the Butler count was reached again, and the same trouble ensued. After the call had been concluded some changes began for Hoadley, and the greatest excitement prevailed, dele- gates climbing over each other and storming the platform. Before the result of the ballot could be an- nounced, a motion to nominate Hoadley by acclamation was carried. He had in the neighborhood of 359 votes, 319 being necessary to a choice.

Judge Hoadley soon appeared and accepted the nomination in a ten minutes' address, during which he reviewed his connection with the party, and although he had wander- ed at one time with the republicans to fight the battles of the colored race, the democracy was broad enough to receive him. He estem- ed it a great compliment to be nomi- nated over more worthy candidates, and believed they could win on a platform whose principles were per- sonal liberty, self-control in temper- ance matters, and a license system.

The convention proceeded to nomi- nate a Lieutenant-Governor, and John G. Warwick, of Stark county, was elected by acclamation. Before the ballot concluded, Dewitt Cool- man, of Portage county, and another candidate were withdrawn.

The work of nomination was fre- quently interrupted and delayed, and in the meantime Gov. Ward was brought in and made a speech, in which he severely rebuked the party for failing to recognize his 30 years' service, though not to be daunted he announced himself pub- licly as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. The speech of Judge Ged- des was in a somewhat different vein, though both pledged fealty to the party. Before the other nomi- nations were made, the committee on resolutions submitted the follow- ing, which was adopted:

Platform.—The democracy of Ohio in convention assembled, hereby re- affirm the principles of the party as expressed in previous State and Na- tional platforms, in regard to per- sonal liberty, the true functions of Government, as embraced in the political creed expounded by the great founder of the democratic party, Jefferson; and the application of those principles to our present condition. We demand the purifi- cation of the public service, the pun- ishment of robbers of the public treasury, the equalization of all pub- lic burdens, the arrest of the profl- igacy and extravagance that cor- rupts the administration of public affairs, and a total change in the policy that has so long been pursued by the republican party, favoring individual and class interests at the expense of the laboring and wealth- producing people of the country. And we re-announce our previous declaration for stable money, the gradual extinction of the public debt, and the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans. We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the neces- sities of the government economi- cally administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent un- equal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor; but not to create or foster monopolies.

Third, the act of the Republican Congress in reducing the tariff on wool, while at the same time in- creasing it on woolen goods was iniquitous legislation, dis- criminating in favor of monopoly and against the agricultural interest of the country, and ought to be cor- rected.

The Democratic party is, as it al- ways has been opposed to sumptu- ary legislation and of the largest taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private con- duct, consistent with the public welfare and the rights of others, and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils re- sulting therefrom by a judicious and properly graded license system.

The abuses of the present contract system in our State penitentiary, by which the products of the labor of convicts is brought in competition with the products of honest labor to the great detriment of the latter

are injurious and unwise, and ought to be corrected; and the promises of the Republican party to abolish this system are shown to be false and hypocritical by its failure while it has had the power.

The protection of the Government is due to all American citizens, na- tive and foreign born, abroad as well as at home.

We reaffirm the resolutions of the State Convention of Ohio in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and the Democratic National Convention of 1872, 1876 and 1880, demanding a thorough re- form and purification of the civil service; and we charge that the re- publican party has violated its pledge heretofore given for a reform thereof, and has failed during its long administration of the govern- ment to correct even the most cry- ing abuses; and we demand, there- fore, a change in the Executive Ad- ministration of the government itself, as the reform first of all necessary, as made still more mani- fest by the recent Star route trials; thereby ousting corrupt rings con- federated to protect criminals, and by so doing to make it possible again to punish fraud and theft in the public service.

The convention continued in ses- sion without recess at either noon or evening, and the scenes of confu- sion were at times disgraceful. During the afternoon session, Chas. W. Metcalf and Peter Kelly, of the Hamilton County delegation, got into a fight, and the row had to be quelled by the police. The men were arrested and locked up. Kelly is a brother of Alderman Kelly, who shot a man at the election in Cin- cinnati on Tuesday afternoon. The work of making a ticket continued amid the greatest confusion, with the following results: Supreme Judge, short term, Marlip D. Fol- lett; Supreme Judge, long term, Sel- win Owen; Supreme Court clerk, John J. Cruikshank; attorney gen- eral, Jas. Lawrence; auditor of State, Emil Kelsawalter; treasurer of State, Peter Brady.

EXETER, N. H., 21.—To-day was the principal one of the centennial of the Phillips Academy. Governor Butler and staff were present, also President Elliot of Harvard, Profes- sor Tecker of Andover, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and other not- ed educators. Rev. Horatio Stab- bins of San Francisco, was the or- ator. A poem was read by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Dinner fol- lowed. Geo. Bancroft, toast master, as the first sentiment offered "The Academy of the Past," responded to by Governor Butler, who after re- calling his days of scholarship at the institution, said the light of science is just dawning, the best way to govern the people is yet to be dis- covered, and the best way to feed them unknown. Hereafter science and mechanical work will govern the world in peace or war. The me- chanical engineer has his throttle in the universe to make it proceed here- after. He attended the concert and ball in the evening.

Lancaster, 22.—Notwithstanding the active reports of the authorities, the small pox of this city has not yet been stamped out. Within the past 24 hours two deaths have oc- curred in one family, making five in this family with one more critically ill.

PULLMAN, Ills., 22.—Promptly at 10.30 the men entered for the first of the preliminary heats in the great single scull race of the day. They took the water in the follow- ing order: Hanlon, first; McKay, second; Lee, third; Parke, fourth; Brice land, fifth. Hanlon won easi- ly, Lee, second; McKay, third; Brice land last. Time 22.19; distance three miles, with turns. Two more preliminary heats are to be rowed this morning. The day is pleasant, and a large crowd is in attendance. The water is rather choppy.

The second heat, in which Riley, Teemer, Kennedy, Hosmer and Plalsted entered, was won by Hos- mer, Teemer 2nd, Riley 3d, Plal- sted 4th; Kennedy distanced; time 23 minutes and 10 seconds.

The third heat between Hamm, Weisberger, Gaudar, Elliott and Clayton, was won by Gaudar; Hamm 2d.

Kennedy's failure to make good time in the second heat was ex- plained toward the finish, when his shell, which had been injured the day previous, parted completely in two, and he was compelled to make his way here clinging to the frag- ments.

The result of the third heat makes the starters for the decisive race this afternoon Hanlon, Lee, Hos- mer, Teemer, Gaudar and Hamm.

Richmond, Va., 22.—Nothing has

been heard up to 1.30 from the duel- ling party. The excitement over the affair and anxiety to learn the result are unabated. Some delay occurred in the arrangement, hence it is be- lieved that no meeting took place this morning, but will this p. m., or early to-morrow. Both parties with seconds and surgeons went away from Richmond, but their where- abouts is unknown.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Presi- dent to-day appointed Captain S. L. Phelps of the District of Columbia, Minister to Peru; Richard Gibbs of New York, Minister to Bolivia. These appointments were made neces- sary by the resignation of Part- ridge and the return to the United States of Manley, who is ill, and unable to remain at his post. These gentlemen have been selected be- cause of their familiarity with the language of the people and the cu- stoms of the Pacific coast of South America, and the President's confi- dence in their discretion. Phelps was born in Ohio, served in the navy during the war, entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steam- ship Company, was at one time president of the Board of Commis- sioners of the District of Columbia. Gibbs was U. S. Minister to Peru from 1875 to 1879, which office he filled acceptably. It is learned at the Department of State that Fre- lighuysen some time since sent in- structions to our Minister to Chili to propose a basis of peace upon which all parties could agree, which it was hoped if concluded would be perma- nent. This basis was in substance the cessation to Chili of the Peruvian territory of Tarapaca and the sub- mission to impartial arbitration of the question whether any additional territory should be ceded, and if so, how much and on what terms. The proposed settlement was submitted to the representatives of Chili and Peru in Washington, and met their approval. Shortly after the receipt of instructions by Logan, however, the Chilean government had come to an agreement with Iglesias. Whether Iglesias repre- sents the popular sentiment of Peru and will receive the substantial sup- port of its people, so as to authorize other countries to recognize him as entitled to represent the republic, is a question upon which Logan, Phelps and Gibbs are expected to furnish the Government of the United States with information upon which it may justly and wisely act. While these gentlemen will be very care- fully instructed, broad discretion will necessarily be left them as to the details of their course, and the question of the final recognition of any de facto government in Peru is reserved to this government. The opinion has some time since been expressed that it would be advan- tageous to accredit Logan to all three governments; but in regard to this it is said the Department and the President on reflection decided that a proper regard to each republic de- mands that a different representa- tive from this country should be ac- credited to each, especially as Con- gress, by an appropriation for three distinct missions, signified its judg- ment that such a course would be proper.

Senor Goday, Chilean minister here, said to-night that the state- ment that Secretary Frelighuysen's propositions for peace negotia- tions between Peru and Chili had been submitted to him, and had met with his approval, was errone- ous. His instructions from his gov- ernment did not admit his express- ing an opinion officially on such a subject, and individually he was op- posed to the submission of the ques- tion of the cesation of territory to ar- bitration.

The following telegram is received at the War Department:

Presidio, San Francisco, June 20.

To the Adjutant General: The following dispatch is just received from Gen. Crook. I recom- mend that for the present, at least, the management of the surrendered Chiricahuas be left entirely in the hands of Crook, that both the War and the Interior Departments give him full authority and means to carry out his policy. This seems to be the only possible way for a suc- cessful issue. Evidently the Chiri- cahuas cannot be treated arbitrarily as prisoners of war. Gen. Crook alone has power to control them. He telegraphs:

"I see by the papers that Secre- tary Teller declines to receive on the San Carlos reservation any Chiricahua Apaches, except women and children. If these Indians are not fed, they must either starve or

go back to the war path. They are now as thoroughly subjugated as it is possible for them to be. By na- ture they are so suspicious and vigi- lant, that at no time will they camp in one body, but occupy different elevated points, making the sur- prise and destruction of the entire band an impossibility. In like man- ner in surrendering they would not trust themselves in our hands at once, but come dropping in from all sides in small fragments. They would say: 'We give ourselves up, do with us as you please.' Had I seized upon the first who came in, no others would have followed. Twenty warriors would have been as bad as the whole number. Chitto, in his raid through Arizona and New Mexico had but 28 men. Hi- ranimo in his recent depredations in Chichuahua had less than 40. When the Chiricahuas have reached the reservation they will be fully so nervous and distrustful at any at- tempt to hold them responsible for their acts before their surrender that it will drive them to the cliffs and gorges of the mountains. We shall then have to fight them till the last one dies. In their code all depredations committed upon our selves or Mexicans while at war are legitimate. While it is repellant to my feelings to put these red-handed murderers on the reservation, I re- flect that they are no worse than were the six thousand Apaches put on the reservation ten years ago. Then I had nothing but soldiers and scouts who had subjugated them to organize and discipline the six thousand; but to discipline and control this handful of Chiricahuas I will have not only soldiers and scouts, but the valuable assistance of all the other Indians, who would watch with jealousy the slightest movement the Chiricahuas might make. I am satisfied the Chiri- cahuas would not have surrendered to the Mexicans under any circum- stances; and if I am not sustained now they will not surrender to us again. Their natural distrust and suspicion have been increased ten- fold by the act of treachery which they allege the Mexicans commit- ted some months since. The Chiri- cahuas were invited in to make peace, filled with liquor, and then attacked, many being killed and wounded and others carried off pri- soners. Please inform me by tele- graph before I proceed further whether or not it is the intention of the Interior Department to take charge of these Indians. I shall be only too glad to get rid of the hard work and responsibility their man- agement will entail."

(Signed) ECHOFIELD, Major General.

A copy of the telegram was to-day sent to the Secretary of the Interior by Secretary Lincoln, with a request that he will indicate his pleasure touching the disposition of these In- dians.

Secretary Teller was asked to- night whether he had reached any conclusion in regard to the disposi- tion of Crook's captives. He said he was willing to take the children and unmarried women, put the former to school and the latter upon the reservation; but as to the others, they should not go upon the reservation. His reasons were, first, that the In- dians now on the reservation, the Indian agents and white soldiers of the surrounding country did not want them; second, placing them upon the reservation would practi- cally turn them loose, because they would only remain until next spring, when they would go on the war path again; thirdly, his ap- propriation for the support of Indians would not allow of his keeping 400 or 500 of Crook's captives. Secre- tary Teller said also that he did not think there would be any disagree- ment between himself and the Sec- retary of War as to the disposition of these Indians; that when Crook understood the circumstances he would not ask to have them placed on the reservation. The Secretary said further that while his ap- propriation would not permit his undertaking the care of the captive hostiles, many of whom, he said, are not American but Mexican In- dians, the War department had \$27,- 000 at its disposal for the support of Indian prisoners. He thought the War department should take these Indians and corral them for awhile, until they became somewhat tame.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 23.—The re- mains of Charles Backus, arrived this morning, and were received by leading citizens and old school- mates, many of whom brought floral tributes. It may truly be said that the great minstrel was laid to rest upon a bed of roses.