

BY TELEGRAPH.

IER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

DENVER, Col., 11.—Contrary to general expectation the officials of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway did not reopen their shops to-day. At 6 o'clock this morning 1,200 strikers and employees of the Burlington and Union Pacific roads congregated opposite the Denver & Rio Grande shops. The Declaration of Independence was read and Knights of Labor songs sung with great gusto. The presence of a large crowd deterred the weakened strikers and others from going to work. The officials say the shops will surely be reopened in a few days. Yesterday afternoon a large mass meeting was held at the rink, which was addressed by ex-Congressman Belford, who severely criticised Judge Hallett, of the U. S. Court, for sending several strikers to jail, for 60 days for contempt in interfering with the workmen in the early days of last week. The cause of the strike was not touched upon by any of the speakers. The road is not suffering any great inconvenience; all trains running as usual.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Prof. C. V. Riley, entomologist of the Agricultural Department, says the country will be visited by two great broods of locusts of the 17 and 13 year varieties, and that this will be the first time in 221 years that they have appeared in conjunction. They will not prove greatly destructive and the injury they will inflict will probably be confined to fruit trees. The visitation will be prolonged until late in July.

WINNIPEG, 12.—The telegraph line was repaired this afternoon and some tidings of the fighting at Batouche have come through. All the dispatches indicate that up to last night the contest was confined to artillery firing on the rebel's stronghold and a few light skirmishes. The casualty roll of the troops up to this morning included two men killed and 15 wounded. Dispatches to military headquarters and Commissioner Wrixley here are to the effect that fighting is still going on to-day, and that General Middleton is anxious for more troops. Col. Scott's battalion has been ordered north from Qu'Appelle. Advice to-night state that eight companies of volunteers and infantry school troops have been ordered from New Brunswick, and the Prince of Wales Rifles from Montreal. Another Ontario battalion is already on the way. This is taken to mean that the government has more alarming news than has yet been made public, as no one here can see any great necessity for bringing up more troops. It may be that the government has once more got into an unnecessary panic. At all events, Middleton is evidently not prepared to storm the rebel stronghold, and intends either to starve them out, harass them into surrender or await reinforcements. How long either plan will endure there is no means of knowing accurately, as the most contradictory stories are afloat regarding the rebels stores of ammunition and provisions. It is not known what has become of the steamer *Northcote*, but some suppose she has gone on to Prince Albert.

Clark's Crossing, 12.—The steamer *Minnow* arrived here Sunday night from Swift Current. She was ten days on the passage, three of which she had to lay up owing to high winds. She brought supplies and mails for the troops here and at the front. The *Baroness* and *Alberta* of the same line are expected here daily. Two companies of the Midland Battalion, which have been here since the 4th inst., left for the front this morning.

News from the front up to Monday morning is that fighting had been going on up to that time since Saturday morning, and it was commencing for the third day when the messenger left. Supplies and tents had been brought up from the camping ground on Friday night, and a zebra had been formed about a quarter of a mile from the enemy. Our troops have profited by their experience at Fish Creek, and do not unnecessarily expose themselves. The casualties at Batouche so far have consequently been small compared with those on former occasions. Up to Monday morning our loss had been gunner Phillips of battery A, and private L. Moore of the Toronto Grenadiers, killed, and 16 wounded, two of the latter accidentally.

The steamer *Northcote* had got down the river below Batouche, and an attempt was to be made yesterday to communicate with her. Nothing has been heard from the front to-day.

BALTIMORE, 12.—The medical and surgical faculty of Baltimore discussed the probability of the visit of cholera this summer. Prof. T. S. Latimer stated that the history of the disease leaves little room for doubt that it will become epidemic in America either this or next summer. Cleanliness, in every respect, he said, is the most potent safeguard against it. The most rigorous sanitary precautions by city should be taken.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—At to-day's meeting of citizens for the relief of sufferers by fever at Plymouth, the police surgeon detailed to visit the infected region reported that he found the reports not to have been exaggerated. In some instances four or five persons were all in one house, with three or four in one room, and in some instances two or three dead persons in the same house. The only schoolhouse has been turned into a hospital. Phil-

adelphia has contributed \$1,000. In many cases the father or mother of a large family of children died. He heard of a case in which the father and mother were both down with fever, and are being nursed by a 14-year-old boy, who is also caring for a small babe. Dr. Shakespeare, who also went to investigate the disease, said that unless disinfectants were freely used the disease would not be wiped out this summer.

CHICAGO, 12.—The three Italians arrested in this city for alleged participation in the murder of the Italian lemon peddler, Carruso, practically confessed to the perpetration of the murder this afternoon. They in a measure absolve Giarlo, who was arrested in New York on his way to Italy. They state that he witnessed the deed, however, and demanded a share of the money taken from Carruso as the price of his silence, and then aided them in shipping the body in a trunk to Pittsburgh. The detectives declare that the confession is sufficient to cause the hanging of all three men. All the particulars are known to the police. The murder was perpetrated solely to obtain \$300 or \$400 which it was known Carruso had in his possession.

PITTSBURG, 12.—This afternoon Mrs. Annie Pershing, wife of W. C. Pershing and daughter-in-law of Rev. I. C. Pershing, president of the Pittsburgh Female College, a prominent Methodist Episcopal educational institution, shot herself in the right temple and is now in a dying condition. Six weeks ago, while a student in the college, she married young Pershing. The marriage was clandestine, but subsequently there were satisfactory explanations for all concerned. A quarrel last night is said to have culminated in young Pershing going to Chicago. His wife started out to hunt him to-day, and not finding him, returned to her home in Allegheny, where she shot herself. Mrs. Pershing was the daughter of a wealthy resident of Newcastle, Pa. She was 18 years of age and quite handsome.

CHICAGO 13.—A. W. Powers, of Michigan, the newly appointed associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah, arrived here last night en route for the west. His district embraces Ogden and Provo. Mr. Powers succeeds Judge Emerson, of Battle Creek, Michigan. He was born at Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., the fountainhead of polygamy, where Joseph Smith reigned, and where the golden bible was said to have been found on the sacred hill. Judge Powers says a number of cases of polygamy have been tried in the Third District, and there were several convictions recently. He thinks more cases will follow in all the judicial districts, as the Government is determined to push the issue. It was the desire of the President, he said, not to appoint men to judgeships who were influenced either way on the question, and appointments have been made from outside the Territory, according to the understanding at the Chicago convention. His court meets at Ogden next Wednesday, having adjourned over at his request.

WINNIPEG, Man., 13, Batouche, May 12, via Clark's Crossing, 12.—Batouche has fallen, and the rebels have fled, being driven from their rifle pits and ambush at the point of the bayonet. The charge was gallantly made by the Grenadiers. Riel sent a messenger to General Middleton early in the day saying: "If you persist in firing upon the houses containing our women and children, we will massacre the prisoners in our hands." The General, in reply, told him to gather his women and children into one house, and it would not be fired upon. Later Riel sent an answer thanking Middleton for his humane promise to save the women and children, but afterwards, as a general attack was just being made, he sent another messenger, saying he did not like war, but unless the troops retired, his original intention of massacring the prisoners would be adhered to, but it came too late. The charge had already commenced and in a few minutes the rebels were scattered and the prisoners rescued.

The following is the list of the

KILLED:

Capt. John French, Scout; Lieut. Fitch, Royal Grenadiers; Captain Browne, Bouldon's troops; W. H. Kippens, surveyors' corps; Private Frazier, 90th; Private Hardesty, 90th.

WOUNDED:

Capt. Gilleis, Private Young, Sergt. Major Watson and Sergeant Jacques of the 90th, all slightly; Lieut. Hollenwell, Corporal Hollewell, Privates Quigley and Barton of Midland battalion; Major Dawson, Lieut. Laidlow, Privates Quigley, Cook, Vaughan, Barber and Marshall, of the Grenadiers, more seriously. Father Moulin was found in his house at Batouche wounded, it is believed by the rebels, but not seriously. Following are the names of the

PRISONERS RESCUED

from the rebels: Lush, Peter and Wm. Tompkins, McKenna, Astley, Ross and McConnell.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Congressional Delegate John T. Caine, of Utah, John W. Taylor, son of the President of the "Mormon" church, and John Q. Cannon, son of ex-Congressional Delegate Cannon, who compose the delegation sent by the "Mormon" church to lay before the President a statement of grievances of the "Mormons" and present the address recently adopted by a mass meeting of "Mormons" against the action of federal officials, called, by appointment, at the Executive Mansion this morning, and were received

by the President in the library. As the delegation entered, the President was seated at his desk, but immediately arose and shook hands with Mr. Caine, and was then introduced to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cannon. Mr. Caine then read the address to the President, who remained standing during the interview. The President listened courteously and attentively to the address, and upon its conclusion, said:

"Well, gentlemen, so far, of course, as the Edmunds law was concerned, I had nothing to do with that. Of course it is my duty to see that it is enforced, as well as all other laws. You are entitled to fair consideration and to have the law impartially administered, as you have asked, and, so far as any appointments which I shall make are concerned, I will endeavor to give you a character of men who will see that the law is impartially administered. I hope soon to be able to get at these matters, but it will require a little time."

The President's face broke into a smile as he concluded: "I wish you out there could be like the rest of us."

"All we ask," rejoined Mr. Caine, "is that the law shall be impartially administered."

"You are entitled to that," said the President, "and, so far as I am concerned, I shall see that it is done. I will give these matters my attention as carefully as possible."

Another delegation entered at this time, and the Mormons saluted the President and withdrew.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The President today appointed Ferdinand F. Dufais, of New York, to be United States Consul at Havre.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The President today appointed the following presidential postmasters: Harvey T. Sniveley at Rawlins Wyo., vice Jas. France resigned; Albert C. Snyder at Cheyenne City, Wyo., vice John W. Jones resigned; Geo. V. N. Lothrop, recently appointed United States minister to Russia, qualified at the Department of State to-day. The President to-day appointed Col. John M. Wilson of the corps of engineers, to be Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Grounds for the District of Columbia. Col. Wilson relieves Col. A. F. Rockwell. The appointment takes effect June 1.

NEW YORK, 13.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night a hypodermic injection containing five drops of morphine was administered to General Grant. This quantity of opiate usually neutralizes the constant pain in the throat so that the patient is able to sleep. This was not the case last night. The General, during the day had talked too much with visitors and his noon-day ride was chilly. His throat had swollen a little and the pain was so intense that the usual opiate did not produce the usual result. The General found no sleep until 3 o'clock this morning. At that hour he slept and continued to do so with less wakefulness until between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock he arose and dressed. Increased swelling of the throat is to-day noticeable.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—At the inquest on the body of Lottie Cook Onofri to-day, a revolting story of her cruel death was told under oath. Her stepfather, an Italian, C. Achille Onofri, who is accused of killing her, was present as a prisoner and seemed to be overwhelmed by the predicament in which his brutal nature has brought him. Abundant testimony was adduced to prove all that has been already said of the horrible story. The body of the child, who was only nine years old, was covered with cuts and bruises. The coronor's physician testified that her veins were almost empty and that the child had literally been starved and beaten to death. On Monday it was shown that Onofri flogged little Lottie all day, using a thick rope, a heavy strap and a shovel handle, the latter being broken on her head or body. Her stepfather also tied her hand and foot and compelled her to kneel down for hours. At night she crawled up stairs to bed, and because she moaned and complained of her back, Onofri beat her again with the shovel. It was shown that after lying quite a while, the dying child again began to moan, when her stepfather in great rage fell on her, smothered her head under a pillow and sat upon it. When released, the young victim, as her little sister Mabel says, lay very quiet. Onofri then struck her twice in the face with his fist, and although she did not stir, struck her again with the shovel. Then, becoming alarmed at the increasing pallor on her little face, the stepfather sent for a doctor. When the physician arrived, the child was in Onofri's arms, dead.

The case was continued, in order that the testimony of other children may be taken.

PITTSBURG, 13.—The scale of wages which the iron manufacturers will present to the Amalgamated Association at their conference to-morrow has been made public. It proposes a reduction of a fraction less than 10 per cent. on the present scale, and, as compared with their former demands, is a concession of 17 per cent. They will not, however, agree to make the scale binding for a year should they desire a change, and have inserted a clause that the agreement can be terminated upon 60 days' notice by either party. Members of the Amalgamated Association seen this evening say the Association will never agree to the scale in its present state, and unless modified very materially a strike the first of next month is quite probable.

OTTAWA, Ont., 13.—In the House this afternoon Hon. Mr. A. P. Caron read the following official dispatch from Middleton:

Batouche House, 11, via Clark's Crossing, 12.—Hon. A. P. Caron—Ottawa: I have just made a general attack and carried the enemy's position. The men behaved splendidly. The rebels are in full flight. Sorry to say we have not got Riel. While I was reconnoitering this morning, William Ashley, one of the prisoners, galloped up with a flag of truce, and handed me a letter from Riel, saying: "If you massacre our families, I shall massacre my prisoners." I sent answer that if he would put his women and children in one place, and let me know where it was, no shot should be fired on them. I then returned to camp and pushed on my advance parties, who were heavily fired on. I so pressed on, until I saw my chance and ordered a general advance. The men responded nobly, led by their officers and Colonel Straubenzie. They drove the enemy out of their rifle pits, and forced their way across the plain and seized the houses, and we are now masters of the place. Most of my force will bivouac there. Right in the heat of action Mr. Ashley came back with another missive from Riel, as follows:

"General—Your prompt answer to my note shows that I was right in mentioning the cause of humanity. We will gather our families in one place, and as soon as it is done, I will let you know. I am, etc.,

Signed, LOUIS DAVID RIEL."

On the envelope he had written as follows: "I do not like war, and if you don't retreat, and refuse an interview, the question remains the same concerning the prisoners."

Our loss, I am afraid, is heavy, but not so heavy as might be expected. As yet I find it is five killed and ten wounded. The killed are: Captain French, commanding the scouts; Lieut. Fitch, 10th Grenadiers; Capt. Brown, Bouldon's scouts; A. W. Kippens, surveyor's scouts, and Private Wheeler of the 90th Battalion. The wounded are: Lieut. Gordon, surveyor's scouts; Lieut. Laidlow, 10th Grenadiers, and Major Dawson, 10th Grenadiers, all slightly; Sergeant Major Watson, 90th battalion, slightly in the ankle; Sergeant Jakes, 90th battalion in the hand; Private Young, 90th battalion, flesh wound in the thigh; Private W. Cook, 10th Grenadiers, shot in the arm; Bugler M. Gaughan, 10th Grenadiers, shot in the finger; Private C. Barber, slightly wounded in the head; Private J. W. Quinley, flesh wound in the arm; Private J. Marshall, 10th Grenadiers, flesh wound in the calf of the leg; Private W. Wilson, 10th Grenadiers, slight wound across the back; Private Barton, Midland, seriously injured in the thigh and groin; Corporal Helliwell, Midland, slightly wounded in the face and arm; Lieut. Helliwell Midland, hurt in the shoulder. This is all I know of at present. The prisoners have all been released, and are safe in my camp. Among them is Jackson, a white man, who was Riel's secretary, but who is now mad and rather dangerous.

(Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON, Major-General.

Mr. Caron also read another telegram received shortly after, giving some information with reference to the steamer *Northcote*: "The steamer *Northcote* and another steamer are coming up the river with Company C of the School of Infantry and police, and will cut off the retreat of the rebels. The rebel loss is believed to be very severe, but is as yet unknown. A wounded halfbreed brought in is Ambrose Jodin of Riel's council."

WINNIPEG, 13.—The news of the capture of Batouche by a gallant bayonet charge was something of a surprise and also a cause of rejoicing to people here. Gen. Middleton was expected to pursue other tactics, as indicated in previous dispatches. No details of the successful attack on Batouche have been received, and the enemy's loss is still a matter of conjecture. It is believed, however, that the rebels have been beaten so badly that they will make no further stand in a body, but will very likely disperse through the western country in small bands where they cannot be hunted down without great difficulty.

Riel is expected to get away to Montana, as there are few obstacles in his way. In fact there is little to prevent him disguising himself and making his way to Qu'Appelle, and thence by railway to Winnipeg. He has plenty of sympathizing friends not very far from the city, who would gladly give him refuge. No prominent officers were killed at Batouche. Captain French, leader of the scouts, was formerly an officer of the mounted police, and has lately been farming near Fort Qu'Appelle.

BATTLEFORD, 12.—Thirty women and a large number of children have decided to leave by trails for Swift Current on Thursday of this week. A mounted escort will accompany them about 35 miles, after which it is thought that no danger need be feared. The wounded continue to improve and will probably be removed to Winnipeg when the steamers begin to run. The scouts who left last night for Poundmaker's reserve returned this afternoon and announced that he had disappeared. They brought with them two ponies which they found on the trail. The scouts went up between the two rivers and camped during last night in the woods at Thunder Child's reserve. In the forenoon they approached the edge of the late battle-field at Cut Knife Hills and surveyed the scene of the bloody fight. The Indian camp had disappeared and no Indians were visible. All that remained of the camp where Poundmaker and his band were congregated were the

usual piles of rubbish to be found around the camping grounds of an Indian tribe. The surrounding country south of the river, including Cut Knife Hill, was on fire. Only conjectures as to the present whereabouts of Chief Poundmaker can be offered, as there is no knowledge of his movements. The scouts express the belief that he has retreated into the woody fastnesses and ravines at Sounding Lake or Two Ponds, which are 30 and 39 miles respectively due west. Eight scouts leave to-morrow, taking three days' rations, and will endeavor to discover where the Indians have gone. It is believed they suffered heavily at Cut Knife.

NEW YORK, 14.—Yesterday was acknowledged to be a bad day for General Grant. He suffered with his throat and could only speak with difficulty. Afternoon brought him no relief, even though it brought Dr. Douglas, and it was not until early this morning that he fell into a slumber, superinduced by an extra quantity of morphine. This morning he awoke feeling a little easier, but not at all improved in his general condition. Dr. Douglas' statements simply imply that the General is not improving as hitherto. The weather has a very depressing influence.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12, 1.30 p.m.—Consols opened at 99½ for both money and account, and are now quoted at 99 5-16.

Advices from Tirpud of the 9th inst. say Sir Peter Lumsden, Col. Stewart and Mr. Barrow start for home to-morrow in accordance with orders of the government.

No orders were given for the disposal of the British-Afghan boundary commission.

CAIRO, 12.—When the British withdraw from the Soudan, 12,000 Egyptian troops will be added to the Egyptian army already there.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, is still vigorously pressing the Turkish government for an early payment of the war indemnity owing to Russia.

BERLIN, 12.—Col. Francis de Winter has been appointed Governor of Congo State, and not Henry M. Stanley, as previously stated. Col. de Winter will return to Europe in 1886, when Janzen will become resident governor of Congo State.

The *Standard* says the majority by which the government carried its point will not rehabilitate their reputation.

An extensive fire was raging last night at Chatham, and several buildings were destroyed, among them were Barnard's music hall, Mid-Kent club house, the Bull Inn, and large printing works. The amount of the damage is placed at \$200,000.

A dispatch from Meshed reports the arrival there of Sir Peter Lumsden, who is en route for England. Colonel Stewart and another British officer will go to Herat for the purpose of examining the fortifications and giving the Ameer any needed advice in regard thereto.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12.—The *Officia Messenger* to-day publishes a lengthy dispatch from General Komaroff, in which he explains more fully his actions and gives more details of incidents which led up to the battle between the Russians and Afghans of Kushi River, March 30th. In this dispatch Komaroff reiterates everything he said in his former dispatches regarding the unexpected progressive movements of the Afghans, and claiming that the latter were the aggressors.

LONDON, 12.—The trial of Cunningham and Burton for alleged complicity in the recent outrages was resumed this morning. The evidence taken is a repetition of the testimony adduced at the preliminary trial.

LONDON, 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg arrived last night. Baron De Staal immediately had an interview with Earl Granville. It is surmised that Russia has accepted the convention.

Earl Kimberly, Secretary for India, announced in the House of Lords yesterday that the plan had been officially sanctioned involving an outlay of five millions for railways and military roads, including a line to Quetta for the defense of India.

MELBOURNE, Australia, 13.—The colonial government intends giving medals to their troops now serving at Suakim, to memorize the services of the Australian contingent in the Soudan campaigns.

SUAKIM, 13.—There is a fearful amount of sickness among the British and Egyptian troops here. The sick beds in all the ships are crowded with patients and additional hospitals are being erected on the shore.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—General Lew Wallace, ex-United States Minister to the Porte officially tendered his farewell to the Sultan, and will leave Constantinople next Friday. American residents in the Turkish capital presented General Wallace with a eulogistic address.

SUAKIM, 13.—One thousand natives who have been hostile have submitted to British authority and have been armed. It is feared, however, that the news that the British forces are to be withdrawn, will defer further submission, as the majority of the natives consider that to every Arab that manifests friendliness toward English occupation, death is inevitable at the hands of Osman Digna as soon as the British have retired.

LONDON, 12.—A riot occurred this afternoon between a mob and the pe-