

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

LAKE MOHUNK, N. Y., 8.—At the morning session of the Lake Mohunk Indian Civilization Conference, the business committee presented the following for discussion:

The Indian question can never be settled except on the principle of justice and equal rights. In its settlement all property rights of the Indians must be sacredly guarded and all the obligations to the Indians faithfully fulfilled, either according to the term of past treaties or by the provisions afforded a full equivalent therefor. Keeping this steadily in view, the object of all legislative and executive action for the future should be the absorption and not the isolation of the Indian; the abrogation of the reservation system; the ultimate discontinuance of annuities; the subjection of the Indian as a citizen to the law and his protection as a citizen by the law; the intermingling of Indians with American citizens with the white race and the opening of all the territory of the United States, without exception or reservation, to civilization. The objects to be pursued immediately, vigorously and continuously. The measures recommended for this end embrace the following:

First—The immediate admission of the Indian to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, including suffrage.

Second—Immediate measures for the allotment of land to all the Indians in severalty with grazing lands in common, are necessary, and with the legal titles inalienable for a term of years.

Third—The purchase thereupon by the United States of all unallotted land at the appraised valuation and the immediate opening of it, when so purchased, to settlement.

Fourth—Setting apart in the Treasury for the benefit of the Indians the cash value of such appraised and purchased lands.

Fifth—Immediate negotiations with all Indians to modify or set aside whatever treaties, constitute an obstacle to such a policy.

Sixth—Every reasonable effort to secure the consent of the Indians to his policy, but if in any case the consent of the tribe cannot be obtained after a reasonable time and effort, then its execution without their consent, but with a scrupulous regard to their best interest and highest welfare.

Seventh—If there are any wild tribes absolutely incapable of being brought into harmony with civilization, placing them under such guard as will prevent the possibility of an Indian outbreak, and their compulsory education.

Eighth—The maintenance of Indian agencies or some equivalent representatives of the United States government to look after the interests and protect the rights of Indians and their lives, as such special protection was needed.

Ninth—The conference reaffirms its approval of the provisions of the Coke bill for the allotment of lands in severalty as one method embodying in legislation the principles above stated.

Tenth—The present system of Indian education should be enlarged and a comprehensive plan adopted which would place all Indian children in industrial schools. Adult Indians should be brought as far as possible under preparation for self-support, and a sufficient number of farmers and other industrial teachers provided to instruct them.

Eleventh—We are unalterably opposed to the removal of the Indians from their established homes as inhuman, and to massing them together in one Territory as injurious to the Indians and an impediment to their civilization.

The discussion was opened by Gen. Armstrong. He was utterly opposed, he said, to the immediate admission to citizenship of the Indians, but gave his assent to the remaining propositions.

Mr. Brooks moved to strike from the preamble the words concerning the intermingling with whites, as apt to be misunderstood and produce discord.

Dr. Kendall also favored striking out the word "absorption."

Hon. J. H. Oberly, superintendent of Indian Schools, strongly opposed the words referred to. He argued they were inconsistent with the endorsement of the Coke bill, which favors the present system of reservations with allotment of lands in severalty on such reservations.

Senator Dawes, chairman of the Senate committee on Indian affairs, made an address on the problem, speaking in warm praise of the excellent work of the Mohunk conference, as influencing public opinion in the right direction. He referred to the decided progress made in the Indian cause since the various Indians' Rights Associations had been organized, and said progress had been made in Congress and there was a better understanding of these important questions by the people of the country. He believed Congress would speedily pass the Coke bill or a kindred measure, the Sioux bill and other needed legislation. These measures would secure the allotting of lands in severalty, industrial education and final citizenship. Mr. Dawes has refrained from taking any part in the discussions of the conference.

Miss Alice E. Fletcher reviewed the action of the Government towards the Indians in the matter of treaties.

Hon. W. H. Lyon, of Brooklyn, of the Board of Indian Commissioners,

spoke on the necessity of agricultural instruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—Two of the four firemen buried in the ruins have been rescued. One of them is in an unconscious state. The other two are undoubtedly dead. Their names are Martin Hansen and Peter Healy.

The first alarm was turned in at 2:10, but as the fire had originated in the basement and was what is known as a "blind fire," the flames had already made considerable headway before the extent of the danger was realized. In an incredibly short time the whole interior of the large five-story building seemed to be a mass of flames. All prospect of saving it or any of its contents was hopeless. The building was owned by Charles Crocker of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and was worth \$75,000, but was not insured. Loss of H. S. Crocker & Co., \$40,000; insured for \$225,000. The upper story of the building was occupied by Geo. C. Shrieve & Co., jewelers, as a manufactory. Their loss is \$30,000; believed to be fully insured. Schweitzer, Sachs & Co., jobbers in fancy goods on Sanson Street, the rear of whose premises adjoined those of Crocker and Co., lost quite heavily from the damage by water. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

QUEBEC, 8.—A Government steamer leaves for Labrador this week loaded with fuel and flour, to alleviate the sufferings of the poor fishermen at that place. It is said the fisheries have proved almost a complete failure. Cod and mackerel have disappeared, and porpoises have been so scarce that the oil factories have had to close down, knocking a number of hands out of employment. These have been obliged to beg for a living, as articles of food have long since reached such fabulous prices that they are beyond the reach of the poor. Their supply of flour has been entirely exhausted, and to add to their suffering and privations, scurvy has made its appearance and many have died of it. The sufferings of the women and children beggar description. Little ones are dying in the arms of their mothers, who have no nourishment to give them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8.—The ecclesiastical court which recently tried Rev. H. D. Jardine, of St. Mary's church, Kansas City, has submitted its verdict to Bishop Robertson of this city. The charges against Jardine were five in number as follows:

Improper conduct towards a little girl.

Indecent conduct towards a lady who had come to confession.

The use of narcotics producing incapacity for transacting ordinary business.

On these charges the verdict is guilty. The sentence recommended to the Bishop is deposition from the ministry and immediate inhibition from ministerial functions. Bishop Robertson will pass upon the sentence in a few days, and meanwhile has issued to Jardine a precept letter inhibiting him from ministerial functions.

LIMA, via Galveston, 9.—The government troops are still pursuing General Caceres, of whose movements very little is known. The general opinion is that, if as stated, Caceres intends to retire to the mountains, the result will be the total disbandment of his army. The soldiers being unit and unwilling to stand the trials of a forced march.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—The situation regarding the strike of the street car men presents no marked changes from that of yesterday, but there is a feeling of great uncertainty and an expectation of further violence. All of the lines are running some cars, and several of them doing nearly a full service.

BOSTON, 8.—It is reported that a hitch has occurred in the Union Pacific Railroad negotiations, whereby \$300,000 was to be borrowed from a Trust company in New York, which had \$300,000 of the land grant Trust funds on deposit. The collateral is understood to be St. Joseph and Grand Island bonds, and certain parties in power are understood to have objected to the transactions as involving too much risk. The Union Pacific officials here, however, deny all knowledge of any hitch and say, in fact, they have had no negotiations with any Trust company in New York, excepting to endeavor to induce one company to allow an advance payment of certain claims comprised in the floating debt. It is officially asserted that the Union Pacific Company now has in bulk fully \$1,500,000, which it will use with other funds whenever it can do so to advantage in making an advance payment of outstanding claims.

NEW YORK, 9.—The great explosion of nearly 300,000 pounds of dynamite which is expected to shiver Flood Rock and clear the Hell Gate channel, is set for to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The work of clearing away the machinery, building and other valuable property was completed to-night, and all that remains are the elevator timbers over the main shaft and a little tool shanty, which, having been cleaned out and fitted with shelves, holds the cells of the great battery which will cause the explosion. The 36 wires running to the detonators in the mine are hanging in a bunch awaiting the time when Lieutenant Derby will connect them with the battery, which will be the last work done on the rock. Since early morning two 18-inch syphons have been running water into the mine, and it is expected that the whole will be flooded by 6 a. m. to-morrow. It has been decided to locate the land battery and the instruments on the old Astoria steamboat dock about 1,200 feet from the rock, and the wires to complete the circuit

will be run across the channel to-morrow. Cordons of police will keep the crowds at a respectful and safe distance, and the owners of buildings in the immediate vicinity have been notified to stand from under them. Steam launches from the government vessels will patrol the river and prevent vessels from passing.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—The quiet of the morning hours was not long continued. About noon the strikers began to assemble in knots in various parts of the city and things presented an ominous appearance. The first riot occurred on the Chouteau Avenue road, and several cars were dumped into the gutter and the drivers and conductors severely handled. Next a big crowd of strikers attacked several cars of the Union Depot line on the Twelfth street bridge, within a square of the Four Courts and police headquarters. The drivers and conductors were badly beaten. One conductor was rendered insensible. The rioters were in such a hurry to tip over the cars that the passengers were not allowed time to get out, and two ladies were badly bruised on the Twelfth street bridge while leaping from the car which the strikers had already tilted in the air. Mayor Francis and Chief of Police Harrigan, with a squad of police, arrived on the bridge soon afterwards and made some arrests, the rioters dispersing suddenly.

About 2 o'clock p. m. a riot broke out on Cass Avenue, the crowd extending from Ninth to Fourteenth streets. At least a dozen cars of the Cass Avenue line were laid in the gutters between the streets named by the mob. All the conductors and drivers were thumped very roughly and the teams turned loose on the streets. Shortly after this another riot occurred on the tracks of the Union line on O'Fallon street near Tenth, one block south of the location of the Cass Avenue row. Here the cars were tossed about and the wildest excitement prevailed. The two mobs were in close proximity and the crowds soon united, some two or three thousand people filling the adjacent streets and preventing traffic. In a few minutes another mob began to overturn the cars of the Lindell Railway on Eighth street and Washington Avenue, and here too an immense crowd gathered. Up to 2:30 p. m. nobody was reported very badly injured, but serious trouble may occur at any time.

The first really serious event, and one involving loss of life, occurred about 3 o'clock this afternoon on Stoddard Avenue. One of the cars of the Union depot line was coming up the avenue in charge of Policemen Griffiths and Hannon, and when near Hickory street it was surrounded by some fifty men, who began to cut the harness and make other demonstrations. The officers twice ordered the men to desist, but they paid no attention to the command and assaulted the officers with sticks and rocks. Hannon was struck with a rock and Griffiths was knocked down by a man named John Haney. While the latter was beating Griffiths, Hannon drew his pistol and shot him in the head, killing him. A very bitter feeling exists among the strikers on account of the killing of Haney, and the act is denounced as deliberate murder.

The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor sent a committee of six men to visit the president of the railroads to-day, but they will not reveal the result. The police board, as an executive session this afternoon, ordered that 500 special policemen be put on duty to-morrow.

MEXICO, via Galveston, 9.—The continued rains make regular railroad traffic impossible. Passengers and mails on the Central railway are still detained. The bridge at Laredo has been carried away and the passengers and mails are being transferred in boats. There can be no permanent improvement till it stops raining in the interior. The rains in this city have several times within a week flooded the streets, making travel, except in cabs, impossible. The low lands about this city and near Guadalupe are flooded. The loss to the farmers in the flooded districts in the interior will be heavy. A number of lives have been lost in the small villages by the bursting of reservoirs.

RICHMOND, Va., 9.—A dispatch states that a very distinct shock of earthquake, three-quarters of a minute in duration, was felt at 11:35 to-night at Louisa Courthouse, 60 miles from Richmond on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

NEW YORK, 10, 11:13 a. m.—The 280,000 pounds of dynamite under Flood Rock at Hell Gate has just been exploded. The shock was plainly felt at the lower end of Manhattan Island.

In order to protect life and property at the Flood Rock explosion to-day, most careful and adequate police arrangements have been perfected. A force of 500 policemen in addition to the harbor police was detailed near the scene of action, 300 of whom were located on the East River front. Blackwell Island contained 100 men while 50 were on duty at Ward's Island. All the buildings on the north end of Blackwell's Island were cleared of their inmates, including the almshouse, workhouse and lunatic asylum, who were massed on lawns, at a safe distance from the explosion and carefully guarded. In the penitentiary all the doors were thrown open and the prisoners conducted into the halls. The prison was surrounded by police, while a large force was stationed among the convicts to prevent escape or riot, and to give aid in case it was found necessary to leave the building.

All points on the shore from which the Flood Rock could be seen were densely packed with people. The

police were kept busy in keeping the crowd outside the danger line. Ropes had been stretched across the river above and below the place of the explosion and launches from the Navy Yard patrolled the river to see that no vessels attempted to pass through. The bell on the tower of St. Ann's school building struck the hour of eleven, and

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE WAITED EXPECTANTLY FOR THE EXPLOSION

which was advertized to be on hand at that hour, but at that moment there was still a number of people on Flood Rock. A few moments later however a tug took them off and then the spectators braced themselves for the expected shock. Ladies and gentlemen in carriages stood upon the cushions and levelled their opera glasses towards the island. A hushed expectancy fell upon the vast crowd, who seemed almost afraid to breathe for fear the act would disturb their view of the explosion, should it occur at that moment. The river in the vicinity of Flood Rock and Hallett's Point was now clear of vessels. At a respectful distance, however, there were scores of excursion steamers, their decks black with people, yachts, tugs and even a Sound glider waited for the pressing of the electric button. At precisely 11:18 o'clock

THE EARTH TREMBLED

and the bosom of the river was pierced with a mighty upheaval of rocks and timbers. Up, up went the glittering masses of water until it seemed as if they would never stop. At a height of 200 feet the uplifted waters paused and fell back again to the river. At this moment, when the air for hundreds of feet in each direction was filled with white masses of sparkling water, the spectacle was

GRAND BEYOND EXPRESSION.

Mary Newton, an eleven-year old daughter of General Newton, who, as chief engineer, has conducted the operations at Hell Gate since the start, touched the button that set free the electric current that exploded the submarine mines and shattered the mountain of rock, lifting it out of the bosom of the sea and crashing it into a million fragments. It was little Mary Newton who, when a mere baby, touched off the first Hell Gate explosion a few feet from the point where she stood to-day. The shock of the collapse was felt only slightly on the Astoria shore and

THE NOISE RESEMBLED FAR DISTANT SUBTERRANEAN THUNDER.

When Flood Rock had lifted its strong back, a mass of broken wreck was seen on top of it, and the big derreck that had been left to its fate turned over on its side and broke. A huge tank that had been left on the north end of the island still stood in its place, tilted over a little as it had settled when let down with the angry waters from its aerial flight. Immediately after the explosion fire broke out in the wreck and burned lustily amid the seething waters. Four instantaneous photographs were taken by officers of the corps of engineers from the firing point at Astoria. As far as it was possible to judge from the position and the appearance of the wreck the explosion has been an entire success, though for the present the vicinity of the blasted rock will be even more dangerous than heretofore until the wreck has been removed. The shock was felt to a slight extent in the city. It was distinctly felt in the City Hall building, that structure trembling for the space of a few seconds. At the County Court House the shock was also distinctly felt in the upper part of the building. The floors shook and the windows trembled when the explosion occurred.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Department of Agriculture reports that the yield of wheat per acre for the area harvested is 10½ bushels, and only nine on the area sown, which was nearly forty million acres. The area harvested will not exceed thirty million acres.

Corn indications point to a yield of 1,960,000,000 bushels.

The oat crop exceed 600,000,000 bushels.

The cotton condition has dropped from 87 to 78 per cent.

LYNCHBURG, 10.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in this city last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock. A loud rumbling sound preceded each shock. The direction of the disturbance was due north and south. Many people were scared by the noise and shaking of the windows and furniture, rushed for the streets, each enquiring from his neighbor the cause of the disturbance. This is the first shock felt in this vicinity for ten years.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The crop report of the Department of Agriculture says: The high condition of cotton in June and July was not maintained in August and September. Severe storms and excessive rains have prevailed. Rust has destroyed the foliage and worms have injured the fruit worse than for several years. Another fall in the average of condition has occurred from 87 on the first of September to 78. The average in October of the census year was 81, and the ultimate yield four-tenths of a bale. This year the greatest declines are in the region of the highest rate of yield, reducing the relative productions. The Department estimate of the increase of area since 1879 is 26 per cent. The returns relate both to the condition and the prospective yield per acre in hundreds of a

bale. The figures must not be considered final as the date of killing frost and autumn weather may easily cause a variation of a quarter million bales. It indicates a million bales more than the present crop, subject to further meteorological conditions.

THE CORN CROP

is made with very little injury from the frost, and with a yield slightly above the average. The general average of the condition is the same as last month—95, a figure not attained in October since 1879. The yield per acre will be returned next month, and the present indications point to fully 26½ bushels per acre. Nebraska stands highest, and only Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Virginia, North Carolina and the Pacific Coast fall below 90. The

RETURNS FOR WHEAT

are on the basis of the yield per acre for the area harvested and the average is about 10½ bushels. The area harvested is not precisely determined, but will probably not exceed 34,000,000 acres. The States averaging 4 to 6 bushels are: Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky. Missouri returns 8 bushels; Ohio, 8.2; Illinois, 9.2; California, 9.5; Pennsylvania, 10; Indiana, 10.8; Iowa, 11.2; Minnesota and Maryland, 11.5; Wisconsin, 11.9; Texas reports 12.5 with a large area; New York and Oregon, 15.5; Michigan, 9, and Colorado, Montana, Utah and Washington, 21 to 23 bushels.

YIELD OF OATS.

The average yield of oats will be nearly 28 bushels per acre, insuring a crop in excess of 600,000,000 bushels.

THE RYE AVERAGE

is 10.4 bushels, nearly two bushels short of the yield of 1884.

BARLEY.

The average yield of barley will be about 22 bushels.

POTATOES.

The condition of potatoes has seriously declined on account of the prevalence of rot in New York, Michigan and elsewhere. The decline from the 1st of September was 11 points.

Further Details of Hell Gate Explosion.

NEW YORK, 10.—The only accidents reported in connection with the explosion was the burning of General Newton slightly on the neck by a piece of fuse attached to the photographic camera. The engineers, of whom Gen. Newton was the chief, did not, as was expected, make a thorough examination of the work done by the explosion this afternoon. The tug boat with a few persons on board, cruised about in the vicinity of the place but no soundings were taken. The work of surveying the bed of the river will be commenced next week and it will not be known until after this survey is made just what its effect has been. One of the engineers to-night, in speaking of the work done by the dynamite and "rend-rock," said that so far as his observations extend, the explosion was entirely successful. Flood Rock was not buried out of sight. It sank perhaps three or four feet and that was all. Some had affirmed that the river would be so broken up and jagged with rocks that the middle of the channel would become impassable until the debris was removed. Such did not prove to be the fact.

The Sound steamers experienced no difficulty whatever in making their trips through the channel. If the work of the electric current failed at any point to discharge the cartridges it was at "nigger rock," opposite the electric light stand on Hallett's Point. The keeper of the light, who watched the upheaval of the waters, said the water at that point was not disturbed. It might be, however, that he was mistaken. The engineers felt confident that an examination of the bottom of the river would show that the rocks were shattered into fragments. Capt. John Somers, of the light house boat, John Rogers, after the explosion said: "We were to buoy the scene of the explosion after it occurred, if necessary. We found at the south end of the island six fathoms of water, and on the west end three or four fathoms of water there before this, and we did not find it necessary to buoy at all, while the main channel is entirely clear; so that the explosion is a success and vessels can pass without any fear."

Astoria, L. I., 10.—To obtain a scientific opinion of the explosion at Flood Rock, an Associated Press representative interviewed Captain Mercer, of the United States Engineer Corps, who formerly had charge of the Flood Rock work. Captain Mercer said: "I am perfectly satisfied that the explosion was a success. It has accomplished all that was anticipated by those in charge of the work. Of course people who expected to see the whole nine acres of rock blown skyward and fall back into the water in cobble stones were disappointed. We did not expect that to occur. In my opinion the rock is in just such a condition as will render its removal easy. Of course, until surveys are made, it will not be known how the under parts of the rock have been acted upon. I believe every pound of dynamite and 'rend-rock' was exploded and did its duty. When I went on the rock with Lieutenant Derby I did not care to stay long."

"Why?"

"Well, because there was no telling what might happen."

I would not care to be upon it when