

BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 13.—A county convention of the Socialistic labor party was held this evening. About 600 were present. After the address a platform was read and adopted, which demanded 8 hours as a day's work; the establishment of National and State departments of labor, agriculture and industry; equal pay for the services of women with that of men, when equal work was performed; no conspiracy laws against the right of workingmen to strike or induce others to strike; a compulsory and gratuitous education of all children under 14 years of age; direct popular legislation; reduction of salaries of officers; establishment of a progressive income tax on all property; the removal of slaughter houses, etc., to places where they will not be obnoxious; speedy transfer to the city of all means of transportation; thorough and permanent investigation of the affairs of all chartered capitalist associations; establishment of State savings banks, fire and life insurance business and a city pawn shop; abolition of all Sunday laws, etc. A full State and local ticket was nominated, the names being unheard of Germans.

The Times correspondent, traveling with Secretary Schurz, says: "The latter informed the Indians at the council in the Indian Territory, that sooner or later the government would have to break the treaties in which it had guaranteed to the Indians possession of their land; also that Congress will propose in the next report, a law enabling the Indians to obtain complete title to individual land by long occupancy, and then dispose of them at will."

Advices from Barrow, in Furness, say: The demand for iron is brisk, and prices for forward delivery today advanced five to ten shillings per ton, large shipments being made to America and the continent. The orders in hand for iron and steel are said to be sufficient to maintain the activity of the trade throughout the winter. Several furnaces have been relighted.

CINCINNATI, 13.—The Gazette's Grayson, Ky., dispatch says: Jesse Underwood was shot in the door of his father's house, known as Fort Underwood, yesterday morning. The Hoolbrook party surrounded the house, threatening to kill anybody who would dare bury Jesse's body or rescue George who is badly wounded and with the women and children, all that remains of the unfortunate Underwood family inside of the house. George Togy sent word to the county judge, praying for help and protection. The Governor has been appealed to but has not responded. This is the fifth murder within the last three weeks in Carter county, four of the murdered men being Underwoods and one a member of the Holbrook tribe. Nothing has been done by any officer from the governor down to the county magistrates, to check this fearful bloodshed.

DETROIT, 13.—The coroner's jury which held an inquest to determine the cause of the falling of the grand stand at the Adrian fair grounds, by which 15 lives were lost and 270 injured, rendered a verdict late on Saturday night, to the effect that W. T. Lawrence, owner of the stand; Sizer, an architect; E. H. Armstrong and Henry Armstrong, carpenters, who built the stand, were guilty of criminal negligence. All but the latter were arrested yesterday on a charge of manslaughter, and were arraigned this forenoon and pleaded not guilty and were released on \$3,000 bail. Their examination takes place October 22nd. Armstrong has not yet been arrested.

CHICAGO, 13.—A railroad accident occurred this evening at Maywood, on the Northwestern Road, by which two men were killed and a number wounded. The cause was a collision between freight and passenger train.

The names of the killed are Monroe W. Anderson, of Elgin, and W. P. Sauber, of Chicago, both passengers. George Chisholm was severely, but not seriously, injured, and several other persons were badly shaken up. The train was the evening accommodation on the Galena division of the Northwestern, and the train into which it ran was a gravel train. A mis-

understanding as to signals was the cause.

GALVESTON, 13.—A News special from Paris says that J. J. Wheeler, editor of the Banner, was shot dead this morning by Wm. B. Bonner, an attorney. Wheeler had preferred charges for removal against Policeman Clark, whom Bonner defended and succeeded in getting acquitted, which appears to have incensed Wheeler, as he several times threatened Bonner's life.

NEW YORK, 13.—The Herald, discussing Ute affairs, says that they have attacked our people, not only murdered individuals, but made war against the United States. They appear to have done so without provocation. But even if they had suffered wrong their treaty with us bound them to peaceable remedies. It will not do now to say that after all, they are still entitled to their former treaty rights. They have deliberately forfeited those. The government may if it chooses, re-settle them on their reservation; may reinstate them in their former and forfeited rights, but it need not do so, and in our judgment ought not to do so.

Washington, 13.—Secretary Schurz, immediately upon receiving the dispatch stating that the hostile Utes had retired, through the influence of Ouray, called at the War Department and consulted with Gen. Sherman on the subject. The latter at once sent the following telegram to Gen. Sheridan:

Headq's, United States Army,
Washington, Oct. 13, 1879.

To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Division, etc., Chicago:

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior has this morning called with a telegram conveying a proposition for peace, which is communicated for your own information, and which should go for what it is worth to Generals Crook and Merritt. The latter is on the spot and can tell if the hostiles have ceased fighting. If so, Gen. Merritt is to go in every event to the agency to ascertain the actual condition of facts.

All Indians who oppose must be cleared out of the way if they resist. If they surrender their arms and ponies, they should be held as prisoners, to be disposed of by superior orders. The Secretary of the Interior will send a special agent at once to Ouray, who seems to be honest and to be our friend. He may prevent the Southern Utes from being involved, and the Interior Department can befriend him afterwards by showing favors to some of his special friends. But the murderers of the agent and employees must be punished, as also those who fought and killed Major Thornburgh and men.

Please acknowledge receipt.
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

In reply to the telegram from Indian Agent Stanley, the Secretary of the Interior sent the following:

Dep't. of the Interior,
Oct. 13th, 1879.

To Stanley, Agent of Los Pinos Agency:

Your dispatch is received. Tell Ouray that his efforts are highly appreciated by the government. In view of the attack made upon the troops and employees, the troops will have to proceed to the White River Agency. Ouray should endeavor to prevent any resistance to this movement. The troops are now in great force, and resistance would result only in great disaster to the Indians. The hostiles will have to surrender, and throw themselves upon the mercy of the government. The guilty parties must be identified and delivered up. We shall see that no injustice is done anyone. The peaceable Indians will be protected.

Ouray's recommendation for mercy in individual cases will be respected as far as the general interest permits. Special agents are being dispatched to Los Pinos with further instructions.

(Signed) SCHURZ.

Rawlins, Wyo., 13.—Mr. Emil Webber and George Fuhr, two couriers, have just arrived from what was a few days ago the White River Agency. From them I learn the following particulars:

Gen. Merritt advanced upon the agency on the 11th inst. On his way he found many dead bodies. Among others he found the bodies

of Carl Goldstein, an Israelite, who left here with Government supplies for the Utes at White River Agency. He was found in a gulch six miles this side of the agency and was twice shot through the shoulder. He was about two miles from his wagon. A teamster named Julius Moore, formerly from Bainbridge, Mass., who was with him when he left here, was found about 100 yards from Goldstein with two bullet holes in his breast and his body hacked and mutilated with a knife or hatchet.

As the command advanced through the cañon, they came to an old coal mine, and in it they found the dead body of an agency employee named Dresser. He had evidently been wounded and crawled in the mine to die. His coat was folded up and placed under his head for a pillow. Beside him lay a Winchester rifle containing eight cartridges. In one of his pockets a letter was found, which, as near as the courier can remember, was as follows:

WHITE RIVER, Sept. 29,
1 o'clock p.m.

Major Thornburgh:

I will come with Chief Douglas and another chief, and will meet you to-morrow. Everything quiet here and Douglas is flying the United States flag. We have been on guard three nights and will be to-night, not that we expect any trouble, but because there might be. Did you have any trouble coming through the cañon.

(Signed) N. C. MEEKER,
United States Indian Agent.

On entering the agency a scene of quiet desolation presented itself. All the buildings except one were burned to the ground and not a living thing in sight except the command. The Indians had taken everything except flour and de-camped. The women and children were missing and nothing whatever could be found to indicate what had become of them. They have either been murdered and buried, or else taken away as hostages. Their dreadful and unmentionable fate calls forth the most profound sympathy.

The dead body of Father Meeker was found about 100 yards from his house, lying on his back, shot through the head. The left side of his head was mashed in with some blunt instrument, a piece of barrel stave being driven into his mouth and one of his hands and arms badly burned.

The dead body of Mr. W. H. Post, Father Meeker's assistant, was found between the building and the river, with a bullet hole through his left ear and one under the ear. He, as well as Father Meeker, were stripped entirely naked.

Another employee named Eaton was found dead. He was stripped naked and had a bundle of paper bags in his arms. He had a bullet hole in his left breast.

Frank Dresser, a brother to the one found in the coal mine, was found badly burned. He had, without doubt, been killed instantly, as a bullet had passed through his heart.

The bodies of Eaton, Thompson, Price, Eskridge, and all the other employees not noted, were also found. Eskridge was found two miles this side of the agency, naked and a bullet hole through his head.

In the position occupied by the Indians during Thornburgh's battle, in a breastwork made of stone, was found the dead body of an unknown white man dressed in buckskins. He was sitting on his knees and had his gun in position to fire. He was shot through the forehead. From this it appears the Indians are not alone in this hellish work. The supposition is that the Indians have gone south to join the southern Utes, and the impression among the officers of Merritt's command is that the Indians who fought throughout number at least 100.

Chicago, 13.—Colonel Merritt telegraphs military headquarters under date of Oct. 11th, substantially as follows:

This morning I moved down the river to a point near the White River Agency. The cavalry has been out all day in different directions, looking for Indians, and all report that trails lead southerly to the Grand River. I have little doubt but the Indians have gone to Uncompagna Agency. I expect Gilbert and Henry to-morrow and will then move toward Grand River, leaving a guard behind. I have buried seven bodies here including agent Meeker, and three

on the road. I am entirely in doubt respecting the force the hostiles can muster. It is clearly ascertained that all the Uintah Indians joined the Utes before the Thornburgh fight. If the orders are to go to the Southern Agency and fight what we meet, I shall be glad to carry them out, but hope instructions will not be delayed.

Colonel Merritt regrets exceedingly the great amount of military supplies sold these Indians by ranchmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—An Astoria dispatch at 7 o'clock this morning, says: A gun from Fort Canby announced that the steamer St. Paul had been sighted. The tug Canby, having on board General Greene, Major Throckmorton, Hon. W. D. Hare, and Representatives, started from Astoria to meet the incoming ship. When the St. Paul arrived at the junction of the North and South channels, and nearly abreast of Fort Stephens, a salute of 21 guns was fired. A salute was also fired from F. N. Canby. As the St. Paul passed up the river she was greeted with cheers by the crews of English ships, gaily decorated and anchored in the bay, which were answered by the St. Paul's passengers. She took on the gentlemen from the Canby one mile east of Cape Hancock. As she neared Astoria the bells rung, whistles shrieked and bands played. All the shipping was decorated.

The St. Paul touched at 8.23, and the distinguished soldier was greeted with three rousing cheers, which he acknowledged with a bow. Mayor W. W. Park and the city council of Astoria came aboard, and were presented. Then Gen. O. O. Howard, with his staff, O. D. Green, Capt. J. H. Sladden and Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, accompanied by Major Wm. Gouverneur Morris and Capt. D. Hill, came aboard with greetings. By invitation of Mayor Parker, General Grant went ashore and took his station on a stand on the wharf. When Mayor Parker had delivered a short address of welcome, General Grant responded.

The General shook hands with the crowd as they passed by in single file.

The St. Paul left for Vancouver at 9.30 and the Lurline, with Gen. Howard and staff, Governor Ferry, the territorial officers and legislators, followed a few minutes later and passed the St. Paul six miles east of Astoria.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, dated 1.45 p.m., says: The steamer St. Paul arrived at Astoria at 8.15 this morning. After salutes from the forts the steamer immediately proceeded up the Columbia River. Grant will not reach Portland until to-morrow. He is stopping to-day at Fort Vancouver.

A Victoria dispatch says: Large public meetings have been held on Vancouver Island and on the mainland, British Columbia, at which resolutions were passed and a petition to Sir John A. MacDonald, Premier of the Dominion government, protesting against the employment of Chinese labor in the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway.

NEW YORK, 14.—The Herald's Washington special says: Additional instructions have been telegraphed Agent Stanley, and special agents have been dispatched with explicit orders how to act in the event the White River Utes accept the terms laid down in the telegrams to Gen. Sherman and Agent Stanley. The Secretary of the Interior will not under any circumstances approve any step that proposes to condone the murder of Meeker or the killing of Thornburgh and the men of his command. The White River Utes will be met fairly with the statement that they have forfeited every claim to dictating terms, that they must surrender themselves as the guilty parties and co-operate with the Government in bringing the chiefs responsible for the outbreak to justice, on no other terms will they be permitted to sue for peace.

The Tribune says finally of the Ohio canvass: It is a campaign of which the whole republican party has reason to be proud. The Ohio republicans took stand on the highest plane of principle, and many distinguished men of the country joined in this earnest fight for honest money and honest elections. On the democratic side the insignificance of the orators typified the meanness of the campaign policy which involved at the very outset the surrender of principles. Under circumstances like these, a republican defeat could only be honor-

able. Such a republican victory as new seems assured cannot fail to strengthen and encourage the best men and best tendencies in American politics.

The Tribune also says: The Denver Tribune published maps of the reservation and Milk River battlefield as early as any paper in the country. But if it is true there are white ruffians fighting with the red savages, it is possible that said alertness may work mischief. When we read of chiefs' equipped with Spencer rifles and Elgin watches taking passage on the cars to go and join the Utes, it is a fair inference they subscribe for the nearest newspaper. In fact, they may have facilities for tapping the telegraph wires, as they appear to have known the import of Agent Meeker's dispatches very early. However, if Merritt is moving with 1,500 men, the Utes will probably not be able to repel the advance of the threshing machines.

A Cincinnati special states that Miss Anderson disclaims having had any knowledge of Hickey's infatuation toward her, or his relations with the unfortunate Florence McDonald. Hickey was not her business manager, only managed the company. Her father, who is traveling with her, manages the business. She also stated the unfortunate girl's separation from her home partly induced by a disagreement with a young stepmother.

Chandler, in a speech at Flushing, L. I., yesterday, said: "Looking back over the whole field, the greatest mistake we ever made was in not hanging enough of those rebels to make treason forever odious." Also, "I do think you have in New York, in the person of Samuel J. Tilden, the greatest fraud on the face of the earth."

The Commercial Bulletin correspondent declares, after an extended trip through the State, that the transportation question is the leading issue with the people of the interior. The oppressive railroad freight discriminations as brought out by the legislature investigation have astonished the general public. If legislative remedies are not presented during the coming winter, it will not be the fault of the people, but will rest solely with the dictatorial caucus nominating system.

John Dick Long, a Chinese cook in the navy, yesterday eloped with the pretty English wife of Heesing, the Sailors' Boarding House keeper. He was arrested and committed in default of bail. A suit for \$10,000 was begun by Heesing.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The U. S. consul at Metamoras says of the rich mines in Mexico: They are very inaccessible, the roads and the danger from the Indians in the mountains make it a hazardous journey to reach them. The chances of getting money there and of getting it out of the country are of course very doubtful. The advice of the consul is to wait six months before attempting to go to the mines. By that time some definite knowledge on the subject will be obtained.

Commissioner Hayt, of the Indian Bureau, to-day, received a letter from Agent Page, written at the southern Ute agency, Oct. 6th, in which he says: "I have had a council with Ignacio, Red Jacket and Manigunup chiefs of the renegade Utes and 60 other southern Ute Indians. They desire that the Great Father be informed that they promise they will take no part with nor render any aid to the White River and Uintah Utes, that they are contented and desire to remain at peace. I to-day refused to issue them their annuity goods until this day two weeks. To this refusal they consented, saying all right. The southern Utes request that when a reply to this report of their action is received, it should be communicated to them which I have promised to do."

MEMPHIS, 14, 10 a.m.—No new cases. Ten deaths since last night.

MILWAUKEE, 14.—About 8 last evening, while a switch engine in the yard of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was making up the midnight freight, they started to cross Burnham Slip Bridge to the west yard. The fog was so thick it was impossible to see but a few feet ahead, and the engineer did not discover until within a few feet of it that the bridge was turned for a passing vessel. The engine, tender, and a car of lumber plunged into the river. The engineer and fireman jumped from the engine. The former, Len Ruttel, was picked up out the river, prob-