

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Major-General Schofield, commanding the Division of the Missouri, says in his annual report: "The Indians are well mounted, having several ponies to each man, being well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition. Being trained from childhood, they are excellent horsemen and expert marksmen, equal in these respects to the best regular troops in the world. It is manifestly impossible to permanently overcome and hold in subjection such bodies of savages by the show of any force far inferior to them in numbers. If information of the threatened outbreak of any tribe is obtained in time, it may be prevented by the rapid concentration of troops by rail. This has been done in several instances, as in that of the Cheyennes last summer, but if two or three tribes become disaffected at the same time, or any tribe takes advantage of the temporary absence of the troops, as they frequently do, to manifest their latent hostility, it may be impossible to prevent a general uprising, which must result in a vast destruction of life and property. Considerable progress has doubtless been made toward the civilization of some of the tribes, but their savage nature has not yet been greatly changed, and their love of war has not diminished, while the temptation to engage in hostilities and opportunities to do injury have been vastly increased. The reservations are now surrounded by great herds of horses and cattle and by vast fields of wheat and corn, and by thousands of defenseless settlers. When the lapse of a few years has dulled the recollections of past punishment, only a slight provocation will be needed to induce the young warriors to yield to such a tempting opportunity to satiate their native thirst for blood and plunder and their brutal lust. The great majority of the frontier population are strangers to the earlier history of the Indian country. They have settled there since the Indians were located upon the reservations, relying upon the Government for protection. They are apparently unconscious of any danger, while in simple truth they are liable at any moment to experience all the horrors of savage warfare.

The number of Indians in this division reported by the Interior department are about 175,000. Of these about 53,000 is rated as peaceable, the remaining 122,000 being more or less uncivilized and warlike. The warriors number at least 25,000, equal to the entire United States army or two-thirds more than the whole number of troops serving in this division. The question to be now considered is whether the vast increase of interest of life and property involved does not now demand that such military measures be adopted as will surely prevent in the future any wholesale destruction of life and property by the uncivilized tribes of the country. I beg leave to submit that in a country of 50,000,000 of people, 50,000 men would be a small army to be retained with sole reference to possible foreign wars, but when a country has constant daily use for nine-tenths of that force to protect its citizens and their property and to prevent destruction by savage tribes in their midst, it is extremely unwise to limit the army to its present strength."

Brigadier General Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, in his annual report, describes at considerable length the circumstances which attended the outbreak of the Chiricahuas under Geronimo, Mangus and other chiefs last spring, and declares substantially that the want of harmony between the agents of the Interior Department and the military, makes such outbreaks possible. He says that upon returning to the Department of Arizona in 1882 he found the Apaches huddled about the agency. There was no land for them to cultivate. The Indians complained of this and Agent Wilcox acknowledged the justice of the complaint, but said he was acting in strict compliance with his orders in keeping them there. He said, however, that if General Crook would take the whole responsibility of their management he (Wilcox) would make no objection to their removal to other localities within the reservation.

The Chiricahuas were then put, and it was agreed on all hands that it was best to bring in all that could not be killed. "The whole matter," writes General Crook, "was fully understood before I started for the Sierra Madre. Imagine my surprise when I reached the border on my return from the Sierra Madre with a portion of the Chiricahuas as captives, to learn that the agent had telegraphed to Washington protesting against their being brought on the reservation." Soon afterwards General Crook was ordered to Washington for consultation, and in his presence, after full discussion, a memorandum was signed by the Secretary of War and Interior by which the police control of the entire reservation was vested in the War Department. The scope of this control, he says "was thoroughly understood, not only by myself, but by other persons present, viz., the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The idea that the authority which I had already exercised on the reservation simply as a matter of necessity, was to have been

duties and powers were by agreement expressly recognized and made of record, and were exercised and enforced without any objection for nearly two years. Upon this express understanding, I made myself responsible for the peace and quiet of the Indians. For more than two years there was not a single depredation by the Apaches. It was the first time in the memory of a white man that as long as an interval of peace had been enjoyed in Arizona and New Mexico. As I have said before, up to this time the Indian Department seemed only too willing to have me manage the entire Indian business, giving me the most hearty co-operation, and I certainly could not conceive that with the added danger of the Chiricahuas there would be any less degree of co-operation. Months afterwards, it appears that on the very day the above agreement was entered into, the Secretary of the Interior wrote Agent Wilcox in terms which must have convinced him that neither he nor the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was in accord with my views as to Indian management, and, at the same time, saying the agreement was a make-shift to relieve them from responsibility and transfer it to my shoulders, also hinting that the expression of views adverse to my method of settlement would be agreeable to the Department. The result was inevitable, and on the 12th of September I find that Agent Wilcox is complaining to the Interior department with reference to the agreement, that it deprived him of his power of government of the Indians, and left little to sustain his authority, and recommending its termination. I have no knowledge of the contents of the confidential communications between the Indian Department and its agents, but as a sequel, early in December following, in less than 15 months, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, takes the ground that the agreement was with the understanding that the military officers were to have the supervision of the police regulations on the reservation under the direction and with the approval of the Indian agent. With this action of the Interior Department officials at Washington it is not to be wondered at that the dangers of divided control and the want of co-operation should become manifest."

In December, 1884, Agent Wilcox was relieved and Ford was appointed in his place. The new agent worked in harmony, but by the middle of January he took another course. Gen Crook reported the matter and asked that his administration be sustained or he relieved of the responsibility. He was instructed, pending a conference between the two departments at Washington, not to interfere with the farming operations of the Indians who are not considered as prisoners, and informed that the question relieving him must, in the public interest, be held in abeyance for the present. Thereupon General Crook wrote the Adjutant General a letter, the concluding paragraphs of which are as follows: "As this right of control has now been withdrawn from me, I must respectfully decline to be any longer held responsible for the behavior of any Indians on that reservation. Further, I regret being compelled to say that in refusing to relieve me of this responsibility—as requested in my letter of January 20th—and at the same time taking from me the power by which these Indians have been controlled and compelled to engage in industrial pursuits, the War Department destroys my influence and does an injustice to me and to the service which I represent. The outcome of the matter was the appointment of Captain F. E. Pierce, of the First Infantry, as Indian agent at San Carlos, and the dangers from a divided responsibility were now at an end."

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The Chronicle's Tombstone special says: The Indians attacked the town of Duncan, on the Southern Pacific railroad yesterday and killed one man. The Indians cut the wires between Wilcox and Fort Grant. Lord, the military operator, warned the ranchers who are in town to go home and protect their families. The Indians are between Percy's ranch and Fort Grant.

A still later dispatch says a courier from D. H. Smith's store, who was sent to warn the people who live near Stockton Pass, was chased into Fort Grant to-day. It is feared that all the families living in that vicinity have been murdered.

FARGO, Dakota, 3.—General Beam of Mississippi and a Union Pacific engineer went West on the Northern Pacific to-day. It is learned that he goes to arrange for the extension of the Utah & Northern system from Butte to Helena, to anticipate the Northern Pacific broad-gauge line to Butte. Gen. Beam is said to have the Union Pacific contract.

INDIANAPOLIS, 3.—The will of the late Vice-President Hendricks was probated this afternoon. It is in Mr. Hendricks's handwriting, and the paper is yellow with age. It reads as follows: "I, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion county, Indiana, do make this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking any and all wills by me at any time heretofore made: I give, bequeath and devise to my beloved wife, Eliza C. Hendricks, all my personal and real property of every description whatever and wherever located: also all my rights, claims, choses in action in fee simple to have and to hold the same to her and her heirs forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set

my hand and seal at Indianapolis, this 1st day of December, 1885.

(Signed) THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Signed and delivered in our presence and attested by us in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other, at his request, August 8, 1886.

WINSTON S. PIERCE,
J. H. MCKERNAN.

GALVESTON, 3.—The News correspondent at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, says that the latest information from Monterey is to the effect that Manuel Rodriguez, leader of the revolution, is encamped at Santa Catarina, about six miles from Monterey. It is thought he has no more than 400 followers. The Federal authorities have not yet intervened and the garrison at Monterey remains inactive. This is regarded as a strong indication that the Federal government desires to effect the deposition of Governor Garcia and his acting associate, Governor Sepulveda. No further fighting is reported, and the correspondent adds: "The American people can put it down as a fact that the present outbreak will prove a bloodless revolution and will result in one more of the Northern States of Mexico being placed under military rule with the civil government overthrown."

INDIANAPOLIS, 3.—At to-day's session of the Farmers' National Congress resolutions were adopted asking for more stringent legislation to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and for a law regulating inter-State commerce. There was a discussion on the resolution favoring the restoration of the tariff on wool. The vote showed 160 delegates in favor and 42 against. Missouri was the only State solidly opposed to the resolution. The request for an act creating a Secretaryship of Agriculture and making it a Cabinet office was adopted unanimously. Robert Beverly of Virginia was elected president and B. F. Clayton of Kansas, secretary. The next meeting will be held in August, 1886, at St. Paul.

DENVER, 3.—A Sagache special to the Tribune-Republican says: Marshall Clements, the most cold-blooded murderer ever executed in Colorado, was hung here at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of his brother and his sister-in-law, Thomas and Susie Clements, last September, in the presence of a thousand spectators. The prisoner, who was in the best of spirits, mounted the scaffold without a quiver, confessed his guilt and said the punishment was just. He died of strangulation in fifteen minutes.

SHERMAN, Texas, 3.—To-day Newton Chance, an aged itinerant preacher from the Indian Territory, was on trial for the murder of E. Junius Foster, editor of a newspaper in this city in 1863, when a man named James Young came forward voluntarily and confessed that he was the murderer. Chance was acquitted amid great rejoicing.

NEW YORK, 3.—At 6:30 o'clock to-night Chas. Ray, 26 years of age, shot his wife Maria in the left cheek and then shot and instantly killed himself. They resided at 1003 Madison Avenue. Ray has been for some time in the employ of the Mexican Government as an engineer of construction of railroads, and returned a short time ago from that country. He had trouble about getting his money from the Mexican Government and the matter preyed upon his mind until he became half demented. Mrs. Ray says he was causelessly jealous of her.

NEW YORK, 3.—This evening the steam tug Dory Emory, towing a stone barge, was proceeding up East River, when at Fifty-eighth Street the boiler exploded, and it is supposed killed six men, who are said to have been aboard her.

Later.—The shock was so violent that the windows on the New York shore nearest which the explosion took place were shattered. Pieces of the debris were hurled ashore as far as First Avenue. No one on shore was injured. The tow was cut adrift, but was picked up by the steamer Franklin Edson. No trace could be found of the six men on the tug.

HELENA, Montana, 4.—The Helena Mining and Stock Exchange opened last night with a grand banquet. Seventy members and many prominent capitalists and miners were present. Mining developments are progressing rapidly in this vicinity. New strikes are reported daily.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—A Wilcox, Arizona, dispatch says: It has been learned that Sheriff Crawford of Graham County, who was reported killed by the Indians is alive. The mutilated remains of another murdered man named Hilton had been mistaken for his.

Tombstone, Arizona, 4.—William Herring, a prominent attorney of this city, has just returned from the vicinity of Fort Bowie. He reports that the military at the fort, fear an attack of the hostile Apaches on the fort, with the purpose of rescuing their squaws who are prisoners there, and this prevents a larger force being sent out from the fort in pursuit of the hostiles. It is also reported that the Indians have raided Story's and McGinnis' ranches near Fort Bowie.

PITTSBURG, 4.—At 4 o'clock this morning the private bank of Boute & Co., at Freedom, Pa., 28 miles west of Pittsburgh, was robbed of \$11,000 in cash and securities. The robbery was committed by four men, who exploded the safe with giant powder, shattering the windows and walls. No clue.

PORTLAND, Or., 4.—A Seattle, W. T., special says: The dispute regarding the disposition of the twenty-five Chinamen smuggled from British Columbia was brought to a close yesterday

by summary action on the part of the United States authorities. This case has excited wide attention. It will be remembered that these Chinamen were found some months ago on a rock in the Straits of Fuca, where they had been abandoned by the master of a schooner, who had been attempting to smuggle them into the United States. They were brought before the United States Commissioner, and the marshal was ordered to escort them back to British Columbia. The authorities of that province refused to receive them without the payment of \$50 a head, the tax required by the Canadian law. The marshal accordingly returned with them, and they have since been confined in the United States penitentiary at McNeill's Island. On Monday last they were brought before the United States Court here, and Judge Greene instructed United States Marshal George to escort them across the boundary line and leave them in British Columbia without regard to the protest of the British Columbian authorities. Marshal George accordingly took them to Semiahmoo, a town near the boundary line and two miles into the Canadian territory. They were turned loose there, having previously been supplied with provisions for several days. The heathens started at once for New Westminster, having no desire to return to the United States.

CHICAGO, 4.—Associated Press reports from St. Paul, the northwestern country, Kansas, Omaha and as far west as Denver, are to the effect that the storm which set in to-night has been of unusual severity.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 5.—A Bozeman, Montana, special to the Pioneer Press says: Joseph Jando placed his eleven year old daughter in a house of prostitution, and told the landlady to educate her in the profession, which she did. Vigilantes took Jando and hanged him to a lamp post; his cries aroused the police who rescued him and he is now in care of the Sheriff.

OMAHA, 5.—Late last night it became known that mysterious orders had been received at military headquarters here—the Department of the Platte. General Howard, commanding officer, was out of the city, but was telegraphed for and returned at 6 o'clock this morning. He refused to give any definite information on the orders. It is learned, however, that Battery B from Fort Omaha, was ordered to Fort Douglas, Utah, at once. They left at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that all the troops in the Department have been ordered in readiness for movement at a moment's notice. From the fact that the troops are bound for Utah, the general impression is that Mormon troubles are expected, but of what nature all efforts have failed to disclose. One theory is an outbreak of some kind is feared from information in possession of the Government. Another is that the President's message will contain expressions on Mormonism which may create disturbance. As there are no Indian troubles in the section to which the troops have been ordered, the conjecture is confined to the Mormon theory.

CHESTER, Pa., 5.—The government cruiser, Chicago, was launched here this morning.

The Chicago is the largest of the four vessels contracted for by John Roach & Son, and when completed, will be one of the most formidable vessels of our navy, and will range in size and speed among the higher class of cruising vessels of the world. She is 315 feet between the perpendiculars, has a breadth of 48 feet, 2 inches, and has a displacement of 4,500 tons, and a mean draft of 19 feet. She is expected to run 17 knots an hour, and to develop five thousand horse power. There will be two compound beam-engines, with a 54-inch stroke, driving twin screws 15 feet 6 inches in diameter, with a mean pitch of 24½ feet. The screws will attain 75 revolutions per minute. The battery consists of four 8-inch, six 5-inch and ten 6-inch breech-loading rifles, arranged so as to allow cross-firing with ease. The vessel is built of half-inch steel-plating capable of standing 60,000 pounds to the square inch, with water tight hull. She will be bark-rigged and equipped throughout on the most approved plan. There were a large number of naval officers and many visitors present. John Roach was a prominent figure about the yard. There are no other vessels on the way. Roach says that if the American people want ships he will build them.

DETROIT, 5.—The latest action in the church troubles was made public last night. Bishop Borgess promulgated a decree of interdiction against St. Ulberts Polish Catholic Church on account of the scandalous conduct of the congregation in disturbing religious services in the Church and nearly precipitating bloodshed in front of the holy edifice. This decree shuts off the entire congregation from all privileges of the church. No masses can be observed, no children baptized, no sacrament celebrated and, in fact, the church is outlawed. This decree is a very rare one, having been promulgated hardly a dozen times during the Christian era.

NEW YORK, 5.—Two passenger trains came into collision near the eastern end of Brooklyn Bridge at 9 o'clock this morning. The failure of the grip was the cause of the accident. When the two-car train started from the Brooklyn terminus it was loaded to its utmost capacity. When the car was within 100 yards of the Brooklyn tower, the grip gave out and the train starting back soon gained a terrible headway, crashing into the train which had just left the Brooklyn platform.

Six persons were seriously and two are thought to be fatally injured.

WASHINGTON, 5.—All the democratic Senators except four met in conference to-day. Senator Voorhees was instructed to put in nomination for President pro tempore, Senator Harris, of Tennessee, Senator Harris accepted the nomination.

The republican caucus nominated Senator Sherman for President pro tempore.

Senator Sherman, rising said: "Senators: I return my hearty thanks for the high honor you propose to confer upon me. Your choice, doubtless, has been influenced by the fact that I have long been a member of the Senate, still the duties hitherto have not given me the practical experience necessary for a good presiding officer. I can only say that I will do all I can fairly and impartially to observe and enforce the rules of the Senate, and shall rely greatly upon your forbearance and courtesy."

It was then determined that bills relating to the Presidential election and also to the Presidential succession which had passed the Senate during the last Congress, should be introduced as soon as practicable, and after proper reference and consideration should be promptly passed.

JEFFERSON CITY, 5.—Meagre particulars have been received here of a triple tragedy to-day at Lynn Creek, Camden County. Dr. Lyons, residing on a farm near that place, has for several years, as a matter of charity, cared for an imbecile named Williams, who has been considered harmless. To-day, without a word of warning, the idiot snatched up an axe and struck Dr. Lyons on the head, cleaving the skull and killing him instantly. He then attacked the Doctor's 14-year-old daughter and killed her also. The young son of the Doctor hearing the disturbance came upon the scene at this juncture, and procuring a rifle shot the idiot dead.

FORT WORTH, Texas, 5.—The Mutual Life Endowment and Benevolent Association of America with headquarters in this city and division offices at Greenville, S. C., and San Francisco has suspended payment. Hundreds of poor people will suffer by the failure.

DENVER, 5.—A call was issued this afternoon by the Secretary of the International Range Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, California, Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, New Mexico and the Indian Territory for delegates to the first annual meeting at Denver on January 27th. Representation will be allowed to delegate for every 50,000 cattle or horses. All range men are invited delegates or not.

DENVER, 6.—A Durango special to the Republican says: Several coming down Amazo Canon on Denver & Rio Grande Railroad this afternoon, with a push-car, on turning a sharp curve, collided with a freight car, instantly killing J. B. road foreman on the car, and seriously wounding two others. It is reported that all will die. Mr. Hays, controller of the Colorado State Capitol building, one of the number, escaped injured.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The War Department has recently received reports from its officials in Utah regarding the very unsettled conditions prevailing in that Territory, growing out of the enforcement of the law against polygamy as to cause some uneasiness, but no alarm. The recent shooting of a Mormon by a United States Marshal created a great deal of excitement among the Mormons, and some apprehension was felt at Salt Lake there would be an uprising of them. A battery of artillery recently ordered from Fort Douglas which is situated a few miles from Salt Lake City, movement, however, was not particularly on account of any fear of Mormon rebellion, but had been contemplated for some time. The now at Fort Douglas consists of a full regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, and is under command of Gen. McCook. In the event of a break in Utah, all the troops of the Department of the Platte, consisting of about 3,000 men, could be transported at Fort Douglas in a few hours. No serious trouble is apprehended by army officials.

OMAHA, 6.—There has been a departure of troops from Fort Omaha since yesterday when Battery B was dispatched on a special train. Howard refused to state the position of the soldiers, but it is conceded that they are bound for Lake. The entire garrison is in readiness for orders to march. Ninth Cavalry (colored), stationed at Fort Robinson, is also ready at a moment's notice.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 6.—Battery C, 5th U. S. artillery passed here this afternoon en route to Lake City. The troops at Fort Sell, Sidney, Steele and Washburn under marching orders to be ready at a moment's notice.

Many rumors are afloat regarding the uprising of "Mormons" but your correspondent is informed everything is quiet in and around Lake City.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President's message will not be sent to Congress until Tuesday. The Senate is to adjourn to-morrow out of the memory of the late Vice-President immediately after the reading of its members and the President pro tempore.