

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Gen. Miles' annual report as Commander of the Military Department of Arizona and New Mexico, which has been received at the War Department, is a voluminous document, containing the full history of his operations against Geronimo and his band, together with a statement of his position in regard to the terms of surrender. It is learned that this part of his report sets forth minutely the official orders received by him, his own order placing Captain Lawton in immediate command, the system of signaling adopted, etc., and afterwards recites substantially the following details: Some days prior to the surrender a deserter from Geronimo's band came into Gen. Miles' camp with the information that the reguerees were short of food, clothing and ammunition and foot-sore and could not hold out much longer. Therefore Gen. Miles ordered Lieutenant Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Natchez well and spoke the Apache language, to take a guard of two men, obtain a parley if possible with Geronimo and see if

## HE WOULD SURRENDER.

This mission Lieutenant Gatewood accomplished successfully. He informed Geronimo in answer to the chief's questions that he had no authority to offer him terms. Geronimo then asked to be taken to Captain Lawton who was in the immediate neighborhood. This was done and on reaching the question asked Lieutenant Gatewood, Captain Lawton told him that he could make no terms and that he must surrender. Geronimo then wanted to see General Miles and both parties, Captain Lawton and his command and Lieutenant Gatewood and Geronimo, Natchez and their band set out for the north, traveling for some days on parallel lines and within sight of each other. In the meantime a messenger had been sent ahead to notify General Miles of their approach. On coming to General Miles' camp Geronimo, as before, asked what terms would be given if he surrendered. The General replied that he had no terms to offer, that if he and his band surrendered at all they must surrender as prisoners of war. That they must lay down their arms and

## TRUST TO THE PRESIDENT

of the United States. Upon this Geronimo laid down his arms and signified his willingness to surrender. But Natchez, who had in the meantime kept out of reach and refused to come in, sent word that he wanted to go to the White Mountains for a month, whereupon Geronimo went out after Natchez and soon returned with him. Geronimo, in explanation and justification of his conduct, said that he left the reservation for the reason that there was a conspiracy afoot there, he added by Chata, to murder him. Geronimo, Natchez and two others were loaded into an ambulance, followed by the rest of the band, in charge of Captain Lawton, and taken to Fort Bowie station and shipped to Texas. General Miles, in his report argues at some length the question of punishment and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He cites several cases in which no greater punishment has been inflicted, and speaks of the great good done Arizona by their removal, and suggests that they be treated as other Indians have been treated under similar circumstances. He compliments Capt. Lawton, Lieut. Gatewood and the officers and soldiers generally for their meritorious services during the campaign.

From an army friend of Lieutenant Gatewood, it is now learned that he found

## GERONIMO AND HIS BAND

encamped near the Mexican town of Fronteras, in Sonora, an old Mexican adobe hamlet, surrounded by an adobe wall. It was at one time a mission settlement, founded by the Jesuits. When Lieutenant Gatewood came upon the band, he left his guards and alone walked into Geronimo's camp. On seeing the intruder, the Indians seized their guns, but on the Lieutenant's laying down his arms and beckoning Geronimo, whom he recognized, the Indians also laid down their guns, and came forward and seated themselves on piles of stones. Geronimo wanted to know what kind of a man General Miles was, whether he had bright eyes or dull ones, whether he talked fast or slow, whether he was a large man and what was his general appearance. He wanted to know all about him. Gatewood replied that General Miles had a bright eye, did not talk much, but what he said could be relied upon. The Indian was much pleased with this assurance and together they walked away to find Captain Lawton.

New York, 11.—Mrs. General Grant was paid \$150,000 this afternoon as the second payment of her share of the profits on her late husband's Memoirs. The previous payment was \$20,000 and her publishers say she will probably receive \$200,000 in all. A limited edition of this work is to be issued at \$1 per copy. Each copy will contain a sheet of the original manuscript.

New York, 11.—A Washington special says it is stated here on good authority that after filing his annual Treasury report, Secretary Manning will retire from the Cabinet permanently.

NEW YORK, 11.—The Tammany Hall County Convention met to-night and nominated Congressman Abram S. Hewitt for Mayor, thereby declining the proposition from Irving Hall for a conference and ignoring the request from the Business Men's Association of making J. Edward Simmons their candidate.

The chairman of the committee announced that J. Edward Simmons, the business men's candidate, approved the nomination of Hewitt, and had pledged himself to vote for him.

Mr. Hewitt declined to be interviewed on the question of his acceptance of the nomination.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club to-night a letter from Hewitt was received accepting the club's proffered support for Congress, and he consented to run against Henry George. He spoke at an open air meeting on Grand Street to-night to an audience of many thousands. He said that the meeting was held in the stronghold of Democracy on the east side, and the attendance showed that a new era had arrived. They were no longer the slaves of a party. He called attention to the number of evictions occurring daily in New York, and said that New York needed Home Rule as well as Ireland.

Pittsburg, 13.—At a meeting of Republican iron manufacturers and business men to-day, called to make arrangements for the reception of Blaine on October 20th, Chairman Jones of the National Republican Committee declined to serve as chairman of the reception committee, saying that such a step would look as if the demonstration was chiefly for the purpose of booming Blaine for the Presidency in 1888. He said Blaine was not coming here for personal aggrandizement, but to accomplish what he felt satisfied he could do to help the Republican party in Pennsylvania. He said it was a question whether Blaine cared to pass through another Presidential siege as a candidate, and for his part he was satisfied that he did not, though this matter would be made known later.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The President made the following appointments to-day—

Wm. L. Maginnis, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

Dani. J. Sullivan, of Prescott, to be recorder of public monies at Prescott, Arizona.

David K. Wardwell, of Tombstone, Arizona, to be agent for the Indians at the Lemhi Agency, in Idaho Territory.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—The wind was blowing a gale here last night. Dispatches from towns on the Mississippi coast report a gale prevailing all day on the Mississippi. The steamer *Chabnet*, from New York, which arrived yesterday, reported she came by the inside route along the Florida coast and encountered heavy easterly gales with heavy rains. From Tortugas to Port Kads heavy gales were experienced with high irregular seas. On Sunday, October 10th, she encountered several hurricanes lasting seven hours, backing from east to north, thence howling to the south. The seas ran high, continually flooding the vessel's deck and also her state rooms fore and aft. Lake Pontchartrain was filled with water from the Gulf and the gale yesterday from the same direction caused an increase of the lake tide water, overwhelming the marshes in the rear of the city and filling the canal's bank full. A break in the old basin levee on Broad Street was reported at midnight last night. The

## VELOCITY OF THE WIND

was thirty-six to forty miles and kept increasing.

But little damage has been done in the city. The Lake and Shell roads are submerged. Mienburg and Spanish Fort are submerged. At the shell beach the water is a foot deep on the railroad track and the inhabitants nearly all left for the city last night. The Louisville & Nashville road from Michead to Pearl River is inundated and several bad washouts are reported. The company is making efforts to keep the rails in line. The telegraph wires along this section of the road are all down.

Galveston, 12.—The storm which was reported by the signal service as entering the Gulf of Mexico last Saturday night, reached Galveston to-day, and at this time, 8 p. m. a furious gale is blowing from the north. Symptoms of the coming storm were apparent last night, and the brisk breeze, which set in at an early hour this morning, has gradually increased until it is now blowing forty-five miles an hour. The

## TIDE ON THE GULF SIDE

of the island has been very high ever since Saturday, and the waves were so powerful to-day that they washed along the streets for five squares right in the teeth of the gale from the north. This extraordinary tide is undoubtedly due to the hurricane prevailing in the West Indies. The northern gale has done much towards checking the encroachments of the gulf. On the island on the bay side of the city the water is very high and is washing over the docks. The damage to shipping will doubtless be very heavy, as half a hundred large steamers and sailing vessels are pounding against the wharves. Two barges from Houston each laden with 1,000 bales of cotton are being submerged by the waves and the cotton will be ruined. Along the gulf side the waves have torn up the street railway track and submerged several houses. The barometer has fallen 60 points since 7 o'clock this morning, indicating

that the storm center is very near Galveston. Telegraphic communication with the main land will probably be entirely suspended before morning, as the gale seems to increase in velocity every moment. Since sunset the wind has shifted slightly to the west. The storm is now coming from the northwest and is blowing fiercely.

The gale has increased in velocity and at this hour, 10:30 p. m., is blowing from the northwest at the rate of

## FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

The barometer has ceased falling and it is thought the storm has reached its maximum. The water on the bay side is still rising, but no serious damage to business property is possible so long as the wind holds its northwest course, as it counteracts the strong following tide. The tracks of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad have been washed away, and it is possible that daylight may reveal a good deal of damage along the wharves.

New Orleans, 12.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Mississippi Quarantine Station says: One of the most terrific and damaging hurricanes since 1861 prevailed in this neighborhood yesterday and last night. For 36 consecutive hours the wind blew a regular hurricane from the northwest, driving the waters from the bay and destroying property of the unfortunate inhabitants of this place, who had hardly become reconciled to their hard fate of having no orange crop this year, caused by the heavy frost of last year. The latter trouble, however, would have been surmounted had it not been for this very disastrous storm, which leaves the majority of this most industrious and deserving people

## ALMOST PENNILESS.

The storm, or more properly called cyclone, was of such violence as to tear away the old levees of seven years' standing, carrying destruction to the late rice plants. Last night all the inhabitants of this place waded a distance of a mile, in water three feet deep, to the United States Custom House for protection. Dr. Abey, quarantine physician, and his family were driven from their home and forced to seek refuge in the Custom House.

Distressing news has been received from the lower coast regarding the effects of last night's storm. The water in the town of Pontchartrache, in Plaquemine Parish, is several feet deep, having been driven from the Gulf. Many persons took refuge in the court house and jail. The water rushed in with such force that it carried everything before it. The levees, which along this section are very low, were overflowed and swept away, and the water rushed into the Mississippi River carrying with it the rice stacked on the farms in the vicinity.

## IN PONTCHARTRACHE,

and for a distance of twenty miles below, the damage is estimated at \$100,000.

Mobile, 12.—The storm last night was heavy along the coast and vessels were detained from sailing. The tide was higher than ever before known. The telegraph office at Ft. Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, was flooded and the operator reached dry land by swimming. Thirty New Orleans bound passengers are detained by washout on the Louisville & Nashville Railway this side of New Orleans.

Richmond, 12.—The Knights of Labor Convention met at 10 o'clock, and took hold of the business presented with a determination to push it through and at least to make an endeavor to bring the sessions to a close within two weeks. Since the adjournment of the assembly on Saturday the various committees have been actively engaged in considering the matters referred to them. The forenoon session was mainly occupied in receiving the reports from the various committees and taking action on them.

During the morning session the report of the committee on law was presented. It recommended a change in the constitution by which the Executive Board shall consist of the General Master Workman and six members, no two of whom should be from the same State. This part of the report was adopted. It also recommended that the office of General Secretary and Treasurer be divided. No action was taken on this part of the report.

Before adjournment it was stated that amendments to the constitution were in order, but owing to the lateness of the hour none were presented. The Assembly at 1 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow morning.

There was a meeting this afternoon of the editors of labor newspapers and other newspaper men who are delegates to the convention. Frank K. Foster, of Averill, Massachusetts, was elected chairman, and Albert Pine, of Hartford, Connecticut, secretary. The object of the organization is the formation of a labor news bureau, through which authentic information with regard to labor matters can be transmitted to the country.

The representatives of farmers in the convention met to present a plank in the convention by which the Knights of Labor may form an alliance with the granger and other alliances.

A committee of three was appointed to make a collection of the conspiracy laws of the several States by means of which firms and companies encroach upon the rights of workmen.

The General Executive Committee held a meeting to-day to hear cases that have been presented to it but took action on none of them. It has more

than 1,200 cases awaiting its decision, and these do not include all that are to be brought before it.

CHICAGO, 12.—The committee from the General Assembly, Knights of Labor, this morning are having consultations with the individual owners of the packing houses, not finding it possible to deal with a committee representing the entire packing house interest. The general situation at the Stock Yards is unchanged. There were large waiting crowds about the houses this morning, but there was no disturbance. The beef men continue at work and the Armour house is running its pork department with its regular force. One hundred and ten employees of the Stock Yard Transit Company, quit work this morning. Of these, 66 are section hands and the balance work in the blacksmith shop.

Fifteen hundred Stock Yards' strikers met to-night and listened to a report from their representatives at the conference. After a discussion it was decided to give the executive board of District Assembly 57, together with the representatives mentioned, full powers to arrange a settlement.

New York, 13.—It seems probable that Abram S. Hewitt will accept Tammany Hall's nomination for Mayor. In case he does, the County Democracy will endorse the nomination, and the Democrats of New York will, for the first time in six years, present a united front. Bob Ingersoll has announced himself in favor of the election of Henry George. He advises the Republicans to endorse and vote for the labor candidates. It does not seem at all probable, however, that his advice will be heard.

Galveston, 13.—Last night's furious gale subsided towards this morning and to-day is clear. The damage to shipping and railroad property is light and beyond the wetting of a couple of barges laden with cotton on the gulf side of the city, no serious damage is reported.

Richmond, 13.—The delegates were early about this morning and unusually prompt in their attendance at Armory Hall. The most important work of the convention was begun yesterday, when the General Master Workman declared amendments to the constitution in order, and was sustained in his decision by the assembly despite the objections of a few. This work of amending the constitution was resumed this morning and prosecuted throughout the session.

CHICAGO, 13.—Mr. Barry, of the arbitration committee appointed by the Knights of Labor to adjust the labor troubles in the yards, said to-day that he had hopes of making a settlement in the morning and would at any rate know before noon what the prospects for compromising the difficulties were. He was somewhat surprised at the proceedings of the packers at their meeting yesterday, and said that when he saw them yesterday forenoon they had said nothing to him about any determination to hold for 10 hours, but said it rather led him to believe that a compromise might be arranged. The quiet that has attended this great strike is the wonder of every one who comes to the yards and has made thousands of friends for the Knights of Labor, to whose efforts the admirable order is due. The importation of men by Armour & Co. is making some of the strikers a trifle restless, and the task of controlling the younger element is becoming difficult. Everything this morning was the same as it was yesterday. Armour's beef butchers still remained at work by order of the Knights, although they are restive under the fact that cars are loaded by clerks and outsiders. The Plukerton men have completed their culinary apparatus and will live entirely in Washington, at Butchers & Sons' packing house. They can't buy anything outside except at the transit house. There is a rigid boycott against them.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Commissioner Colman this morning received a telegram from Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in which he states that investigations the past week show pleuro-pneumonia widely scattered among the cattle of Chicago. He is perfecting arrangements to secure a quarantine of exposed animals and slaughter diseased ones. In this work he has the hearty support and co-operation of the State Cattle Commission of Illinois. A new quarantine notice has been issued, in which the penalties provided by national law are set forth.

New York, 13.—Alderman O'Neill and Reilly slept last night at police headquarters with their detectives, who were bedfellows. This morning they were taken to the District Attorney's office. At noon to-day all the "boodles" aldermen who were not known to have "skipped" had either been taken into custody or surrendered themselves except Wendell and Snick. No apprehension is felt for these two, it being said that they would shortly be on hand.

In part one of the General Sessions Court to-day, the case of Hewey L. Therson was called, and as he did not respond his bond was declared forfeited.

Pittsburg, 13.—The remains of a woman were found in an oak box at the Allegheny "Dump," near the end of the Union Bridge this morning.

The lid of the box had been broken off by a jar of the box received when it fell and the contents had rolled out. The body was nude and in an advanced state of decomposition. On the box were the labels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and the New York office of Adams Express Co. The authorities

are inclined to think that the body was shipped from Europe, but no definite information has been learned in regard to it.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The President to-day appointed Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry, brigadier-general, vice J. H. Potter retired yesterday. General Wilcox has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to assume command of the Department of the Missouri.

The President has appointed Colonel James C. Duane to be chief of engineers, United States Army with the rank of brigadier-general, vice General Duane who is now on duty in New York as engineer of the Third Light-house District.

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## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

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Secretary Manning arrived at the Treasury Department about noon to-day and remained there for two hours. He had conferences with Assistant Secretaries Fairchild and Thompson and a few other officials in regard to the affairs of the Department. He denied himself to general callers and gave particular instructions against the admission of office seekers. He is not quite ready to assume the actual charge of the Department, and Fairchild will continue to act as Secretary for several days yet.

The remains of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase left Washington by a special train this afternoon for Cincinnati, where they will arrive at 7:30 to-morrow morning. An assemblage of distinguished people accompanied the remains in the procession from the cemetery to the depot. Among them were a committee of Congressmen, a committee of the Supreme Court of the United States, a committee of the Bar Association, and a committee consisting of prominent colored men with whom the distinguished dead had personal and friendly relations; Attorney General Garland, representing the President, Senator Romero the Mexican Minister, Whitelaw Reid and Hiram Barney (two of the pall-bearers of the original funeral), W. W. Corcoran and many local people of note.

A proclamation revoking the suspension of the discriminating customs imposed and levied on products of, and articles proceeding from the Spanish flag from Cuba and Porto Rico, was issued this afternoon by the President.

## THE PROCLAMATION SAYS:

Whereas, By the commercial agreement signed at Madrid February 13, 1894, it was stipulated and provided that "the duties of the third column of customs tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico, which implies that the suppression of the differential flag duty should at once be applied to the products and articles proceeding from the United States of America;" and,

Whereas, The complete suppression of differential flag duties in respect of all vessels of the United States and their cargoes on entering ports of Cuba and Porto Rico, is, by the terms of the said agreement expressly made the consideration for the exercise of the authority conferred upon the President in respect to the suspension of the collection of foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imports upon merchandise brought within the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico in Spanish vessels, by Sec. 4238 of the Revised Statutes; and,

Whereas, Proof is given to me that such a complete suspension of the differential flag duty in respect of vessels of the United States, their cargoes entering the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico has not, in fact, been secured; but that higher and discriminating duties continue to be imposed and levied in said ports upon certain manufactures of merchandise imported into said ports from the United States than is imposed and levied on like produce manufactures of merchandise carried to said ports in Spanish vessels;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, in execution of the aforesaid section of the statute,

## DO HEREBY REVOKE

the suspension of the discriminating customs imposed and levied in ports of the United States on products and articles proceeding under the Spanish flag from Cuba and Porto Rico, which is set forth and contained in the aforesaid proclamation dated the 14th day of February, 1894, this revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the 25th day of October instant.

Further advices have been received by the State Department to-day touching the action of the Canadian authorities in hauling down the American flag on the schooner *Marion Grimes*. The facts, as officially stated, are that the anniversary of the birth-day of the captain of the *Grimes* occurred while his vessel was in the custody of the Canadian officers, and he celebrated that event by hoisting the American flag over his vessel. The Canadian customs officers have confessed that a mistake was made in summarily lowering the colors, and have expressed regret at the occurrence.