DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVI. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1883. NO. 142

CHICAGO TRADE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, $40 3 Ton, $50.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box included
240 lb Farmer's Scale, $5.
The "Little Detective" ¼ oz. to 25 pounds, $3.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c
Best Forge Made for Light Work, $10.
40lb Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other Articles at Reduced Prices. Illus. Circ. Free

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M. S. VANDEUSEN, WM. LEIMERT.
JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
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Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I. its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory. d103 1y

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Wholesale Manufacturers of
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MOULDING,
Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stairs, Stair Railing, Balusters, Newels, Etc.
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Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and Moulding Books sent free upon application. d103 1y

STAR HORSE NAILS!
POLISHED OR BLUED
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We Guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL COMPANY.
CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d103 1y

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IS
FAIRBANK'S PURE REFINED LARD.

Once used always desired in the Future
TRY IT.
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CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Houses and Dealers Generally. d103 1y

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Star, "74," Sledge, Clipper. Corner Stone,
AND OTHER BRANDS OF
TOBACCO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and Branch Stores.

E. E. Souther & Bro.,
SAINT LOUIS.
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED SHEET IRON
FOR
Roofing and Siding Buildings.

L. M. RUMSEY M'F'G. CO.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
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Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, ETC., ETC.
310 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
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HARDWARE
Do you want the best AXE in the world? Ask for E. C. Simmons KEEN KUTTER.
Do you want the best SHEEP SHEAR made? Ask for KEEN KUTTER DOUBLE ARCH SPRING and take no other.
The best solid steel SHOVELS and SPADES are made by SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., ST. LOUIS.
Don't fail to call for Stockton's "LUCERNA" or WEED SCYTHE. It is far SUPERIOR to anything on the Market.
All AXES, HATCHETS and other HIGH TOOLS, POCKET KNIVES SCISSORS and SHEARS, bearing the Trade Mark of KEEN KUTTER are SUPERIOR to any other.
These Goods can be Purchased of the Wholesale Hardware Dealers in Salt Lake and Ogden. d103 1y

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ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St., NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "Policeman" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY.
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.
These Goods can be obtained at Z.C.M.I.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING CO.
Manufacturers of Builders and Other
HARDWARE,
INCLUDING
IRON AND BRASS, WOOD AND MACHINE SCREWS.
43, 45 & 47 Chambers St. and 21 and 23 and 25 Reade St.,
NEW YORK.
Factories New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and Branch Stores d

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SUCCESSORS TO
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HAT WAREHOUSE
622, 624 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

G. K. SHERIDAN & Co.,
68, Thomas Street, New York,
MOUNT VERNON
COTTON DUCK.
All Widths Cotton Canvass.

BATES, REED & COOLEY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Silk and Fancy Dry Goods
Including a full and complete line of
Prints, Ginghams, and Domestics,
343 345, 347 Broadway, 20, 22, and 24 Leonard Street, NEW YORK.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
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NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, Etc.
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J. H. BRADLEY. d 1y

THOS. M. ARGALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MENS' AND BOYS'
CLOTHING.
688 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
THO. E. COWLES.

HEMPHILL, HAMLIN & CO.
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS LINOLEUMS MATS ETC.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS & PLATED WORK FOR WATER GAS & STEAM
JOBBERS IN
Plumbers Materials.
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Refer by permission to David James, Salt Lake City.

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Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
BLASTING, KENTUCKY RIFLE, FAIR LAWN, DUCK, ELECTRIC, FUSE.
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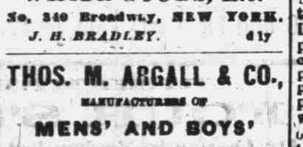

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FOR SALE AT
WHOLESALE
—BY—
Z. C. M. I.
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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The decision rendered in the Supreme Court in the Granger case of Neil Ruggles, plaintiff in error against the people of the State of Illinois, was on a case which arose out of the facts below set forth: On the 5th of March, 1873, Morgan A. Lewis, a passenger on the train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company tendered Neil Ruggles, a conductor of that company, 18 cents as fare for his transportation from Buda to Neponset, a distance of six miles. This was at the maximum rate of 3 cents per mile, prescribed by the statute of Illinois then in force. The conductor demanded 20 cents, which was the fare fixed by the railroad company. Lewis refused to pay more than 18 cents, and the conductor thereupon attempted to eject him from the car. For this action the conductor was prosecuted before a justice of the peace upon a charge of assault and battery, and fined $10 and costs. The case was then carried up through the State courts by successive appeals, the railroad company sustaining the conductor and raising the question of the right of the State to interfere with its business by fixing rates of fare and transportation. A decision was finally rendered in favor of the State by its highest court, and the railroad company thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois is affirmed, with costs.

Rear Admiral Edmund R. Calhoun has been placed on the retired list.

The civil service rules were this morning approved by the President, substantially as printed Friday last.

Secretary Teller says there was nothing in the President's order of Saturday extending the boundaries of the Zuni Indians in New Mexico that could serve as a foundation to form an opinion that had been entertained by friends of Senator Logan that the order was intended as a blow at the latter, whom it was sought to reach through his son-in-law, Paymaster Tucker.

Present indications are that the investigation of the affairs of the Supervising Architect will not be begun in earnest before Monday, the 21st.

The case of Plummer vs. Jackman, involving the title to 160 acres of valuable land near Bismarck, Dak., has been decided by the Secretary of the Interior in favor of Jackman for the whole. Jackman's claim to the land was contested on the ground that he had not settled upon it in good faith. He took the land at that particular point in 1872, with other parties in anticipation that the Northern Pacific Railway would cross the Missouri River there, and a town be built. The Secretary in his decision says the statute cannot be construed to mean that persons going to the frontiers or along the lines of projected railroads and anticipating the country's population shall not enjoy the benefits of their enterprise and foresight, though they believed their claims would become of great value on account of the proximity to villages or that cities would even be built upon such claims, and thereby enable them ultimately to realize large prices for such lands, that is not the sort of speculation the statute is intended to prohibit.

Forfeited Lands.

Dear Sir: When the order was made recognizing the right of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Co. to a land grant many years forfeited, I felt it my duty to ask your Department to be informed of the precise proceedings, with a view to oppose any further legislation, and to prevent further absorption of the public domain by a corporation which had not even the semblance of legal or equitable rights, and also to protect settlers who have been occupying and improving portions of this dead grant. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Co. in 1871 obtained a large grant, specifying that said company should complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of the act. The five years expired, and not a mile, not even a survey or definite location was made. The only act was to issue and distribute bonds among patriots who were intent in developing the country. Five years more of miasma and doubly dead lethargy, and not yet a mile [constructed or definitely located. Its third act was in December, 1882, to assign what it did not own to another corporation, which was organized by the Legislature of Louisiana in 1876 to build through substantially the same location, without expectation of any aid for the company known as the New Orleans & Pacific Co., which finally drifted into the hands of a syndicate, who also have been practically developing the country so that millions of dollars and millions of acres rewarded their sacrifices and exertions. It became necessary for the system of roads they controlled to connect with New Orleans. They built without aid from the Land Department or Congress, not even filing a map of definite location of any portion of their road. They knew Congress only could vitalize the dormant grant. It is great presumption even for a railroad corporation to assume this could be accomplished simply by their fiat, and now they hope to forestall action by this recognition they have obtained from your Department. They must have well known the title to these lands is not complete till final action by Congress. I realize your embarrassment when Congress at its last session failed to act. The Attorney General had given to your Department in response to a request of your predecessor, an opinion that the company had a right to said grant. An additional necessity for this notice is that the present company, the New Orleans Pacific, is about issuing a mortgage and bonds on the basis of this forfeited land grant; and they naturally desire it legalized long enough to place these bonds on the market. Two trustees are named, one in the interest of the bonds issued 12 years ago, so the victims are to be the people, the settlers on that portion of the public domain or the purchasers of the bonds. My object is that Congress shall not be met next session with the plea that innocent purchasers bought these bonds, and they should be protected. A patient government has been delayed 12 years, and now a few months' further delay will work no injury. As the corporation endeavoring in this manner to utilize this dormant grant is not in an impoverished condition, you will allow me to make this public, as my purpose is to aid the public and prevent imposition by the sale of lands secured by a forfeited title, which may be declared worthless.

(Signed) C. H. VAN WYCK.

To the Secretary of the Interior.

Death and Disaster.

DENVER, 8.—The hailstorm which visited Denver to-day was the heaviest ever known. The day was ushered in by a heavy shower of rain. At 9 o'clock the sky cleared, and the day promised to be exceptionally fine. An hour later the sky was again overcast; terrific thunder and lightning announced the approach of a storm, and increased with its fury. Soon rain drops and hailstones were coming down together. The streets were immediately deserted. The violence of the storm rendered it unsafe for any one to be out. Incredible as it may seem, fully eight inches of hailstones, some as large as plums, fell in the lower part of the city in thirty minutes. The street car drivers unhitched their horses and sought shelter where they could. Horses insecurely hitched broke loose and went tearing through the streets, which being deserted no one was injured. The storm lasted fully an hour. Countless windows were broken, gardens dismantled, trees stripped of foliage, cellars flooded. The lightning struck several places in the city; strangely, no one was fatally injured. A Chinese house was crushed with the weight of hailstones, and the inmates dangerously hurt. The fact that the storm was entirely local leaves the damage to crops and fruit trees comparatively light.

New York, 8.—A short and heavy thunder storm passed over this city this afternoon. The streets were covered with ruin. Signs were demolished and telegraph wires damaged.

At Paterson, N. J., great damage was done. Several mills were partially unroofed, and the unfinished spire of St. John's Catholic Church demolished. Lumber piles were scattered, trees uprooted, the telephone system demoralized, and several persons slightly injured. There was a panic in the locomotive shops; the clatter from an overturned peddler's wagon caused two teams to run away, and the horses of each were killed, impaled by the shafts. In the collision the driver of one team, John Ferquehar, was badly hurt. Coal sheds were blown into the river.

Lexington, 8.—The stable of Jas. A. Grinslead, containing six thoroughbred yearlings, all by Imp. Thunderstorm, burned, and all the animals consumed. Loss $10,000; the work of an incendiary.

New York, 8.—Another collision occurred with serious results on Park Avenue yesterday. The horses hitched to the victoria in which were seated Mrs. Louise Lawton, of Cincinnati, now on a visit to W. G. Davies, of 308 Lexington Avenue, and a lady friend, became frightened and dashed away through the crowded east drive. At 86th Street the runaway horses came in collision with a coach, and Mrs. Lawton and the driver of the victoria, Fred K. Plowman, were thrown heavily to the ground. Mrs. Lawton was seriously cut and bruised; Plowman's arm was broken.

Quebec, 8.—A dispatch from St. Pierre Miquelan, says: A severe snow storm is raging to-day.

Pittsburg, 8.—A. O. Teaman & Co., coke manufacturers, whose financial embarrassment was announced Saturday after a prolonged consultation with creditors, made an assignment this evening to A. Hutchinson, of this city. The liabilities amount to $316,000. Of this amount $220,000 is secured. The principal creditors are banks in this city, and West Pennsylvania coke operators. No other cause is assigned for the failure than depression in coke.

Harrisburg, 8.—The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring forfeited the charters of all corporations which have failed to make returns to the Attorney General within three years, and which have not responded since the issuing of the previous proclamation, thirty years ago. Between 600 and 700 charters are declared forfeited. The list is composed largely of defunct concerns.

The Catalogue of Crime.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—Judge Van Wagoner, of the Criminal Court, in charging the grand jury, drew their attention to the fact that reports have been recently published charging bribery and corruption in the municipal body, and stated that it was within their province to investigate them. He also said if the law against duelling had been violated, it was their duty to indict the offenders, and added, the day has gone by when this semi-barbarous custom can be tolerated or visited into respectability. An offender deserves no more mercy than any other criminal. This charge grew out of the fact that a well-known attorney of this city sent a challenge to an equally well known limb of the law.

San Antonio, Tex., 8.—Quite a sensation was created in this city today by the confession of Major Wasson, paymaster, alleged to have been robbed of $24,000 on a train near Ft. Worth, that the whole transaction was a fraud to cover his short account with the government. Wasson is now here at headquarters under arrest. Having failed to obtain a clue to the robbers, Wasson was ordered here to turn over the balance of the funds in his hands to Chief Paymaster Terrell, and settle his accounts. An examination by Col. Terrell exhibited shortage of about $5,500. Wasson confessed this deficit, but claimed he made up the amount, and had been robbed of $24,000. Being further questioned, he finally made a clean breast of the whole affair; that he had put up a job to cover his evil doings. He was immediately placed under arrest at headquarters, with scanty supplies of necessaries, and heavily guarded by soldiers. It is said his town bondsmen are good for the indebtedness to the government of $5,500. He has designated the hiding place of the remaining $18,500, and officers went for it. A list of officers for the court martial have been made for the trial, which will occur quite soon.

San Francisco, 8.—The Fair divorce case is the absorbing topic on the streets. Public sympathy appears to be on the side of Mrs. Fair, mother of the Senator's four children. Hopes are freely expressed that the Court may grant Mrs. Fair's demands, both for expenses and for the control of the children, and for $3,000,000 cash and $1,500,000 of property.

The Senator was interviewed; he acknowledged that his wife had brought suit, but he would defend and try the case. He characterized the allegations as direct lies, having no more foundation than the story of his oldest son shooting him.

Mrs. Fair being informed that the Senator proposed to contest the case expressed surprise, and asked: "Did the Senator say anything about me?" Learning that he did not, she added, "Then I also have nothing to say." She declined reciting the causes inducing her to make the demand for divorce, but having made up her mind was bound to carry the matter through.

Milwaukee, 8.—Mayor Stowell who has just issued orders to close the saloons at midnight, and that the police shall not drink liquor while on duty, to-day received a threatening letter, in which it was declared that the saloon keepers had decided to kill him if he enforced the orders. The letter was signed "H. M.," the initials of Miller, of the firm of Miller & Holtz, prominent saloon keepers, who was to-day refused license because he would not promise to close at midnight, and even declared openly his intention to violate the order. His friends say the letter was a trick of his enemies to get him into disrepute with the Mayor. The saloon keepers almost all refuse to obey the order, and trouble is anticipated.

Yankton, 8.—The grand jury was dismissed this morning. It is certain that a number of members of the Legislature have been indicted for bribery.

London, Ont., 8.—Rev. Dr. Darnell, principal of Lute Dufferin College, Episcopal, has disappeared, leaving liabilities of $7,000. His estate will pay five cents on the dollar. Crookedness is more than hinted at.

New York, 8.—Henry Williams, real estate agent of this city, requests the police to find and arrest his wife for poisoning his children who are now lying very sick. Williams has discovered that his wife was married to a man named Henckle, in Germany, from whom she ran away. In Philadelphia she married a man named S. Sueltzer. He discovered her former marriage and went to Milwaukee. She then married Williams. Her previous efforts to poison the children failed.

Jersey City, 8.—James F. Spengerman, clerk in the Provident Institution for Savings, is reported gone to Richmond. A deficiency in his cash account is discovered.

Hartford, 8.—At one o'clock this morning the residence of Mrs. Moore, West Hartford, was entered by two burglars. After ransacking the house one of the ruffians with drawn pistol stood at the top of the stairs and kept Mrs. Moore and her crippled granddaughter on the second floor while one outraged another granddaughter on the lower floor. The girl was then assaulted by the burglar who had kept guard, his companion taking place on the stairs. The girl is in a precarious condition.

Harrodsburg, Ky., 8.—The preliminary trial of Phil. B. Thompson for the killing of Walter Davis, began to-day. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana and J. S. C. Blackburn appeared as consel for Thompson.

Chicago, 8.—In the trial of Jerry Dunn, for the murder of the pugilist Elliott, the forenoon session of the Criminal Court was consumed in trying to secure a jury. One juryman has thus far been accepted by both sides. It is estimated two days will be consumed in obtaining the full panel.

Oxford, Miss., 8.—This afternoon city marshal C. E. Butler shot and instantly killed Capt. S. M. Thompson, editor of the Oxford *Eagle*, who was resisting arrest. Butler immediately surrendered to an officer, and as the circuit court grand jury is now in session, he will probably be tried to-morrow.

Washington, 8.—The resignation of Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, of the 18th Infantry, to take effect January next, has been received at the War Department, having been forwarded from General Terry's headquarters. Secretary Lincoln directed it to be returned with instructions that if the resignation be tendered to take effect immediately it will be accepted; that a court martial will be ordered to try him upon the charge of duplicating his pay accounts? Ilges was one of those who during the war of the rebellion appeared to have a charmed life, having been engaged in over 80 hot engagements and came through unscathed. He warred against the Apaches after the close of the war and conducted a brilliant winter campaign against the northern hostiles in Montana three years ago. He is a man of intrepid bravery, and those of the army who know him feel sympathy for him despite the charge resting against him.

Washington, 8.—In the Star route trial, when Bliss began his concluding remarks to the jury, he made a particularly bitter attack upon Brady, and then turned upon the other defendants. This prosecution, said Bliss, was intended to protect the Treasury. Such trials must take place. The eyes of the country were upon the trial, to ascertain if a jury could be found in the district capable of understanding a case of this magnitude. As Bliss took his seat, Merrick said the Government had closed its opening.

Wilson immediately inquired of the court whether the Government would claim two arguments in closing.

Merrick replied, "Yes," and as showing the sentiments of the Attorney General, Merrick read a letter from Brewster wherein he (Merrick) is directed to ask the court to allow the Government two closing arguments, for it is his confident opinion they are entitled to it in this of all other cases. If the court declines to allow the motion, then the Attorney General is necessarily excluded.

Wilson declared he would refuse to argue the case if the Government is allowed two closing arguments.

Ingersoll made a vigorous protest against the motion to allow two arguments.

The court said it had seen nothing to satisfy it that there was any reason to justify a departure from the established practice in such matters. It was universal in jury cases to allow but one reply to the Government, and that order would be preserved in this case.

Ingersoll explained that perhaps the defence could arrange to make a place for the Attorney General. They did not want to deprive the Government of the services of its highest officer.

Merrick said he should refuse to enter into any arrangement with defense, as they had uniformly rejected his propositions.

"That's what we said," retorted Ingersoll, "To make them responsible for keeping out the Attorney General." At request of defense, court adjourned.

An Expensive Tour of Europe.

New York, 8.—In Surrogate Court yesterday, much excitement was created by the development of a peculiar, interesting and romantic story. The principal actors are young men of high social standing and wealth. The story is as follows: In 1869, W. T. Tilden, a relative of Samuel J. Tilden, died, leaving an estate valued at $2,500,000. He distributed it equally among his four sons, William, Willard C., Marmaduke and Beverly B. Tilden, aged 20, 15, 12 and 9 respectively. Josiah M. Fiske, Wm. Blodgett, Davitt Louis, Chas. Tracy, and N.C. Ell were appointed executors. In 1870 the executors employed an Italian named Biaggia, as tutor and manager for the boys, and they were sent to Europe; in Paris they occupied the rooms formerly occupied by the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family of England. They then proceeded to Berlin and lived in sumptuous style, expending in six months about $70,000. The eldest of the four, William, purchased a palace in Coburg for $40,000, and with it the title of Baron, while in his palace he became very much interested in the wife of the former owner, and very soon was under the complete control of her husband, to whom he gave a power of attorney, and permitted him to purchase furniture for the palace. In 1872 the executors discovered the condition of affairs abroad, and by the payment of very large sums of money the young man was extricated from his difficulties. The four then conceived the idea of a ball in honor of the Americans in Germany. They hired an immense hall at great expense, and gave a ball, which was widely commented upon. When they returned home, the executors footed up their expenses for two years and eight months at $185,000. They were sent to Harvard College, but did not remain there. William was made executor of the estate, and in 1877 a partner in the business carried on by his father. This he was compelled to give up, owing to his inability to manage it. Many accountings were had, for large counsel fees paid. In 1877, Gustavus G. J. Thebaud was appointed guardian for Beverley B. Tilden. He received $1,250. Afterwards, it is alleged, he was locked up in Ludlow Street jail for 11 months for misappropriating $15,000 belonging to another estate for which he was attorney. From the accounting now in progress before the referee it appears that the two eldest sons have been paid $175,900 more than their share. It is also charged that a mortgage of $160,000 on Jersey City property, with interest, was collected by the executors, and that one of them deposited the money to his private account. The estate is in bad condition, and will now yield but $100,000 to each of the youngest sons. The executors are charged with procuring the ratification of their acts by threats. Beverley B. Tilden now seeks to have various accountings opened, on the ground that the expenditures were foolish, rash, unnecessary and contrary to his father's will. He also claims that the executors should be charged with the unnecessary expenditure. The executors make a general denial, and declare they have accounted for every cent they spent, and that the boys when they came of age ratified their acts.

Reported Indian Fight.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., 8.—Recent news of an Indian fight in the Sierra Madres is confirmed. An engagement occurred in the Sierra Palmosa, near the Chihuahua line. On the 25th of April, Col. Garcia left headquarters with one company of the Sixth Regiment, Capt. Davesa, numbering 86 men, and 50 State troops under Capt. Kosterlitsky, to take up and follow the trail of the Indians on their late road to Sonora. After five days' forced hard marching they succeeded in tracking the Indians to their entrenched retreat, located in the Sierra Madres, near the Chihuahua line. The Indians had notice from their scouts two days in advance of the arrival of the troops, and determined to make a desperate fight, as they secured their positions in the roughest part of the mountains and there awaited the approach of the troops. General Garcia divided his troops into two columns, placing one under Colonel Torres of the State troops, headed the other himself, and commenced the battle. After an hour's hard fighting he succeeded in dislodging the Indians and putting them to flight, leaving on the field eleven of their bucks, dead. Many were observed during the action carrying away the wounded. The Mexicans lost three State troops and Federals two killed, and some eight or nine wounded. A large amount of stock stolen by the Indians in their last raid was captured, and is now on the way to headquarters. From indications during the fight, it is supposed there were 150 to 200 Indians engaged. The mountains appeared to be covered with them.

Four days before the fight, when the scouts discovered the troops coming, they removed their families from the rancheros. This is the reason that no prisoners were taken. Discovery was unfortunate for Colonel Garcia, he anticipating finding them off their guard, and taking their families prisoners.

Lieut. Anderson, of troop L, Sixth Cavalry, arrived this morning in search of deserters and stolen government property. When leaving, about noon, and near the edge of town, the Lieutenant had an altercation with H. B. Gabriel, a member of the troop, who wheeled in his saddle and fired at the Lieutenant; the ball struck him in the neck, inflicting a flesh wound. The man escaped in the confusion, but was subsequently captured on Contention Hill, by Chief of Police Coyle. After the shooting, Lieut. Anderson rode back to town, had his wound dressed and rejoined his comrades. The ball was found within a quarter of an inch of the carotid artery.

The trooper will be examined tomorrow. No cause is assigned by the Lieutenant for the man's action, who was intoxicated at the time, and claims that the officer shot at him first.

El Paso, Texas, 8.—Rumors circulated to-day of a disaster to Crook by a dispatch over Mexican government lines. Inquiries passed all day resulted in the explanation that Crook, having moved some days earlier than anticipated in force, may not have been able to receive the full co-operation expected. It is the belief that the Apache force has been under-estimated, and no confidence is placed in Crook's scouts. Crook's small force is the largest cause of apprehension.

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