

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 13.—John W. Bawker, cashier of the freight department of the Eastern Railroad, abandoned his office recently, and already investigation shows that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000.

CHICAGO, 13.—The military headquarters has received information that yesterday evening Lieut. John Anthony Rucker was drowned in White River Cañon, at Camp Supply, Arizona, while attempting to rescue Lieut. Austin Henley from the water. Both officers are well known as being among the bravest and best Indian fighters in their regiment, the Sixth Cavalry. Lieut. Rucker is a son of General Rucker, and a brother of Mrs. General Sheridan. His unsuccessful attempt to save the life of his comrade is mentioned in the dispatches as being a most heroic and daring act.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—A Umatilla dispatch says: The Indians have burned Cayuse Station. The troops are now being disposed in hopes of cutting off the retreat and bringing them to bay.

A dispatch from Camp Supply, Arizona, reports the drowning of Lieutenants Henly and Rucker, of the 6th Infantry, by a waterspout.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury ranging, between 9 and 4 o'clock, from 90 to over 100 in the shade. Nearly 30 cases of sunstroke are reported at the City Dispensary and hospitals during the day, and fully as many more have probably occurred of which the authorities have no record. Nearly every physician can report from one to three cases in his private practice. Sixteen deaths have occurred, to-day, from this cause alone, and 22 burial permits.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—A Portland dispatch says: The following startling news is just received here from Pendleton, dated the 12th, from B. Keeny. The dispatch is directed to Gov. Chadwick: Yours just received; will try and get an escort for the wagon in the morning. We have been having exciting times here to-day; The hostile Indians are in force on the reservation. George Coggan, of Portland, and Al. Bunker, of La Grande, were shot this afternoon, about six miles from here, on the stage road to Cayuse. Coggan was killed; Bunker is supposed to be mortally wounded. F. Foster was with them and only got away by luck. Bunker rode with him for about two miles after he was shot and he was compelled to leave him. Foster gave us the news, and we started a team with fourteen men as an escort to go for Bunker. They got as far as Wincumsmoot's farm, when they were attacked and compelled to return after exchanging shots. The Indians are about 150 strong. The Umatillas are undoubtedly fighting with them. Major Conroy was with the party attacked. They think they killed one Indian as he was seen to fall from his horse.

The Cayuse house was pillaged and burned. Our stage station was not burned at dark. Captain Miles' command will reach the agency to-night. His soldiers are all very much exhausted and should they go into the agency thinking the Umatillas are all right they may get the worse of it. Our families are at the mill and court house and the town is well guarded.

Colonel Effinger of this city just received the following dispatch from Governor Chadwick:

Umatilla, 13.—I have made a call for 300 volunteers. See that Sears has men not so much for number but for courage, activity and endurance. Short work for the boys. I will get the balance here.

Captain Sears, of Portland has just received the following: Umatilla, 13, 8 a.m. Come at once, as you propose. I have guns at Vancouver now. Will get them.

S. F. CHADWICK.

The governor's proclamation calling out the volunteers, in substance recites the condition of affairs; that all friendly Indians will go to the hostiles whenever they find they can be successful against the whites; that all friendly Indians, with few exceptions, are midnight allies of the hostiles and aid them in removing stolen stock and plunder; that their promises of friendship cannot be relied upon, that they have misled settlers and soldiers, and have acted as spies and scouts for the hostiles. He further cautions the volunteers against doing any act not justified by the

custom governing modern warfare. The men will all be raised in eastern Oregon. Governor Ferry, yesterday, dispatched Governor Chadwick that he could have guns now from Vancouver on his allowance. A large number of freight wagons are on the road four miles above Cayuse station. Men and horses have gone and the road is dangerous. The following letter has just been received a Umatilla by Governor Chadwick, by courier from Pendleton: The troops under Capt. Miles are now fighting about two miles above the agency with the Indians, and have been fighting for the last two hours. The Indians are on the river near their general camping place. Almost all the Umatillas are supposed to be in the fight.

Al. Bunker has just got in. Coggan has not been found yet. Should the Indians get the best of Captain Miles, we will all undoubtedly have to fight. There are over 100 men here who have no arms of any kind.

Helena, M. T., 13.—Two miners, John Myers and John Lynch, were killed last week on Elm Creek, M. T. Indians are believed to have committed the deed. Elm Creek is on the line of Cadott's Pass, near where two men, previously reported, were killed. Considerable apprehension is felt by ranchers and stockmen on the road from here to Fort Benton. Governor Potts has just returned from a visit to Ten Day, chief of the Bannacks, at Lembi agency, and reports the Bannack Indians peaceably disposed.

Deer Lodge New Northwest special says. Phillipsburg, Mont., 12th, midnight—Indians passing through murdered Wm. Joy, on Ross Fork, Rock Creek. Jack Hayes and Amos Elliott are also supposed to have been murdered at the same time and place. It is believed to be the same Indians who murdered the men on Dearborn River and Elk Creek. They are probably returning Nez Perces.

A Baker City, Oregon, dispatch says: The hostiles have made their appearance on Claver Creek, a tributary of North Powder River. Captain Vivian's company of Egbert's command, while scouting yesterday in that direction, captured seven Indians, eight squaws and some children, and some 20 head of horses. After a vigorous pursuit, 30 or more of the hostiles escaped. The scouts from Meacham's report a large trail through Blue Mountains, passing toward Snake River, made early yesterday morning. Egbert's command is ordered to Fayette country to watch for the returning hostiles, who are evidently moving towards the Idaho and Salmon River country as fast as possible. Sanford's command is ordered to join Miles' in Fly Valley, near Daly ranch, and then follow on the trail of the Indians north. The prisoners captured yesterday are now on the way to Fort Boise under Egbert's escort.

CHICAGO, 14.—At 2 o'clock this morning, Jeremiah Kennedy, an Irish laborer, living on the west side, shot his wife Mary, twice, killing her instantly, and then put a ball into his own body in the vicinity of the heart, from the effects of which he will probably die. Several causes combined led to the deed.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—Another scorching day and another terrible death rate. Fully 50 cases of sunstroke occurred to-day, and about 20 deaths, including the number of cases of yesterday and Friday. Notwithstanding the intense heat, thousands of people have visited the beer gardens and other places in and around the city, and the usual amount of drinking was indulged in. In view of the fact and in anticipation of the increased number of excited or weakened systems, to-morrow, resulting from the carousals of to-day, the health officers have added several more cots to those already in use at the city dispensary, and have also increased the medical force for to-morrow's labor.

Horses are also beginning to succumb to the heat, and considerable numbers of them, especially those attached to the street cars, are dropping in the streets, and either dying or becoming disabled.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A Portland dispatch says: General Sprague, superintendent of the O. S. N. Co., has received the following dispatch from Governor Chadwick:

Umatilla, 13.—Could Portland do anything to relieve the distress of Pendleton. The actual necessities of life are needed there by the families forced up. Some emigrants are

there. I have requested the officials to prevent suffering.

Upon learning of the fighting on Wild Horse Creek, General Wheaton stopped seven companies of cavalry, under Gen. Forsythe, who were just leaving for Lewiston, and ordered them immediately to Walula or to aid Miles who, it was supposed, was engaged.

A message has just been received confirming the supposition, and a courier sent from here to Gen. Forsythe instructing him to make all possible speed, and by the shortest roads, to Miles, who has, doubtless, had a long, hard fight to-day, as 500 Indians are reported to have been in the band that burned Cayuse Station. It is undoubtedly this same band that Miles, and perhaps Throckmorton, are fighting to-day.

We have all the women and children aboard the wharf boat. No one here, however, has any fears for personal safety. We are so well fortified.

Runners, who have been sent out to ascertain the whereabouts of the hostiles, and to report their appearance at six o'clock this evening, have not yet returned.

NEW YORK, 15.

The Sun's Fort Thompson special says: Commissioner Hoyt, from Washington, visiting the agencies in this section, dropped down yesterday, on the Crow Creek Agency, and Inspector Hammond's sealed book was opened. It revealed fraud and robbery unheard of on the Missouri River. A secret investigation, still incomplete, has developed a conspiracy between the agents and traders that even startles the natives.

Dr. Livingston, of Crow Creek, was taken without warning, and his office captured before he had time to remove the evidence of his wealth and guilt. A mountain of testimony, still piling up against the ring, and Livingston in particular, is simply overwhelming. It beats all for thieving perjury and forgery. Details show they have stolen everything in sight, and prostituted the whole agency machinery to their private use. Feeding and civilizing the Indians was a secondary matter. Affidavits, false vouchers, forged pay rolls, and letters laid before Commissioner Hoyt, prove that Livingston began his robbery in 1870, when first appointed. Since then he has accumulated a fortune. Besides his large landed interest, he is part owner in three silver mines in Nevada.

Livingston and his partner own two cattle ranches, with stock, rations, etc., regularly supplied from the Crow Creek and Cheyenne agencies. They were both seized by the government. They conducted an hotel supplied regularly with beef, milk, and potatoes from the agency, and forced the employees to board there.

They used the agency blacksmith shop and materials for private use. The stock were fed at government cribs.

Livingston sold the agency wood to steamboats, and the hay to Black Hills wagon trains. Crow Creek is the stopping place on the Fort Pierre route to Deadwood. Indian annuities and rations were stolen and sold.

Two steamboat loads of Indian goods for the Lower Brule agency were unloaded at Crow Creek under protest of the steamboat captain who insisted that they belonged to the Brules. The Indians put up large quantities of hay and wood, and were paid in their own rations and annuities. The ring would charge the government for this hay and wood, get paid for them, and then sell the same to steamboats, military posts and bushwhackers, and then get paid a second time.

The crops raised on the agency were sold and the proceeds not accounted for. The trader would sell an Indian his own potatoes. The traders warehouse was inside of the stockade and 10 feet from the government warehouse. The former was stocked from the latter, of course. All the stolen property was reported issued to the Indians.

Whole bands, a dozen times a year, had their rations not accounted for. There were rations and annuities drawn for 300 more Indians than there were on the agency. The money appropriated by Congress, during Livingston's administration, for the management of the agency and employment of incidentals, amounted to \$170,000.

Livingston stole all he could. His employees all very ignorant, any excuse for the non-receipt of wages was accepted. They were

glad to get rations and clothing. The false vouchers already number 150, ranging from \$50 to \$1,500. One laborer, whose name is Hooker, was freely used in fraudulent vouchers, and was so badly frightened by the ring that he went into the loft and shot himself through the heart. Instances of perjuries are too numerous to mention.

Livingston was an Episcopalian appointment. He gave fonts and stained windows to chapels. This is only a skeleton of the worst care of plundering ever made public in the Indian service out west.

(CINCINNATI, 15.—The Commercial, this morning, publishes crop reports from a large number of places in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, which indicate that there is not only a greater acreage of wheat than in any former year, but the average product per acre is larger than ever before.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Walla Walla dispatches give the following account of the fight at the Umatilla reservation: News reached Colonel Miles, who was at Pendleton, that the hostiles were at the reservation. He at once started for the scene with 300 regulars. After a march of about six miles, and within a short distance of Cayuse Station, he encountered between 400 and 500 warriors. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning. Getting his men into position, Col. Miles opened fire on the hostiles, who returned it, but without effect, neither side sustaining any injury. This was continued without intermission until 12 o'clock, when the Indians attempted to charge Miles' lines, but were driven off, the redskins being unable to stand the fire from the Howitzer. In the charge the Indians sustained considerable loss, those present estimating their dead at 15. Miles' casualties consist of two men wounded, one in the arm and the other in the leg.

Shortly after one o'clock the Indians fell back towards the mountains. This is the first time during this campaign that the hostiles have attempted a charge, and shows they are driven to desperation. During the whole fight they shot wild. Miles' object, in view of the overwhelming numbers against him, was to prevent the advance of the hostiles, and if possible hold them in check till reinforced. This he did, although his force was about and the savages well mounted.

A volunteer company has been organized here and have placed themselves at the disposal of Governor Ferry.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—Government appears busy with the details of the military and civil establishments in Cyprus. The papers announce the appointment of a postmaster and other officials. General Sir Garnet Wolsey has already under consideration the scheme of a financial company for introducing railways. Arrangements are also being made for a submarine cable to Alexandria, which will give direct communication with England. Among other schemes brought to the surface by the English occupation of Cyprus is the Euphrates Valley railway. The Duke of Sutherland and others are in active communication with the Government on the subject, and it is stated that if within a reasonable time it appears the Anglo-Turkish Convention is successful, it is probable the country will be asked to give a guarantee for the proposed railway.

At yesterday's setting of the congress Bismarck moved that a supplementary conference be held next autumn, either at Constantinople or Berlin, but Lord Salisbury declared his inability to accede to any proposed interfering with the immediate submission of the papers to the English Parliament, and the motion was thrown out.

BERLIN, 13.—The congress held its last sitting to-day. The proceedings began at 2.30 and ended at 4. The treaty was signed by all the plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The secretaries attended previously at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to affix the plenipotentiary seals to each copy. After the signature, Count Andrassy warmly eulogized Bismarck's presidency. Bismarck thanked the plenipotentiaries for their indulgence and the proceeding terminated with a grand court dinner this evening at Whitehall Palace. The Crown Prince Frederick William congratulated the illustrious statesman upon the realization of his hopes—that the bless-

ing of peace crowned their efforts. He declared that Germany's co-operation can be counted on for all that tends to secure and preserve this great benefit. He proposed the health of the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns of the governments who, this memorable day, signed the treaty of Berlin. The only absentees from the banquet were Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff. The German semi-official press publish long paeans of rejoicing and triumphing over the signature of the treaty of peace.

LONDON, 14.—The following is the substance of the articles of the treaty of peace concluded by the Berlin congress:

Article 1.—Bulgaria is constituted an automatic tributary, the principality under the Suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian government and national militia.

Art. 2.—The principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

Art. 3.—A prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte and powers. No member of the reigning European dynasties shall be prince. In the event of a vacancy, a new prince will be elected under the same conditions.

Art. 4.—A plan of the government will be prepared by an assembly of nobles convoked at Tirnova before the election of the prince. The rights of the Turks, Roumanians, Greeks and others will be taken into account in whatever relates to the election of the government.

Art. 5.—The following shall form the bases of the public law of Bulgaria: Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against anyone as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns the enjoyment of political rights; admission to public employment, functions, or honor, or exercise of different profession and industries, liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria as well as to strangers; no trammels shall be imposed on hierarchies or organizations of different communions or their relation with their spiritual chiefs.

Art. 6.—Until the permanent organization is completed, Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization directed by Prussian commissioners, who will be accepted by the delegated consuls of the great powers.

Art. 7.—The provisory government shall not be prolonged over nine months, by which time the organic government shall be settled and a prince elected.

Art. 8.—The treaty of commerce, etc., between the Porte and others, regarding Bulgaria, remain in force. The people and commerce of all the powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

Art. 9.—The tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the new organization. Bulgaria shall bear part of the public debt.

Art. 10.—The principality shall carry out the existing railway conventions between Austro-Hungary, Servia, and the Porte.

Art. 11.—The Ottoman army shall evacuate Bulgaria. All the fortresses shall be destroyed within a year, and new ones shall not be erected.

Art. 12.—Muslimans who remove from the principality can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. A Turkish-Bulgarian commission shall be engaged for two years with the regulation of all matters regarding the transfer of state properties and religious foundations.

Art. 13.—There is formed, south of the Balkans, the province of Eastern Roumelia, under the direct political authority of the Sultan, having an administrative autonomy and Christian Governor-General.

Art. 14.—Fixing the limits is missing.

Art. 15.—The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. Internal order shall be preserved by the native gendarmerie and local militia, in the composition of which an account shall be taken of the inhabitants where there are stationed officers, to be named by the Sultan.

Art. 16.—The governor may call on Turkish troops if security is menaced.

Art. 17.—The governor shall be appointed for five years by the Porte, with the assent of the Powers.

Art. 18.—A European commission