

BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 25.—A telegram in regard to the recent Indian outbreak, of which the following is a copy, was to-day sent to the commanding generals of the divisions of the Pacific and of the Missouri:

"Use every exertion possible and call for all the assistance of Federal troops you may require to suppress the Indian outbreak in Arizona and New Mexico. These outrages must be stopped in the shortest time possible, and every precaution taken to prevent their recurrence in future. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General."

The above order is the result of a conference between the President, Secretary of War Manning and Mr. Oliver Steel, this morning.

The Postmaster General has awarded to the American Banknote Company of New York the contract of furnishing postage stamps for the next four years at \$101,516.82 per annum for ordinary stamps (which will be printed entirely by steam), and \$2,442.79 for postage due and other issues of stamps, making a total of \$103,959.61 per annum. The gross bid of the bureau of engraving and printing, which was the next lowest bid, was \$114,136.39, and the work was to have been executed by a combination of steam and handwork. Samples of the steam work of the American Banknote Company were found to be fully equal to the requirements of the Department. The price paid for ordinary stamps under the new contract will be 6 99-100 per thousand, as against 9 19-100 cents under the present contract. Nearly four billion stamps are required to meet the demands of the service. A saving of three cents per thousand during the next four years will show a considerable reduction in this item of expenditure.

Prof. Riley says the 17-year locusts, whose visit he has predicted, are harmless to growing crops and do no injury except to twigs of forest and fruit trees. Wherever young orchards have been planted on land which has been cleared during the last 17 years, trees are liable to suffer somewhat; but it is probable that a herosene spray will protect them. The ordinary locust, which is so destructive to young crops, has jaws which cut, while the 17-year species, more properly called cicada, has only a beak, through which it sucks nourishment.

The treasury committee appointed to open bids for furnishing distinctive paper for use in printing U. S. notes and other securities, met this morning. Two bids only were received—one from the present contractors, Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., and the other from Parsons & Co., of Holyoke, Mass. It is not expected that the contract will be awarded until the return of Secretary Manning.

BATTLEFORD, 25.—A priest is just in with a communication from Poundmaker to Gen. Middleton, who arrived here last night. Poundmaker offers to surrender unconditionally. His followers to the number of 2,000 are now coming in to talk with Middleton. Forty half-breeds are with them.

Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, is still in the Birch Hills with a few adherents. A priest took him a letter from Middleton, demanding his surrender and promising him a fair trial. Being told who the letter was from, Dumont refused to take it, and said the General could go to the devil. Few weapons of any value have yet been surrendered.

Alarming reports are current about Big Bear. There has been so much delay in proceeding against him that he has had time to recruit from every tribe in the district, until now he has 800 fighting men, all fairly armed. He declares he will make a stand between Frog Lake and Fort Pitt.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—Senator John Sherman, visiting this city, was tendered a public reception this afternoon by members of the chamber of commerce, and board of trade and manufacturers' association. In replying to the address of welcome, Sherman touched on the silver question. He said: "All want a certain adjustment between silver and gold, that both these metals may be coined free; that they may be deposited in the United States treasury in exchange for money certificates, and that both be so adjusted that they may travel all over the world equal to each other in every land. To accomplish this, silver must be purchased, coined and paid out at market rates, and paper money issued for it. This will give a bi-metallic money good, not only in San Francisco, but in New York, London, and all other parts of the world."

Sherman leaves Wednesday for Oregon and Washington territory, returning via the Northern Pacific.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 25.—Ray S. Hathaway, city editor of the Toledo Democrat, visited Norwalk yesterday and put up at the St. Charles Hotel. Several days ago he published an obscene article coupling the names of several prominent young Norwalk business men with that of a respectable married lady. This morning the slandered men took Hathaway back of the hotel and treated him to a coat of tar and feathers and he took the next train to Toledo.

NASHVILLE, 25.—A special to the American from Franklin, Ky., says: At 10 o'clock to-night a mob of 75 or 100 men quietly took Wes Hicks and Jerry

Taylor, who are charged with burning James Wheeler's house and barn some time ago, placed them on horses and started for the country. It is supposed they will be found hanging to a limb in the morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—Doctor N. L. Bruck, a highly respected citizen of Oakland, California, was shot dead at his door Sunday night by Henry F. Prindle, a member of J. Hooker Post, G. A. R. The murderer was arrested. At the police station, Prindle said he shot Bruck because his wife told him he (Bruck) had taken improper liberties with her while she was under his professional care. Dr. Wythe, a friend of the murdered physician, says he attended Mrs. Prindle for a time, believes her insane, and that she labors under the hallucination that Dr. Bruck had been guilty toward her of unprofessional conduct. Mrs. Prindle's female friends assert on the contrary, that Bruck was guilty of everything charged against him. Dr. Bruck was a native of Vermont and afterwards went to Springfield, Mass., where he practiced several years before coming to the Coast. He is a widower with a grown up family.

PHILADELPHIA, 25.—It has become known that on Sunday, May 3d, during the temporary absence of a servant, who left the back door open, the residence of the Misses Carpenter, at 1,109 Vine Street, was entered in broad daylight and robbed of bonds, mortgages, insurance and other valuable papers, representing \$10,000; most of them negotiable; together with \$600 in bank notes and silver and \$80 in gold. In his haste the robber overlooked a small box of jewels, worth several thousand dollars. There is no clue to the thief.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—A special dispatch to the Picayune from Baton Rouge says: "The Governor issued a proclamation concerning the designation of May 29 as Mexican Day by the World's Exposition, in which he says: 'This special dedication of a separate day in honor of the Mexican Republic, its President, Congress, army and people is a due and fitting tribute which deserves to be seconded by the citizens of Louisiana and all Mexicans who may be in New Orleans on that day, so they may show their intelligence and grateful appreciation of the generous and magnanimous share which Mexico has taken in this unparalleled enterprise.'"

TUCSON, A. T., 25.—Lordsburg advices state that the soldiers attacked the Indians on Blue River yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to retreat, with three wounded. It is believed the Indians will attempt to recross into Sonora via Arizona. It will be impossible for them to do so without coming in contact with the troops. Fully one hundred and twenty thoroughly armed cowboys are trailing the Indians. Should they meet the hostiles before they get into Mexico, it will be a war to the death. The bucks, squaws and paposes will share the fate of extermination. "No quarter!" is the cry of the cowboys.

PHILADELPHIA, 25.—Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle in various parts of the State and fears that it will become widespread are felt. There is danger also that the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in New-castle county, Delaware, may spread to this State. Several sorts of cattle in Delaware are now affected.

WILKESBARRE, 25.—Four more deaths occurred at Plymouth this afternoon and several new cases are reported. The whole number of cases in the borough since the epidemic started is 905, and 55 deaths. Convalescents in town 134; families in destitute circumstances, 246. An analysis of well and river water prove both unfit for potable and culinary purposes.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—The grand international rowing regatta, under the management of the St. John's club of this city, began to-day. The weather was cloudy and showery. The first race, amateur double scull, distance mile and a half with a turn, was won by the Delaware club, of Chicago; Galveston club second, two feet behind. Time 9:46.

The second race, professional single scull, in which there were eight entries, distance three miles with a turn, was favored with a good start. Gaudauer held the lead and turned the stake a length ahead of Teemer. Teemer spurted, passed Gaudauer and won by two lengths. Time, 20:01. The race ended in a heavy rain, which began while the oarsmen were yet half a mile from the finish. Gaudauer got second place, Griffin third, Lee fourth and Peterson fifth. Hosmer finished third and McKay fourth, but they were ruled out by the referee, Lyman B. Glover, of Chicago, for finishing outside the line.

The third race for amateur oared shells one and a half miles with a turn was won by the St. John club, beating the Louisiana club. Time 10:44.

BURLINGTON, Vt., 26.—Senator Edmunds has been summoned to testify on points in American law before the British House of Lords. He will start on Saturday.

TORONTO, 26.—John Harper and Etta Farmer, soon to be married, and James Welsh were drowned in the bay yesterday during a thunder storm.

RIO JANEIRO, 26.—The southern mail has brought an explanation of the grounds for the arrest of Mr. Mackay, United States Consul at Rio Grande du Sul, on the 16th of April. According to Rio Grande papers Mackay had long been a special mark for the attacks of a caricaturing paper called *Murvy*, of which a certain Thadeo Alves de Amorim was editor. Finally, on the 12th, the attack culminated in an attack upon Mackay's mother, and in a scandalous assertion of his own intimacy with two respectable ladies. Mackay was seated in the theatre on the evening of the 16th, when Amorim passed, scraped his feet on the floor to draw attention, looked at the consul in an insulting manner and spat loudly. Mackay jumped up and after some exchange of words, Amorim raised a sword-stick and struck at Mackay, but it caught in a chandelier and broke. Mackay then drew a small revolver and fired four shots, three of which struck, but as Amorim ducked, produced only superficial wounds. Amorim then drew a pistol and fired, but the pistol was seized by a bystander, whose hand was severely mangled by the charge. Amorim was taken out to have his wounds dressed, and Mackay, accompanied by the German consul, proceeded to the residence of the police magistrate and surrendered himself, whereon he was lodged in the apartments of the staff major in the police barracks, and where, next day, over 400 of the chief inhabitants of the city went to compliment him and to offer their services.

CHICAGO, 26.—Wheat moderately active but lower, closing steady at a decline, 88 cash May, 8 3/4 June, 90 1/4 July, 2 1/2 August. Corn active, steady, 47 cash, 6 1/4 June, 6 1/4 July. Oats steadier 32 1/2 cash, May, June 2 1/2. Whiskey 1.15. GUAYMAS, Mex., 26.—General amnesty has been offered by government to all Indians who will surrender and give up their arms. Only a few have availed themselves of the offer. Cajeme is said to be strongly entrenched between Potau and Torin. The reported incursion of Apaches into Sonora is causing great uneasiness.

CINCINNATI, 26.—At the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning it was found necessary to restrict the attendance in order to keep the aisles clear. Of seven overtures acted on by the presbyteries during the past year, all but one was answered in the affirmative. The action gives the Church the privilege of dropping the name from its rolls of a member who requests it because of a change of views; but who is not chargeable with any immoral conduct. Overtures pertaining to book discipline from the Presbyterians of Los Angeles, Washington City, West Chester, and Hudson, were answered in the negative. A resolution of sympathy with General Grant was unanimously adopted. The standing committee on home missions, reported the board is \$100,000 in debt, although it has received in contributions more than ever before. The deficiency comes from the decrease in legacies. The total receipts are \$499,000. Ministers are supported wholly, or in part, by this board to the number of 1,435. In the past year 194 new churches and 389 new Sunday schools have been organized and 7,000 members have been received into these churches.

WINNIPEG, 26.—Rev. Mr. Pitblads, who was on board the steamer *Northcote* with Riel after the latter's capture, gives an interview with the rebel leader, which is in substance as follows: Riel is described as a cunning, intelligent man. He did not know what the authorities would do with him. He was forced to fight, he said, by the police and Hudson's Bay officers who tyrannized over the half-breeds and abused their power. Speaking of the battle of Batouche, Riel said he had 500 men engaged, of whom eight were killed and two wounded. During the fight he was present among the men in the pits. He spoke of the priests as opposed to any attempt on the part of the half-breeds to have their wrongs righted, and denounced them as tyrannical and interested solely in their own welfare. They turned the people against them because they assumed civil functions. The priests were against him (Riel) not because he rebelled, but because he did not succeed in helping them. The people forced him to fight and would not let him go back to Montana. He was on his way to give himself up to Middleton, he said, when the scouts captured him. On the subject of his religious views Riel was very communicative. He declared his opposition to the church of Rome, and said its priests had too much to do with civil affairs. A council at Batouche, he said, adopted a religious creed of distinct doctrines which they wished to teach the people. "We believe in a form of church government," he said, "and we prefer the Episcopal. We would like to see a head Bishop for the Dominion or for the new world who would be independent of Rome. We don't think the affairs of a church can be rightly administered so far away. This country will never be free until she shakes off Rome." When asked why he rebelled in order to have the claims of the half-breeds granted, he said, "we did not rebel; this matter is not a rebellion."

He referred to the treaty between the government and half-breeds of Manitoba and said that as no treaty had been made with them they had never transferred their rights. They had simply defended themselves. They deserved to have an equitable arrangement made for their interests. When asked what would be his answer if charged with treason, Riel said that as he was a citizen of the United States he could not be a traitor to Canada. He said he went to the United States at the solicitation of Archbishop Tache; he returned, was declared an outlaw and then went back to the States, to which he was banished for five years.

"How much money did the Canadian government give you?" he was asked.

"It gave me £800," he answered, "and my wife £200."

In addition to the above-named defense, if charged with treason, Riel said he should rely upon his loyalty while a subject of the English government. He concluded by saying: "I have been true to the half-breeds; I have not rebelled against the government; I have my papers all right; a citizen of the United States can hardly be a traitor to the Dominion."

Montreal, 26.—F. X. Lemieux, M. P., and Charles Kirkpatrick, in defending Riel, will have Hon. Mr. Mercier as counsel. They will insist that their client be tried by a jury of his countrymen, as a commission appointed by the government cannot be impartial. It is stated on good authority that Dr. Kiset has organized the defense and will arrange for expenses.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 26.—Walker Kennedy, editor of the *Sunday Times*, was sentenced this afternoon by Judge Douglas of the Criminal Court to ten days in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$50 for contempt of court. Last Monday he spat in the face of Attorney General Turner, who drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him. Turner was fined \$5 and sentenced to two days in jail for contempt, but the imprisonment portion of his sentence was held up till the end of the present term of court. The difficulty between the two grew out of personalities in their respective journals, Gen. Turner being editor of the *Afternoon Scimitar*.

BALTIMORE, 26.—The testimony in the trial of J. Graham Pearce, indicted for an attempted felonious assault on Mrs. Estelle M. Kirkland, at the Albion Hotel on the 15th of March last, was begun to-day. The details are wholly unfit for publication, but the social standing of the parties has invested the trial with much interest. The accused belongs to one of the most respected families in Western Maryland, and the complainant is a daughter of one of Baltimore's most respected citizens.

KEY WEST, 26.—The Cubans here are parading the streets with bands of music, in consequence of the reported landing at Santiago de Cuba of an expedition numbering 200 men, under Varona and Macco, which, it is stated, has since been reinforced by 1,000 men from that district. A state of siege has been decreed, and the Captain-General of Cuba has gone with troops to that province.

PITTSBURG, 26.—Charles P. Boyd, the forger who was arrested recently at Columbia, South Carolina, where he was mingling in the best society and conducting a large lumber business, was brought to this city to-day. He was taken to-night to Steubenville, Ohio, from which place he absconded in October last, after committing forgeries to the amount of \$10,000. He was originally a New Yorker and served two years in the Greenville, New York, penitentiary. His forgeries are said to aggregate \$100,000.

DENVER, 26.—Last Saturday the Apaches killed two men at the Cantwell and Peterie ranch on the Gila, and Sunday afternoon killed Charles Stevenson, foreman of the Alley and Ingersoll ranch, and Harry Moreland, son of James Moreland, living between Grafton and Fairview. Their bodies were found about six miles north of Grafton, still warm. Moreland was shot several times, and when found was lying on his back with an iron rod driven through his head into the ground. Frank Adams, son of Geo. Adams, a ranchman near Fairview, is supposed to be killed also. His hat was found near the bodies of the two dead men.

A special from Winslow, Arizona, says: About 100 Navajoes, Utes and Piutes, all thoroughly armed and with war paint on, camped near Hardis last night. It is currently rumored that they are making preparations to join Geronimo's band of Apaches. The latest information from the front indicates that the hostiles are in the Black Range. Colonel Morrow and the San Carlos scouts are in that vicinity, and Colonel Biddle, with a battalion of the Sixth cavalry, is around Hillsboro, and Lieutenant Davis, with sixty White Mountain Apache scouts are on their trail.

Tucson, A. T., 26.—A Deming special says: Thirty Indians passed near here heading for Mexico. The bodies of five Americans killed by Indians were found at Blue River yesterday. The stage running from Eagle to Grafton, a mining camp in the Black Range, has not been heard from and is supposed to be taken by Indians.

BOSTON, 26.—The special committee of the United States Senate investigating the subject of inter-state commerce continued their hearing to-day at the railroad commissioners' office. Wm. H. Lincoln, by invitation, addressed the committee. He did not think that shippers could complain of the present rates, which are ridiculously low; they are too low for the interest of railroad stockholders. The railroad business, he said, is the worst and most absurdly managed of any in the country. One would expect roads to lower their rates when water route competition is felt, but he had known roads to raise their rates frequently at such seasons, and to lower rates when the business was more than could be handled. He thought a minimum rate should be fixed by law. Fluctuating rates unsettle business greatly. Stability of rates is more important than the rate itself. Lincoln believed that favoritism was shown by railroads in giving knowledge of changes in rates to certain shippers. He thought a general law requiring at least ten days' notice of a change of rates would be equitable. He

believed in a national board of railway commissioners. Lincoln protested against the double tariff system of railroads. He believed in basing the tariff upon the mileage pool system of the country. Lincoln regarded as a farce any legislation upon the subject of rates. He believed a carload should be a unit, and that no reduction should be made in rates for large quantities.

E. C. Kimball, commission man, complained that New England shippers had to pay an extra 33 1/2 per cent, on shipments to Chicago for an additional distance of only 60 miles 1,000.

Ex-Governor Claflin favored a national commission to regulate railroad rates.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The Postmaster-General to-day said that the postmasters at Jamestown, N. Y., and Vincennes, Indiana, were suspended upon proofs of active and extreme partisan participation in the business of elections. The postmaster at Marengo, Iowa, was suspended because he had moved out of the State and was reported to have offered his resignation for a price. The President has commissioned the following postmasters: Charles H. Sproute, Elko, Nevada; Archibald McDonnell, Benicia, Cal.; Arthur S. Barbour, Alameda, Cal.; John J. Smith, Oroville, Cal.; James P. Reddick, Telluride, Col.; James Connor, Aspen, Col.; Albert C. Smyth, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The failure of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to secure the contract for printing postage stamps for the Postoffice Department will result in further reduction in the force employed at the Bureau on the 30th inst. The formal transfer of the office of Chief of the Bureau from Captain Burill to Mr. Greaves will take place on the 1st prox. It is stated as a singular fact that there were more democrats than republicans employed in the Bureau under the last Administration.

The President will probably visit New York on the 30th inst., and participate in the local observance of Decoration Day.

Secretary Bayard will leave Washington next week for the West to deliver an oration on "Thomas Jefferson" at the State University of Missouri.

Prof. Riley, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, has been surprised for some time to hear of the ravages of the Hessian fly in the wheat fields of the Pacific Coast. Heretofore it has been supposed that this pest did not extend beyond the wheat belt east of the Rocky Mountains, and Professor Riley has been inclined to attribute the damage to another wheat insect. The entomologist has been in communication with Professors Hilyard, Dwinelle and other scientists in California, and to-day received a specimen of the insect, which he pronounces a genuine Hessian fly, and there is no longer a doubt that the insect has made its way to the Pacific Slope.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The Department of State received to-day a report from Mr. Osborn, Minister to Brazil, in regard to the arrest and imprisonment of Beckford Mackay, United States Consul to Rio Grande de Sul. Consul Mackay has also written a letter to his relatives here giving an account of his difficulty. It is substantially the same as that telegraphed from Rio Janeiro, except that it says that the editor sent word to the consul that if the latter would subscribe for the former's paper, the attacks would cease, and that Mackay kicked the messenger out of his office. It was the next evening that the trouble in the theatre occurred. After Mackay had surrendered himself, Amorim arrived at the head of an armed band of ruffians and demanded that Mr. Mackay should be surrendered to him. The police officers were overawed and fled, but Mr. Mackay drew his pistol and kept the mob at bay for a few minutes, when a number of citizens, headed by the German consul, arrived and rescued him from his assailants, who were advancing with their knives drawn. He is now held a prisoner, as his offense is not bailable. All the foreign consuls have visited him in a body and signed a statement justifying his action, while hundreds of leading citizens have tendered him their aid, and the leading lawyer of that province has volunteered for his defense. His trial will take place next week. Mr. Mackay is a young man in his 23d year.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—In accordance with a call issued by officers of the Industrial League, a number of gentlemen from different sections of the country assembled here to-day for the purpose of consultation concerning "the proper steps to be taken to secure concerted and efficient action in resisting the persistent aggressiveness of free trade." The revival of active work of the League was discussed by a large number of gentlemen present, the sentiments expressed being unanimously in favor of continuing in the field as direct representatives of the industrial interests of the country. The formation of a new tariff association was regarded with displeasure, the fact being conceded that in the present condition of public opinion, and in view of the activity of the free traders, there was need of all the work that could be done by protectionist organizations. Hon. Thomas H. Dudley and Mr. Wm. A. Ingham explained the character and purposes of the American Protective Tariff Association, recently organized in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—George Caldwell was put on trial in the Oyer and Terminer Court to-day for the murder of Walter Scott Brown. Caldwell is about 11 years old, and Brown was eight years of age. It appeared from