

ble to-day. Most of the ringleaders have been lodged in jail.

Hopkins, receiver of the Wabash railroad, has been notified by General Superintendent Andrews that the employees are ready to resume work as the result of yesterday's conference. Meantime the employees are guarding the road.

MEMPHIS, 26.—The Memphis and Charleston railroad has advanced its employees' wages to the same rate the other roads pay.

EAST ST. LOUIS, 26.—Matters are quiet to-day. The strikers are quiet but order that no more passengers leave for the east.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—Since the afternoon there have been no developments. Crowds have been large and the police force small, but ample. About a dozen unruly ones were easily arrested. It is understood General Davis has orders from Washington to answer a call from the Governor or Mayor to quell the riot. Davis has about 600 men and a battery of Gatling guns. Citizens have subscribed \$12,000 for the purchase of arms.

The water works in the northern part of the city and the distributing reservoirs are under guard of soldiers. Levee laborers, who compelled an extortionate advance of wages of all steamboat employees yesterday, boarded every boat that arrived to-day and exacted accession to their terms.

SYRACUSE, 26.—Eight trains of loaded freight cars were sent out of Syracuse to-day. The strike is all over. All train hands and machinists are at work. The visiting militia regiment amused the people with a dress parade.

SCRANTON, 26.—The strike has extended to every branch of industry in Lackawanna Valley. The miners met, to-day, in the woods, to the number of 10,000. The answer of President Sloan, that the company could not grant the demand of 25 per cent. advance, was read amid profound silence, and resolutions adopted to the effect that the men would die before returning to work at starvation wages.

The mine engineers and dump hands struck, to-night, at six. They drew their fires, and the mines are now flooding. If allowed to become flooded, it will take a year to prepare them for work again.

ELMIRA, N. Y., 26.—An effort was made, this afternoon, to send out freight trains on the Northern Central Railroad. The employees entered the round house put out the fires in the engines, and dragged the firemen from the engine. The sheriff and 500 armed citizens and military went to the scene, and quiet was restored.

JERSEY CITY, 26.—The Brotherhood of Engineers on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad held a protracted meeting, and sent a committee to Supt. Reasoner, announcing their determination not to continue the strike. Supt. Reasoner then went to the firemen's meeting and promised to use his influence with the other officers of the company to have their wages returned to the figure paid before the ten per cent. reduction. The firemen agreed to run the trains as usual until an answer was received.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., 26.—The brakemen and firemen on the Lehigh Valley road, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, struck this evening.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 26.—A large mass meeting was held here this evening for the purpose of organizing for home defence against the Indians. The county commissioners have issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for every Indian killed or captured in the limits of the county.

A courier from Spearfish has just arrived, and reports the return of Lieut. Lemley and command to that place.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The following telegram was received to-night:

Yankton, D. T., 26.

To Hon. Geo. McCrary, Secretary of War.

The following telegram is just received:

Deadwood, D. T., 25.

The agency Indians are murdering citizens and destroying property in all parts of the country. Twenty ranchmen are already dead. Seth Bullock, Sheriff of the Territory, has no arms or ammunition. Can any disposition of troops be

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.

The following is the proclamation issued by Mayor Bryant this morning:

San Francisco, July 26, 1877.

To the People of San Francisco:

The lawless and atrocious acts of the vicious and criminal classes in this community committed last night, compel me again, and for the last time, to warn all good citizens against appearing on the streets in large numbers or groups. The object of this caution is that the innocent may not suffer, and that the streets and public places may be left free and unobstructed for the operations of the police, military and committee of safety, who I am assured will see that order is maintained at all hazards.

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor.

No further leniency will be shown the mob. Members of the committee of safety will be provided with the most approved weapons.

A special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held this afternoon, at which it was determined to instruct the members of the police to take no risks whatever, but at the first attack upon them they were instructed to use their pistols.

A more careful estimate of the loss by last night's fire reduces the estimate to about \$80,000.

The committee on safety met at Horticultural Hall immediately after the veterans left, were told off in companies of fifty each and reported to the chief of police at the city hall, by whom they are dispatched to all parts of the city on patrol duty, armed with regulation rifles and cavalry revolvers.

The fire alarm from the corner of Folsom and Eighteenth Streets proved to be from the burning of a China house on a chicken ranch near by. There is a rumor that a Chinaman was burned in the building. Committeemen in the vicinity ran to the scene and captured a man supposed to be the incendiary. A bottle of benzine was found in his pocket. A few hoodlums were attracted by the fire, but were chased away without difficulty. An attempt was made to fire a house on Pacific and Leavenworth but it failed, and the incendiary was arrested. Other than these instances reports from all quarters show that the city is very quiet. It is believed no outbreak is likely to occur during the night. Patrols appear to be doing their duty vigilantly and effectively.

TITUSVILLE, 27.—The extensive barrel works of the Standard Oil Company, of this place, were entirely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The Workingmen's Party of the United States passed the following resolutions, under the title of a manifesto:

"In view of the fact that the entire labor element of the United States is in a condition of revolution, and that, at the same time, the managers of the railroad companies have confessed their inability to make expenses, we, the working people of the United States, demand that the government at once proceed to take possession of all the roads, run them for the general welfare of the people, and take immediate measures for paying the present owners by the issue of national currency.

We further demand in the interests of the working people of the country, the immediate recall of the charters of all National Banks, together with their whole currency, and demand, in the interest of the vast masses of the unemployed laborers that the United States Government at once proceed to complete all public works now under process of construction; and, further, to commence such new public works as are required for the general welfare of the working people of the United States.

We demand that both houses of Congress proceed to enact a law making eight hours labor a days work, attaching such penalties of violation as shall compel the observance of the same.

We, the working people of the United States, do hereby sacredly pledge our word and honor, that if the above just demands of labor is conceded, we will everywhere uphold the government of the people thus established, in justice and equality.

We, the working people of the United States, hereby solemnly give warning to all persons holding official positions under the United States Government to give serious heed to this manifesto.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Mayor:

Whereas, The general suspension of the business of the city on July 26th, has afforded an opportunity to all citizens to perfect organizations in aid of the city authorities in suppressing the riotous and unlawful action of the evil disposed persons, which prevails throughout the city; and,

Whereas, I am now fully prepared to effectually end all further opposition to the peace and good order of this community.

Now, Therefore, I, Henry Overstaltz, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, direct and order that all laboring men of all classes resume their lawful occupation, and refrain, so far as practicable, from traversing or congregating upon the public streets, the majesty of the law will be asserted, the honor and peace of the city maintained, and the property and lives of citizens preserved. Laboring men, dissatisfied with the wages paid them, have the right to abandon their employment, but have no legal right to interfere with those who are content with and desire to continue their employment. The city government has determined that such interference shall not be tolerated. The responsibility for any collision which may result from the dispassionate but firm execution of this determination, must rest upon those who force it upon the public authorities. (Signed)

HENRY OVERSTALTZ, Mayor.

The following was received, last night by the parties to whom they were addressed:

Headquarters Executive Committee of the United Workingmen, St. Louis 26, 1877.

To John S. Phelps, Governor of Missouri.

We request your speedy co-operation in convening the legislature and calling for the immediate passage of an eight hour law, its stringent enforcement, and a penalty for all violations of the same; the non-employment of all children, under fourteen years of age, in factories, shops, and other uses calculated to injure them. Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that a prompt compliance with this our reasonable demand, and living wages paid to our railway employees will alone bring peace and prosperity such as we have not seen for the last fifteen years. Nothing less than a full compliance with this our just demand, made purely in the interest of our national welfare, will rest the tidal wave of revolution. Threats or organized armies will not turn the toilers of this nation from their honest purpose, but rather serve to inflame the minds of the multitude and tend to acts of violence. Yours, in the nation's welfare. (Signed) Executive Committee of Union Workingmen.

To the Hon. Henry Overstaltz, Mayor of St. Louis.

Sir: We, the authorized representatives of the industrial population of St. Louis, have called upon you to request your co-operation in devising means to procure food for those actually in a destitute condition. In order to have a useless waste of your time, it is necessary we at once say that all offers of work during the national strike cannot be considered by us a remedy, under the present circumstances, for we are fully determined to hold out until the principles we are contending for are carried. It is the earnest desire of every honest toiler in Saint Louis to accomplish their purpose in as orderly a way as this dire contingency will allow. The contingency for food is already being felt, therefore, to avoid plunder, arson, or violence by persons made desperate by destitution, we are ready to concur with your honor in taking timely measures to supply the immediate wants of the foodless, and respectfully offer the following suggestions, namely: If it is not in your power to relieve this distress, we request that a convention of merchants be called by you, to meet and confer with us as to the shortest and best way to procure food for our distressed brothers and their families. Each member of all the organizations will hold himself individually and collectively responsible to pay for all food procured by this order, that we, the unfortunate toiling citizens, desire to faithfully maintain the majesty of the law, whilst we are contending for our inalienable rights, therefore we, in good faith, give you our earnest assurance to assist in

maintaining order and protecting property. Further, in order to avoid riot, we have determined to have no large procession until our organization is so positively complete as to assure the citizens of St. Louis of a perfect maintenance of order and full protection to life and property.

(Signed) In the name of all workingmen's associations, by the Executive Committee of the United Workingmen's Party of St. Louis.

NEW YORK, 27.—The Times editorial says, it will not be charged to the discredit of San Francisco that as soon as there are symptoms of riot and lawlessness, the old vigilance committee is revived. It was this voluntary organization which twice saved the Golden City from anarchy and ruin. The police of San Francisco showed their efficiency in checking the riotous demonstrations of Monday and Tuesday. It was perfectly well understood, however, that behind the municipal authorities was a determined solid element, which would, at the right time, reorganize the old committee of vigilance, and hang the ruffians with whom it might prove powerless to cope. The hoodlums, unemployed vagabonds, and bummers who infest society, thought this a good time to exterminate the Chinese and burn the docks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which, as a common carrier, brings Chinamen here. The prompt action of the vigilantes prevented great outrage. The city ought to have done this. It did not, but there is no young ruffian so young that he does not know that the vigilance committee, by whatever name called, would hang him in 1877 as it hanged other brigands in 1856.

A dispatch from Milwaukee, received at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, says the grain crops are simply magnificent in Columbia, Portage, Dane, Dodge, Winnebago, La Crosse, Juneau and Rock counties, Wisconsin. The wheat will average higher than usual. All other grains and vegetation promise an abundant yield. Minnesota, despite the grasshoppers, will market twenty-five per cent more than last year.

GALVESTON, 27.—The employees of the Texas Central Railroad, at Corsicana struck yesterday. No freight trains are allowed to pass that point. Many of them have gone on the special police force. At a conference of the train hands at Hearne, last night, an agreement was made to prevent the passage of freight, and that no one should be permitted to interfere with the property until the strikers became satisfied that the stoppage of the freight would not bring the company to terms.

The employees of the Central Railroad at Houston, held a meeting, last night, and a resolution was adopted instructing the committee to demand that the January standard of wages be restored, the rate prevailing before the first of April last, that is, ten per cent. additional to the rates existing; also nine hours labor per day. It is believed the Central Railroad Company will yield.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A press dispatch from Lewiston, 25th, via Dayton, says, Lieut. Dunwell, Mr. Landen and others have arrived with the mail and express from Pierce City, having left that place yesterday at 10 a.m. From Dunwell and Landen we gather the following:

Two men had come in from Muscle Shell mines, about twenty-five miles east of Camas grounds, and reported seeing two parties of warriors, seventeen in one and twelve in the other, coming over the Lolo trail from Bitter Root, to join Joseph. Horse tracks of the hostiles were found at different points near Pierce City, and moccasin tracks within two hundred yards of the town, plainly indicating the presence of Indian spies around the place. The defenses of the place are comparatively nothing against a force of Indians.

Last week Dunwell learned from an Indian squaw and some old men that Joseph was entrenched at Lolo, above the Oro Fino and Camas Prairie crossing; that he was going to leave the country; that he was increasing his forces every day; that he had then between 400 and 500 warriors, and said that he would have as many men as Gen. Howard; that he intended to whip Howard, and then go to Lewiston, and back to Wallawa. They

claim to have all the supplies they need.

Joseph's camp is at the cañons of Lolo Creek, a few miles east of the Oro Fino and Camas Prairie crossing, and he has his stock secreted in a place called Little Camas Prairie, between Lolo Creek and the middle fork of Clearwater.

Joseph's position is very strongly fortified naturally, and almost inaccessible from the south or west. The approaches to his stock are difficult and apparently well guarded. One of these old Indians told them that all the young men from that section had just come to join Joseph.

Dunwell and party say, that the smoke from Joseph's camps is plainly visible from the wagon road between Dunwell's Ferry and Pierce City, and the camp itself is about twelve miles from Pierce City, in a direct line.

Landen says, a force can, by night, reach a position in rear of Joseph's via Dunwell's Ferry and Oro Fino Creek, without discovery by the hostiles, and prevent their further retreat by the Lolo trail, should they attempt it, when attacked from the south or west.

Dunwell and party have applied for guns to arm a company organized at Pierce City, consisting of forty-nine men, most of whom are without arms. Dunwell says, if they cannot be had he desires a force of armed men to go back with him and escort the families out of Pierce City, as he believes the people there is in great danger of an attack at any moment by Joseph.

Baird's express arrived, to night, Merrill, messenger, and reports the Indians in and about Camas Prairie. The excitement is still high at Camas Prairie. There is no business being done except for the protection of life.

The report of a large number of Indians upon the forks of Clearwater, variously estimated at from 100 to 200, is brought by lumbermen upon the north fork.

Captain Spurgeon, Bomas, and Major Weeks start for the front in the morning; also several wagons loaded with provisions, with eighty guns and ammunition for the volunteers and citizens of Mount Idaho.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The wool market is at a stand still, no wool arriving. In the absence of sales, prices are nominal. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above 48 @ 50, X 47 @ 48, coarse 45 @ 46, medium 37 @ 37½, coarse 40 @ 42, combing, washed, 55 @ 56, unwashed, 39 @ 39½. Canada combing 55, fine unwashed 32 @ 33, coarse and medium 30 @ 30½, tub washed 44 @ 45. Colorado washed 22 @ 30, unwashed 19 @ 29, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 30, No. 1 and super pulled 35 @ 40. Texas fine and medium 29 @ 35, coarse 25 @ 32.

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