

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

OMAHA, 17.—The Sioux nation have notified the authorities of a threatened outbreak this morning. Dr. McGillicuddy, agent of the Red Cloud Indians at Pine Ridge agency, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, and the dispatch was repeated to military headquarters in Omaha, stating that he had been informed that Red Cloud and other chiefs of the Sioux had come to inform him that unless he was relieved as agent by the first of October, they would break out, and that they had sent word to the post and department commanders to that effect this afternoon. Another telegram was received at military headquarters from Major Sumner, of the Fifth Cavalry, commanding at Fort Robinson, stating that he had received a letter signed by 52 chiefs of the Sioux nation, stating that widespread dissatisfaction and trouble existed among the bands at Pine Ridge agency, and they called on General Crook to come up and adjust matters for them. They also said that they informed the Secretary of the Interior, that unless within 60 days Dr. McGillicuddy, their agent, was relieved and their grievances made right, serious trouble could be expected. The situation is regarded as quite serious by military officers in Omaha who have fought these Indians and know them well. There are about 7,500 Sioux at Pine Ridge, and 80 miles from them, at Spotted Tail or Rosebud agency, there are 8,500 under Spotted Tail, Jr., and White Thunder, and to the west 100 miles are 2,500 Crows who have left their agency and will not stay on the reservation. They have been killing considerable cattle belonging to the ranchmen who have occupied the northern territory with their herds, but no serious trouble has occurred with the Crows.

There are also large numbers of Cheyennes among the Sioux, and also a great many warriors returning from Sitting Bull's band, and who used to live with Red Cloud up to 1876 when they struck out with Sitting Bull. They are an element of disturbance. Since the war of 1876 a great many of young Sioux have grown up to be warriors and have listened to the tales of their fathers until they are now anxious to distinguish themselves on the war path, and are therefore restless and eager for war. It is estimated that the Sioux and their allies can muster over 4,000 warriors, well mounted and splendidly equipped with arms and ammunition. These Indians, although in the department of Dakota, a short way north of the Nebraska line, and under the military supervision of General Terry, have appealed to General Crook to come to their aid and endeavor to adjust their grievances. They have every confidence in General Crook, as he has fought them during the last nine years, and knowing him to be a fair man and understanding them well, they have reason to believe that he can settle the whole difficulty. General Crook has been ordered to the department of Arizona, but it is likely that, under the circumstances, he will be commissioned to visit these Indians in the department of Dakota, and listen to the complaints and suggest some remedy. At present he is at Baltimore, Md., but will return to Omaha, Aug. 23. What the Sioux grievances are is not definitely known here.

Dr. McGillicuddy, the Pine Ridge agent, bears a reputation of being one of the best agents in the Indian service. He is a man of the highest character, splendid executive ability and widespread experience. He served for a number of years as surveyor in the engineer corps on the frontier, and afterwards was an acting surgeon in the army. He accompanied all of Gen. Crook's expeditions against the Sioux and Cheyennes, and became well acquainted with many of the chiefs. His appointment as Indian agent was strongly recommended by some of the most prominent military officers among whom was Gen. Crook. McGillicuddy, who is a man of good judgment and great personal bravery, has many military friends here and elsewhere who believe that any trouble at Pine Ridge agency is due to the methods of his department rather than to any personal incompetency or lack of judgment on his part in fulfilling his duties. His administration has been to carry out the policy of the govern-

ment, and it is believed that the government will sustain him.

Red Cloud, who is the chief discontent, is well known as a leader at the Fort Fetterman massacre, December 22d, 1886, and has always been regarded as an able and brave warrior, but a wily and treacherous Indian. In the Commission of 1876 more trouble was had with him than any other chief. He was deposed from government chieftainship of his people by Gen. Crook in 1876, and Spotted Tail was made chief of all the Sioux. This was a severe blow to Red Cloud, who has never recovered from the degradation and has since been morose and sullen. In 1880 Dr. McGillicuddy deposed him from the chieftainship of his own band for bad conduct. This added fuel to the flame, and Red Cloud doesn't like Gen. Crook or Mr. McGillicuddy. Gen. Crook mistrusts Red Cloud, whose band he dismounted and disarmed. Red Cloud in 1876 laid a plan to massacre Gen. Crook, Col. Stanton and Captain Burke, but it was discovered in time to prevent its accomplishment. Red Cloud is about 60 years of age, of commanding presence and thoroughly savage instincts, and has always had a great deal of influence with the warlike elements of the tribes. Another dangerous chief is Little Big Man, who came very nearly succeeding in causing a massacre in 1875, of the Indian commission, just below the Red Cloud Agency. This was the commission of which Senator Allison was chairman; and Terry was one of its members. Other dangerous chiefs if stirred up are American Horse, Red Dog, Blue Horse, Little Wound and Three Bears.

Military officers here are of the opinion that the trouble should be immediately investigated, and they believe that it will be.

ALBANY, N. Y., 15.—Certain statements in the editorial columns of the *Journal* last evening and the *Argus* this morning in which the names of Cornell, Jay Gould and Conkling figure, have created a sensation in political circles here. The *Journal's* leading editorial yesterday was entitled "Why Conkling and Jay Gould oppose Cornell," and bore evident marks of being inspired by Cornell or his most intimate friends. In the first place it reviews the relations which have existed between Cornell and Conkling before and after the latter's resignation from the Senate, and the reasons which led to the political break between the two leaders. The latter half of the article contains the following serious charges: Attempted bribery of the governor by Jay Gould and his agents. We have stated that which is known to every one, that Conkling was retained as the attorney of Gould, and has been so since his retirement from the Senate. A year ago last winter a bill was passed in the Legislature, relieving the Pacific Steamship Company of this city from a tax of \$100,000. It was a bill against law, equity and decency, but the governor was asked to give it his approval. Gould was largely interested in the swindle, and Conkling, as his counsel, was anxious that it should not encounter the governor's veto. He intimated in his blandest and most persuasive way, and others, by authority, assured the governor that it would be greatly to his political interest if he should affix his signature to the bill. But the governor could not be persuaded either by Gould, Conkling, or others, that it would be right to do wrong, either to please a friend or benefit himself, and the bill was not signed, and that is not all.

Our readers will remember the Elevated Railroad exemption swindle to which we had occasion to frequently refer last winter. The purpose of that bill was to exempt the company from the payment and assessment of a tax of more than \$25,000. It was adroitly worked through the Legislature regardless of expense, and was expected to be worked through the Executive Chamber by some equally effective process. The Governor was told he could make that bill not only an instrument by which to close the breach between himself and Conkling, but the lever by which his renomination would be made easy and his election sure. He was told that as soon as his signature was attached to the bill, a large block of new stock would be placed in the hands of parties named, and the Governor himself would not be forgotten in the deliberation, and further, that as \$30 a share, an interest in the divide would enable the fortunate holders to turn a handsome penny without risk or inconvenience. The answer

of the Governor to these glittering proffers was given in his veto of the bill which, if he had signed it, the old friendship might have been renewed, old breaches would have been healed, his renomination would have been secured and a handsome sum guaranteed to make his calling and election sure.

The *Argus* to-day took up the matter and the *Journal* only gives part of the story. It says Jay Gould and Connell held a conference when the elevated railway tax bill was introduced and the approval of the measure was secured. That while the bill was in the hands of the governor, he held interviews in New York with Conkling personally, and Jay Gould intermediary. Jay Gould understood then that the bill could not then be signed. A promise to sign was afterwards made conditional and that finally the governor killed the bill in four lines, and an abjectly colorless veto. It charges further that the veto was the tardy and reluctant reduction of a colossal bribe. The gravity of the charges on both sides demand full proof of their truth.

NEW YORK, 17.—Expectations on Wall Street of a dividend on preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were disappointed. Yesterday, at a regular meeting of the board of directors of the company, at which common rumor had it the dividend was to be declared, the subject was not even mentioned in a formal way. Routine business related chiefly to construction matters. It is understood that the directors informally agreed among themselves that it would not be prudent to declare a dividend at this time. The chief reason was said to be the hostile attitude towards the company of the last Congress, coupled with the desire to avoid possible animosity in the next Congress through an appearance of prosperity in the campaign. An officer of the company stated that the directors thought it prudent to defer any dividend until all funds necessary to finish the road were in hand. The board of directors adjourned to meet September 14th. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held September 21st.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The President has appointed commissioners to examine the 250 miles of newly completed road of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 50 miles of which is in Idaho and western Montana.

Commissioners for the western division are as follows: Captain Henry Blackstone, James C. Reed and Horace B. Fry; and for the eastern division, Arthur B. Johnson, John B. Fanborn, of Newport, and H. W. Scott, of Portland Oregon.

Secretary Lincoln to-day appointed 200 clerks and a number of messengers and watchmen for service in connection with the pension offices, provided for in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill of appointments. Four are accredited to California, five to Colorado, one to Nevada, one to Oregon, two to Colorado, one to Wyoming, and nine to the United States army. There are still about 150 appointments to be made.

CHICAGO, 17.—A Little Rock, Ark., special says: The republicans of Philip's County have 1,500 majority, but bulldozers prevent the negroes voting, and now refuse to allow them to compromise or in any way put a ticket in the field, and are threatening to run the leaders out of town. In the back towns they are already intimidating the negroes back from Helena. Gov. Churchill says he will stop this work if he has to declare martial law. He has already taken vigorous steps to prevent any outrage, and is thoroughly in earnest.

Wheeling, W. Va., 17.—The delegates of the democrats fourth congressional district at Point Pleasant nominated Eustace Gibson.

Monmouth, Ill., 17.—In the congressional convention March re-nominated Dunbar.

St. Joseph, 17.—The democratic congressional convention of the 4th district nominated Col. James N. Burnes.

St. Louis, 17.—The democrats of the tenth district nominated M. L. Clardy.

The democrats of the twelfth district who balloted three days last week at Nevada and adjourned, re-convened to-day, and on the 76th ballot nominated Chas. H. Morgan for Congress.

Mount Vernon, Ind., 17.—The democrats of the first Congressional district nominated John F. Kleiner.

Cincinnati, O., 17.—The demo-

crats of the eleventh district at Portsmouth, Ohio, nominated John P. Leedum for Congress.

CHICAGO, 17.—Alfred Guthrie, a resident of this city since 1845, died to-day, aged 77. He was the son of Samuel Guthrie, the discoverer of chloroform and percussion powder. He planned some important public works in this city and was for many years engineer of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He drafted the United States steamboat inspection law, and was instrumental in securing its passage in 1851. He was supervisor in the lake district for eight years. At the time of his death he was engaged in perfecting an improved water meter.

San Francisco, 17.—A Yaquina City, Oregon, dispatch says: Dr. B. F. Hutchinson, a highly respected citizen, and his son, aged 13, were found dead to-day. Both were shot, and the murder is supposed to have been committed by an Indian for the purpose of robbery. He escaped, but a party of armed men is scouring the country, and if caught he will doubtless be lynched.

Denver, 17.—This afternoon Samuel Allan was instantly killed near Aspen, in this state, by a tree falling on him. Allan was a graduate of McGill University. He was a native of Canada.

The *Tribune's* Santa Fe, New Mexico special says: At Los Cerillos Mining District a blast in the Grand Central Tunnel went off prematurely, fatally wounding Fred O'Moyle and Thomas Harris, miners.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, 17.—Twenty-one new cases of yellow fever are reported to-day, 17 Mexicans, four Americans and two Mexicans died and one American boy nine years old. Six negroes and a fisherman, all afflicted with fever, reached the outskirts of the city from Tampico, and were taken in charge by the quarantine authorities.

There were eight deaths in Matamoros during the last 20 hours, and there have been five new cases.

NEW YORK, 17.—A fire destroyed a six-story building at 398 Madison street. Loss, \$100,000; insurance partial.

Philadelphia, 17.—A fire, which started in No. 8, Strawberry street, and spread to the adjoining buildings, caused a loss of \$120,000; partly insured.

Cumberland, Md., 17.—The Aston mine, owned by the Consolidated Coal Company, near Lonaconing, which has been smoldering for some time, burst forth in a tremendous blaze to-day, shooting fifty feet in the air. Dwellings situated over the burning mine have been deserted. There is said to be great danger of the fire communicating to the Valley Farm estate, with thousands of tons of underlying coal.

PITTSBURG, 17.—It is thought probable the miners strike will soon end, as the miners are destitute and dissatisfied. The repairs in the iron mills are about completed, and it is believed by the proprietors that most of them will start up September 1st, with either union or non-union men.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Tribune* says: Through the short-sighted policy of the roads leading from Chicago to the Missouri River points, and advancing grain freights, very little grain is coming this way, but it is taken by the cheaper barge line route to the sea from Missouri and Kansas.

The Western Distillers Association have appointed an executive committee and adopted resolutions favoring the enforcement of the laws for the observance of the Sabbath, a well digested license law with high figures for each license granted, and opposing any conflict with either political party. The sentiment of the distillers a tending the meeting is very strong against taking any political action. H. B. Miller was elected president and further business of the association will be transacted at a meeting in Indianapolis, the date of which is not fixed.

Last night at a late hour a ladie containing molten metal was upset at the North Chicago rolling mills, frightfully burning John Rubeck, John Quinn and Patrick McCauley, the first two probably fatally.

A Milwaukee special says: Wm. Johnson, a train wrecker, was found guilty by the jury, and will receive from one to ten years imprisonment at hard labor.

A Winnemac, Ind., special says: The republicans of the tenth congressional district, nominated Mark L. Dematt.

A Yankton special says: Wm. D. Russell was found guilty by the

jury of conspiracy in the Santa Fe scrip cases, but the verdict adds a complicating clause that they cannot determine whether the posting or writing upon the bogus certificates was done before or after they were executed or signed.

The de ense claims a new trial on this verdict. The trial of Cameron and Carpenter has been put over till the winter term.

A Montgomery, Alabama special says: Wadsworth's steam dry kilns, lathe and planing mills, 15 miles from the city, were burned on Wednesday night; loss \$25,000; no insurance.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Surgeon-General Hamilton, last evening, received the following telegram from Brownsville, Texas. "Five new cases and three deaths from fever."

NEW YORK, 19.—The business failures of the past seven days as reported to New York are distributed as follows: Eastern States, 18; Western, 28; Southern, 16; Middle, 20; Pacific States and Territories, 10.

READING, Pa., 18.—Adam Dandore, the defaulting ex-county treasurer, pleaded guilty to embezzling State funds. The sentence imposed was three years separate and solitary confinement at hard labor, in Berks County jail, to pay the costs of the prosecution; that he make restitution of \$19,600 stolen, and stand committed until the sentence was complied with. The other score of 20 indictments were laid aside for subsequent action.

BOSTON, 18.—Arthur A. Noyes, who robbed Lewis Coleman & Co., of dry goods, etc., amounting to nearly \$18,000, was sentenced to 10 year in the State prison, one day of solitary confinement, the balance at hard labor.

FREMONT, Ohio, 18.—A special says: The greenbackers of the Tenth Congressional district, at Clyde, nominated H. J. Rhodes.

A Des Moines, Iowa, special says: The democrats of the Seventh Congressional district nominated Major C. T. Gilpen. Gillette, the greenback candidate, only got 17 out of 78 votes.

A Mandan, Dak., special says: A murder was committed near Fort Lincoln on Wednesday evening, Jacob Book being beaten to death by three men for mowing grass claimed by them. John Trumbull, Chas. Trumbull and Ira Hall, the murderers, are lodged in jail with fair prospects of being lynched.

PITTSBURG, 18.—A most dastardly and cold-blooded attempt to wreck a train was made last night at the first trestle on this side of the Allequippi station on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. At Allequippi yesterday there was a picnic which was attended by some thousand or more men women and children, filling some half dozen coaches. On the return from Allequippi, while the train was going at a rapid rate, just before entering the first trestle the engineer discovered a large beam lying across the track and the glance was just in time to enable him to stop the train. Had his attention been attracted in another direction, but for a moment before he saw the obstruction across the track, the train would have been precipitated to the ground below, a distance of 40 feet, and with the precipitation there would have been a terrible loss of life. Who put the obstruction on the track or the motive for doing so is of course unknown.

NEW YORK, 18.—Following is the report of the condition of trade here for the week ending to-day: The general business has been good during the week, and the movement of merchandise of all kinds has been extensive. The number of buyers in the various markets is very large, and there is widespread anticipation of an active, healthy trade for the fall and winter. Money continues easy, and clearing house exchanges show a large increase for New York over the corresponding month of last year, while outside of that city, strange to say, there is a slight falling off.

A more active business is doing in the dry goods trade, but it is more with jobbers than with commission houses. Buyers from large distributing points South and West are here in force making their fall purchases. The small package trade is noticeably brisk from all sections of the country. Cotton and woolen domestic goods are firm in prices and in somewhat better demand than last week. The condition of this interest is satisfactory.

The market for wheat has been quite steady, with a slight easing off toward the end of the week, and closing moderate.