

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—News was received at the War Department this afternoon to the effect that the difficulty with the Cheyenne Indians is becoming very serious. Gen. Augur has ordered four companies of the Fifth Cavalry to go to the scene of the disturbance, in addition to the companies previously sent to Reno. This makes ten companies at Reno, and three additional companies are held in readiness to go at a moment's notice. Augur recommends the appointment of a commission to ascertain the cause of the discontent. The Southern Cheyennes are located in the western portion of the Territory. The country is level and devoid of trees, except along the streams. Owing to its great extent it is very easy for the Indians to keep out of the way of troops. It is believed here that the Indians are well supplied with arms and ammunition. The last trouble with the Cheyennes occurred about nine years ago, and continued for more than a year. It was caused by Indians of that tribe massacring a portion of a family moving overland from Georgia. The massacre occurred in Kansas. The father, mother and a daughter were killed, and the four remaining children taken captive. The daughter, who was killed before she was captured, took the life of an Indian with an ax as he attempted to get into the wagon in which the children were gathered. Prior to this massacre the Cheyennes became unfriendly towards the whites. A number of men disguised as Indians had burned a bridge on the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the purpose of stopping a train that they might plunder it. After the destruction of the bridge, soldiers were sent to capture the men implicated. An officer chanced one day to see an Indian standing alone at a distance. He drew nearer, fired and killed him. The Indian was a son of Lone Wolf, the great Cheyenne chief. When he was buried, 400 ponies were killed above his grave. Though Lone Wolf himself did not participate in the outbreak which followed his son's death, it was thought that the shooting of the young Indian greatly influenced the tribe to go on the warpath. The massacre of the Georgia family followed, and one year's fighting ensued.

Gen. Pope has transmitted to the War Department an account of the killing of a Plate Indian named Joe, by two white men in Happy Valley, Oregon. In commenting upon the killing, Gen. Pope again invites attention to the white and Indian outrages, which are increasing in frequency in the southern part of Oregon. He says the Plutes, having no reservation, are willing to go out and inhabit that country for sustenance by hunting and fishing. The state of affairs now existing is certain to grow worse and worse and must finally culminate in open hostilities, unless a reservation is assigned these Indians, and they are placed on it. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has directed an agent to investigate the circumstances and report measures looking to the protection of the Indians.

Denver, Col., 22.—The *Tribune-Republican's* Durango special says: A messenger from Dolores Valley arrived this afternoon. He says the Indians had killed a neighbor named Genter, seriously wounding his wife and burned his dwelling, barns, hay-stacks, etc. The messenger confirms the report that cowboys had killed six of a family of Indians. One young buck, who belonged to the same family, was wounded but got away, and came to the agency and told his story. Immediately 250 warriors came to the agency and demanded revenge. Agent Stollsteimer pacified them by agreeing to go with 25 of their number to Fort Lewis, there get an escort of soldiers, then proceed to the scene of the trouble, investigate the whole matter and bring back the bodies of their dead comrades. Accordingly the agent and Indians passed through here this evening en route to Fort Lewis. Another messenger arrived this evening bringing a report that a party of Indians met Joe Dougherty, brother of Captain Dougherty of the Twenty-second Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Lewis, while on his way to his home near Mitchell's Springs, killed him and carried his wife into captivity. Captain Perrine, who was in camp in Montezuma Valley with three companies, sent Captain Dougherty with his company to the scene of the murder. It is stated that the commander at Fort Lewis hearing of the action of Captain Perrine immediately sent a company of cavalry to intercept Capt. Dougherty, fearing he might lose discretion and seek revenge for the death of his brother and captivity of his wife, who is a daughter of Mitchell's children were staying during the absence of their parents. There are many conflicting stories as to who commenced the trouble. The cowboys claim the Indians did; on the other hand, the Indians and their agent accused the cowboys of carrying out their threat to kill all the Indians they find off the reservation. Troops are arriving, and the Indians will probably scatter and return to the reservation.

PORTLAND, Me., 22.—The weather is perfect, and delegations of Grand Army people are beginning to arrive. The "Law and Order League" has issued a circular stating that all liquor con-

signed to members of the Grand Army will be promptly seized. A proposition made by the same committee, that all consignments to members of the G. A. R. be seized and taken to police headquarters, and if, after inspection by Commander-in-chief Knoutze, they be found to contain any liquor, they be not forwarded to the consignee, met with instant opposition, and the fact of such a proposition having been made has caused something of a rebellious spirit to arise, and visitors openly declare their intention to resist such arbitrary action should it be attempted. It is not denied that there are quantities of liquor en route, consigned to members of the G. A. R., who are either here or are to arrive, and prominent officers of the organization declare they intend to take and keep possession of their consignments. The constant agitation of this subject recently by temperance leaders has caused it to take a place of paramount interest on all sides. Gen. Logan is expected to arrive to-night. He will be given a grand reception, as also will Generals Slocum and Rosecranz, who are also expected to-night. The executive committee is likely to be put to a severe test by the demands made upon it. The Iowa delegates this morning telegraphed for 500 additional quarters, and numerous other requests of a similar nature have been made.

A great deal is heard on all sides in regard to the liquor question to-night. The Associated Press is in receipt of the following telegram, which seems to have been inspired by the circulars issued by the temperance leaders: "Newport, Vt., 22.—To the Associated Press: Two thousand comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic have read the dispatches regarding the appointment of special police to care for life and property in Portland. We call your attention to the fact that in times past we were the police of the Nation, and twenty years has not diminished our respect for law and order. We come unarmed and on a peaceful mission, as your guests, and respectfully ask permission to enter your city unmolested by special police or special investigating committees.

(Signed): Departments of Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota, Oregon, Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska and Michigan."

The peculiar wording of the circular sent out by the advocates of temperance seems to have had the effect of creating no small degree of resentment on the part of visitors from other States, and many of them claim that to issue such circulars to a body of men so old in years, in service and in distinguished honors as that of the G. A. R. is scarcely less than an insult.

THE "GIFT THAT IS WITHIN THEM," generally seek to cultivate that gift, to the comparative neglect of others. They argue that Time is too short to achieve success in all directions, even if the talents are not wanting, and that it is better to concentrate upon a single point, and make a success of any one thing, if legitimate, than to fail in attempting many; also, that it is economy both of time and effort to train that talent which is the farthest advanced already.

This is correct reasoning, from a business stand point, and if it would only strike home to the souls of all, the world in general would have reason to rejoice. If

THE PRINCIPLE OF ETERNAL FITNESS, suggested by the old axiom: "A place for everything, and everything in its place," were only in force, as it will someday be, and if men and women would not allow themselves to sink below, nor seek to rise above that for which nature and nature's God intended them, who will say that the world would not be happier and better, and several degrees nearer than now to the standard of perfection, which its Creator designs it shall eventually reach?

Dr. Holland says, in an essay on American Public Education: "It is safe to make the proposition that public schools are a curse to all the youth whom they unfit for their proper places in the world. It is the favorite theory of teachers that every man can make of himself anything that he really chooses to make. They resort to this theory to rouse the ambition of their more sluggish pupils, and thus get more study out of them. I have known entire schools instructed to aim at the

LIMA, via Galveston, 22.—The government forces occupy Tingo, about twelve miles from Arequipa. The papers all have articles expressing hopes of an early pacification of the country through the labors of the commission which left here Monday.

DALLAS, Texas, 22.—Frederickson & Co., of Ohio, to-day purchased 300,000 acres of land in Tom Green, Howard and Mitchell counties, from the Texas Pacific Railway. Frederickson & Co. represent three organizations of colonists, American German and Bohemian, by whom the land will be laid off into farms. The colonists comprise 330 families, who bring with them an aggregate capital of over \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The fiscal year ends June 30th, and according to receipts from internal revenue, customs and miscellaneous sources, the falling off in estimates for the year will be about \$10,000,000—\$2,000,000 in internal, \$4,000,000 in customs, and \$4,000,000 in miscellaneous. The expenditures will be greater for pensions and deficiencies than was anticipated, so that the surplus for the fiscal year will probably be between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 less than calculated by Secretary McCulloch in his report to Congress. Last

year leaving a surplus of about \$20,000,000 instead of \$30,000,000.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., 23.—Doctor Douglas said this morning: "General Grant could not have lived in New York until this time with the weather as it was when he left. He was sinking very rapidly there, and that was why we had to hasten his departure, which was originally fixed for to-day. In making comparison of the General's condition a week ago and now, there is the central fact that must always be considered, a fact that pains me deeply and all the time, and that is, we must stand by and watch the course of this illness with the consciousness of being unable to stay it. Starting from that fact, incidents of daily change may be noted. You ask me if Gen. Grant coughs as much now as then. I cannot tell definitely. Sometimes in taking food he coughs and it might be thought it was from other causes. He might this morning walk back and forth on the piazza with less fatigue than would have resulted one week ago. The air is cool and the change has benefited him a great deal and made him more comfortable the past week than he would have been without the change. In short, the General has been benefited as much as could have been expected by any change, and to-day he is stronger than when he came here.

PORTLAND, Maine, 23.—The Second day of the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is as beautiful a day as could be desired for the great procession. The streets through which the parade was to pass were crowded with people and gay with bunting. At 11 o'clock the signal gun for starting the procession was fired and the line moved forward without confusion.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be Secretary of legation of the United States to Spain.

To be Third Lieutenants in the revenue marine service of the United States, John Stone, H. Quinan, Kirtland W. Perry, Chas. A. Barnes and Byron L. Reed.

The *Post* tomorrow will say: The investigation of the accounts of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, now being carried on by a special committee detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, promises to develop some revelations of an interesting nature. Already several irregularities have been discovered in the books, but they will not be published until the whole investigation is concluded, which will not be for another month. Several other bureaus have been looked into in a casual manner, but their further investigation has been postponed until the examination of the equipment Bureau is finished.

Secretary Manning made several dismissals in the Treasury Department to-day, including sixteen clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office and eighteen messengers, most of whom were employed in the Internal Revenue Department. It is expected that more removals will be made between now and the 1st prox. Graves, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, had an interview with Manning this afternoon in regard to the proposed reorganization of that bureau. The policy to be pursued is not quite settled, but it appears it will be reduced and expenses otherwise curtailed.

WASHINGTON, 23.—No additional advices have been received at the Interior Department to-day concerning the troubles existing at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian agencies in Indian Territory, but the situation is regarded as threatening. The agency was last inspected by Inspector Gardiner on Sept. 23, 1884, who, after stating the little advance made by these Indians, reported in substance as follows: The Indians have no desire to become farmers or try to become self-supporting, as long as the government supports them in idleness and they receive cash payments of — dollars per head from their leased lands. Dog soldiers prevent those inclined to work from working, and consider themselves masters of the situation, and have defied the agent and military at Fort Reno. Agent Dyer has made a fair statement of the situation, and should he push these people in the matter of farming, he will meet with resistance from the Dog soldiers, and in such case the military force at Reno is entirely too small, numbering only 260 soldiers. It should be increased to ten companies. The Indians number: Arapahoes, 2,196; Cheyennes, 3,679; children at school in the States, 304; total, 6,270. The Indians are well armed and well supplied with ammunition, and the male adults over 18 number from 1,300 to 1,400. At the Arapahoe school the pupils number 57, and at the Cheyenne school 13. The Indians say they will not send any more children to school until they have a talk with the Great Father in Washington.

The threatened outbreak among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, in Indian Territory, was discussed in Cabinet to-day. Secretary Lamar presented a letter from Mr. Covey, in charge of the mission school at the agency, giving a full statement of the condition of affairs; the adverse circumstances with which the agent has had to contend and the origin of the troubles that have arisen. Remedial measures were also suggested, and they were carefully considered by the Cabinet.

Secretary Lamar has invited Col. Wm. McMichael, of New York, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to serve as a member of the board to investigate the differences

and troubles existing at the Cheyenne agency, and he has signified his acceptance and will report to the Secretary at once for instructions.

DENVER, Col., 26.—The *Tribune-Republican's* Durango special says: News is received here that Joe Dougherty, yesterday reported killed, and his wife carried away captive by the Indians, have returned to their home unharmed. The report that six of a family of Indians were murdered by cowboys while asleep in their tent is confirmed. Also the report of the murder by Indians of a man named Gunther. His wife is dangerously wounded, house and barns burned.

Agent Stallsteimer has not yet returned from the scene of the trouble.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., 23.—The commencement events of Yale College to-day were the meeting of the alumni this morning and the election of two members of the corporation and anniversary exercises of the law department this afternoon. About 400 were present at the alumni meeting. Judge Stanley Woodward, of the Class of '55, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., presided. In his address he alluded to Vice-President Hendricks, who was present, as a gentleman who had twice been elected to an office which he had filled but once. Hendricks was rapturously received, and made a brief congratulatory address. A resolution was adopted in favor of changing the name of Yale College to Yale University. At 3 o'clock took place in the centre of the church the anniversary exercises of the law department, the feature of which was an address by Vice-President Hendricks on "The Supreme Court of the United States." Tomorrow is commencement day proper.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 24.—John McCullough's friends in this city hear with deep sorrow the reports of his condition. His wife was in New York on Monday. Should the actor be arrested on account of his dangerous mental condition, his custody will be demanded by Mrs. McCullough's counsel, and he will be placed in some asylum in this city.

McCullough is believed to be worth about \$54,000, and his wife is well provided for.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, 24.—When Dr. Douglas returned to the cottage at 11 o'clock last evening, he found his patient sleeping. This continued until 2 o'clock this morning, when the doctor attended him to clear his throat of mucus. When his throat had been washed, the General said in a comparatively clear voice: "I feel better than I have since I came up here."

BALTIMORE, 24.—Harry A. Myers, convicted of cruelty and beating his wife, after an unsuccessful effort to escape punishment through court appeals, received his twenty lashes to-day at the hands of the sheriff. He bore the infliction well. Since the convictions of Myers and Myers there is much less wife beating in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, 24.—A Washington special to the *Evening Post* says: Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, according to present information, has decided to test the power of the President to remove him from office. There are two offices in the Treasury which were created by special statute, the tenure of which, it is assumed, makes it impossible for the President to suspend the incumbents, unless the Senate shall consent. These officers are those of the director of the currency and comptroller of the currency. A request has been made for the resignation of Mr. Burchard. He will undoubtedly refuse to resign. He is not in sympathy with some of the financial views of the treasury and is in some respects opposed to the secretary's policy. From the outset of the administration he has interposed legal and other objections to the plans of the new treasury officers. There have been many conflicts of opinion and Mr. Burchard is regarded by the new treasury officers as an obstructionist. Efforts have been made for some time to secure his removal and his superiors are not quite certain what effect would be given to the special statute under which he holds his office. It has been hoped he would resign. Charges have been made against him, one of which is that he has permitted a defaulting subordinate to resign, others that he is guilty of error of judgment, and inefficiency, lack of executive ability, and his being careless in his management of silver purchases. Burchard's friends hold it is due to himself not to resign when such charges are made.

KINGSTON, Ont., 24.—F. L. Thorpe, of Chicago, arrived at Rideau Lake recently to enjoy some fishing. He noticed two men watching him close by. He subsequently got acquainted with them and they went fishing together. Landing on an island to partake of refreshments, Thorpe was drugged and spirited away. When he came to his senses he was told he was Scott, the Manhattan Bank embezzler who decamped with \$160,000. The Strangers were detectives who were after the \$5,000 reward offered for Scott. Thorpe soon proved his identity and was released. The detectives bearing all his expenses.

WASHINGTON, 24.—A dispatch has been received at the State Department announcing the death, this morning, of H. L. Phelps, U. S. Minister to Peru.

DENVER, 28.—The following particulars of the Indian trouble in the southern part of the State is just received: Saturday evening a party of Indians camped on Beaver creek, a tributary of the Dolores river, sixty miles west of Durango, and got into an altercation with some cowboys about horses which, the cowboys claimed, the Indians were trying to steal. One Indian

fled to a tepee where there were three other bucks, one squaw, one papoose and a boy. The cowboys followed and opened fire on the Indians in the tepee, killing the four bucks, squaw and papoose, and wounding the boy, who got away. That night, at 10 o'clock, in Montezuma valley, twenty miles distant, a man named Genter sat reading; his wife was preparing for bed, their children being asleep. The wife heard a noise, ran out and found the house on fire. Genter came out, put out the fire, and was shot, receiving seven bullet wounds. The wife ran to assist him and was shot in the shoulder. Before he died Genter told her to get the children out of the house, which she did, hiding herself in the bushes until the Indians departed. Secreted by the darkness, with four small children, carrying an infant in her arms and leading another, she wandered all night through the sagebrush, barefooted, in her night clothes, finally reaching a neighbor's house near morning. At Woolly's store the Indians helped themselves to whatever they wanted and departed. Mrs. Genter at last accounts was in a very critical condition. The body of Genter was found ousured to a crisp.

The *News* special says: It is reported that five hundred Indians are ready to make war if the result of the investigation now being made by Agent Stollsteimer is unsatisfactory. Indians were seen moving westward Monday and Tuesday, followed by two companies of cavalry. The whole country is terribly excited.

PORTLAND, Maine, 24.—The street are crowded to-day again with a hundred thousand visitors. Everywhere the uniforms of the Grand Army are conspicuous. A secret executive session of the National encampment, began at 11 o'clock. It is said that four years ago there was a membership of nearly 40,000; on March 31, 1885, 38 departments reported 51,000 posts and 270,000 members.

The Commander in his annual report says: "I am opposed to the perpetuation of the Grand Army, believing the mission of our great comradeship will have been fulfilled when the last comrade has joined the final muster out. Knowing there is nothing in the Grand Army of the Republic inconsistent with the most exacting personal duty or the strictest religion, I deemed it for the interest of the order to appoint a special committee to lay its nature and workings before the proper Catholic authorities of the United States that they might know our organization has nothing to conceal, and that our purposes are commended by all who understand them. The committee reported—having fulfilled its mission—that assurance had been given by Archbishops Ryan and Gibbons that nothing could be found in the aims of the Grand Army to prevent any good Catholic from becoming a member. The Command-in-Chief deprecated any participation in politics, as an organization, urgently advocated the Mexican pension bill and a bill to grant disabled soldiers a pension from the date of disability.

At the afternoon session of the national encampment of the G. A. R. the question of the place for holding the next encampment came up. Comrade Holmes, of California, extended an invitation to hold it in San Francisco. He guaranteed that \$100,000 would be subscribed there for the entertainment of the veterans. Comrade Alfred also made an eloquent appeal in behalf of California.

A letter from General Sheridan was read, strongly endorsing San Francisco. Department Commanders Hall, of Maine, and Tinehan, of New Hampshire, also advocated the Golden Gate.

Norris of Nashville extended an invitation to hold the next reunion there. An invitation from Texas was also presented.

After an extended debate a ballot was taken, which resulted: San Francisco, 269; Nashville, 178. The vote in favor of San Francisco was then made unanimous.

It is stated that at the secret session of the National Encampment to-day, Comrade Loring, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee, providing that the G. A. R. organization favors giving a pension of \$8 per month to every soldier now living who took part in the war of the rebellion, whether disabled or not; that all legislation on the subject of pensions be canceled, and that the 300,000 applications now on file shall be withdrawn.

HALIFAX, N. S., 25.—The steamer *St. Pierre* arrived here to-day from St. Pierre. She brought sixty-five officers and crew of the steamer *Lake Manitoba*, wrecked at Langley Island on the 14th inst. The captain and several officers remain by the wreck, to save materials, etc. The *Lake Manitoba's* passengers are at St. Pierre awaiting the arrival of the steamer *Lake Nepigon* to take them to Liverpool.

MOLLINDO, 24.—The steamer *Italia* struck a steep point near Lomas about 2 a. m. Friday and sunk in deep water 15 minutes afterward. Out of 134 passengers and crew, 65 were drowned. On Sunday the *Cachapal* picked up a boat containing 13 survivors, 30 miles south of Pisco. The same evening she searched the coast and found 54 more survivors in Salinas Bay, two others having started from there on foot for Lomas. Boats were sent to bring off the party, but the captain of the *Italia* declined assistance, intending to travel to Calloa. Among the saved are the captain, first officer and about seven passengers, including one woman. About 5 children were drowned.