

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

HAZLETON, Pa., 15.—A delegate meeting, representing a majority of collieries in this region, resolved to quit work to-night, as the 12½ reduction of June 1st will not be restored.

BENNINGTON, Vt., 15.—At 9.30 a.m. the uniformed militia of Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut entered upon the parade ground and formed in line. The crowning feature of the procession comprised war veterans of Vermont in their every-day attire, rough and ready for duty. The divisions formed near the railroad station, convenient to headquarters. The chief marshal marched through the principal streets to the Centennial fields, where the military and civilians took positions right and left of the pavilion to which were escorted Vermont's centennial governor and all distinguished guests. The military were now dismissed and the procession dissolved.

An address of welcome was delivered by E. J. Phelps, president of the Vermont Centennial Commission, in which he said: "I have but few words to offer, my friends, in introducing the services appointed for this occasion. The State of Vermont commemorates to-day, the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, the termination, the happy and prosperous termination of the first century of her existence as an independent State. To-morrow we shall signalize one of the important victories of the revolutionary battlefields. To-day is devoted to those other victories not less renowned and not less fruitful—the victories of peace. To all who have assembled here, whether friends or strangers, to the distinguished guests that grace the occasion with their presence, to all children of Vermont, who from near or far, from many homes have gathered to honor the centennial birthday of their native State, I am charged on her behalf to extend a cordial, kindly, and general welcome."

This address was followed by an oration by Hon. Daniel Roberts; the reading of Mrs. Dorr's poem, and speeches by ex-Governors Hawley and Harriman, representatives of Connecticut and New Hampshire.

General Banks represented Massachusetts in the absence of the Governor because of sickness. Governor Connor appeared for Maine. The enthusiasm was great, and it is estimated that 500,000 people witnessed the procession. Bands of music were numerous and the cheers of the people hearty and spontaneous.

President Hayes and party arrived at North Bennington, and were received by Governor Fairbanks and staff and the Centennial Commission. They all proceeded to Bennington, arriving at 4 p. m., and were received with military honors and the firing of a salute. The President's party then entered carriages in waiting and were escorted to the residence of Rev. John Tibbits. The streets were thronged and cheer followed cheer. From many houses depended banners, bearing the words: "Welcome to the President."

NEW YORK, 15.—The coroner's jury says, the recent railroad disaster at Oceanport was caused by John Conrow giving the safety signal to the approaching train without seeing that the draw was securely fastened. It recommends a lower rate of speed while crossing bridges.

The rules for the government of the International rifle match soon to take place have been adopted. They mainly are: Rifles not exceeding ten pounds minimum; pull of trigger three pounds; distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; number of shots thirty at each range by each competitor; no sighting shots; match to last two days; competitors to fire fifteen shots at each distance upon each day, commencing at 800 yards.

CLEVELAND, O., 15.—The Knights of Pythias had the grand prize drill on the northern fair grounds this afternoon. This evening a banquet and reception, in honor of the supreme lodge of the ward, were given by the grand lodge of Ohio. This closes the jubilee part of the gathering. The supreme lodge will begin actual business to-morrow, and probably be in session the remainder of the week.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The report of the committee to examine into the New Orleans Custom House recommends the abolition of the na-

val officer and the construction of a revenue boat to cruise at the mouth of the Mississippi River to prevent smuggling, and also the cutting down of the Custom House force more than 25 per cent, and the expenses in the same proportion.

Government declines to interfere at present in the matter of the seizure at New York of the steamship *Denmark*, whose sub-ordinate officers were caught smuggling silks.

The Labor league here wants the national convention during the session of congress to petition for such redress as they desire; favors impartial suffrage in the district and the repeal of the resumption act.

Secretary Thompson and a party of friends inspected the United States steamer *Plymouth* to-day. The secretary promoted Patrick Lynch to be acting gunner for meritorious conduct on shore during the recent labor disturbances.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Sun's* Saratoga correspondent says, "I called on William H. Vanderbilt, to-night, and asked him when the \$100,000 would be paid to the New York Central employees. He replied, 'At the end of the month, when the pay rolls are made out.'"

"There will be no delay, then?" I asked.

"Not a moment. The paymaster has the money, but cannot make a special trip over the road to disburse it."

The *Times* reports that the *World* newspaper has been sold, or soon will be, to Stilson J. Hutchings, of the St. Louis *Times*.

The *Times* says, a cable dispatch, received yesterday, announces the death, in Dublin, Ireland, yesterday morning, of Lewis Francis, of the firm of Francis & Loutrel, of Maiden Lane, one of the oldest and best known stationery houses in this city.

The *Tribune* says, editorially, the trouble between a firm belonging to the present syndicate and some of its former associates, seems to be purely personal. Business matters, which affects neither Government nor the loan, does not specially interest the public. The gentlemen concerned in it may be trusted to settle their affairs in their own way without the help of the newspapers.

Six European steamships reached this port, yesterday, with passengers as follows: The *Scandinavian*, 458 steerage. *Scythia*, 128 steerage, cabin 16. *Pommerania*, 121 cabin, 212 steerage. *Ethiopia*, 50 cabin, 117 steerage, and the *State of Indiana*, 17 cabin and 53 steerage. Among the distinguished arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Barnum and Lord Dunraven.

A Wilkesbarre special reports that the workmen who were driven from the Delaware and Hudson mines by the strikers, yesterday, are anxious to continue work, but the strikers have compelled them to swear they would not work until the trouble is ended. It is reported that some of the Delaware and Hudson Company's mines were on fire.

James Wildermott was, last night, fatally stabbed by Mrs. Honora McCormick. When locked up she said she had cut Wildermott because the knowledge of having seduced her several years ago had separated her from a good and loving husband in San Francisco. She came from there a month ago, to get revenge.

HELENA, Mont., 16.—The following has been received:

Virginia, Mont., 15.

To Governor Potts, Helena:

News from Bannock, just received says, that the scouting party has just returned, bringing with them the bodies of Montague, Jas. Smith, Flynn and Farnsworth, and there are more expected to come. The Indians were thirty-five miles south of Bannack, yesterday morning, had taken all the horses on Upper Horse Prairie, and were moving slowly.

Deer Lodge, Mt., 15.

General Gibbon arrived at ten a. m., accompanied by Lieutenant Jacobs. He was met at the hotel by all the citizens, who did not go to the front, and also a number of ladies who desired to give the hero of the Big Hole pass a hearty reception. The General is feeling excellent, but is a little stiff from his wound.

The following is the latest which has been received:

Virginia, Mont., 16.

To Governor Potts.

General Howard's command ar-

rived at Bannack on the night of the 14th, and would leave for Horse Prairie next morning. All the Chinamen on Horse Prairie are missing; supposed to be killed. The rear guard of the Indians were still on Horse Prairie.

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Times* London special says, opinion seems to be gaining ground that Austria proposes to throw her influence, and if need be, active support, with Russia in exchange for an extension of the Hungarian frontier. As this might involve Francis Joseph in trouble with Germany, it is arranged that Trieste shall be yielded to that power for a seaport. From advice received, to-day, it is believed that the attempted junction of Suleiman and Mehemet Al Pasha has been a success. This is an important movement, and Russia's failure to prevent it either demonstrates that they are confident of their ability to cope with the combined force or that for the present they fear to assail either.

BENNINGTON, Vt., 16.—The scene in the neighborhood of the village, last night and this morning, suggested a spectacle presented by the outskirts of Chicago the day after the great fire. Hastily constructed temporary structures, for the accommodation of strangers, appeared on every hand. Farmers, with their families, who had driven in from a considerable distance, camped out. In many places the camp fires of the troops and the fires built by private parties, for the preparation of outdoor meals, lit up the landscape, last night, for a considerable distance.

This morning the President and party were driven to Bennington Centre, at which point the First Regiment of the National Guard of Vermont was drawn up to receive the President, and escort him to the position assigned him in the procession.

The procession started at half-past nine. The crowd is estimated at about 45,000 people. On the line of march the cheers were long and loud. President Hayes acknowledged the applause by a slight inclination of the head. At the grand arch the cheers were fairly deafening, and a number of bouquets were thrown into the Presidential carriage.

There was a slight delay on Main Street, of which several persons availed themselves to rush up to the President's carriage and shake hands. One of these, a prominent local politician, remarked, "I like you personally, Mr. President, but darn your policy." The President good naturedly replied, "Come, now, no politics to-day."

GALVESTON, 16.—The *News* special reports a fight in Mexico between the Kickapoo and Lipan tribes of Indians, in which seventeen Lipans were killed.

The Mexican troops are concentrating at Camargo, opposite Ringold barracks.

A Fort Clark special says, Mexican cattle thieves drove 150 head of cattle across the Rio Grande on the 14th.

CINCINNATI, O., 16.—The Ohio campaign is opening to-night at Bellefontaine, in a speech by Judge West. After brief introductory remarks, he said:

The Cleveland convention reaffirmed as an entirety the national platform of 1876. On it last year we fought and won. The principles it enumerates and their discussion are fresh in the recollection of all. Two additional planks of principal importance were added at Cleveland, one favoring the monetization of silver, the other recommending the creation of a national bureau of industry. The deep interest awakened by the labor agitation makes the latter first in importance, and it will be the first considered. The recent and existing industrial disturbances have developed an alarming phase in our American civilization and special condition. The unhappy contest between the opposing sections of the country was fought with scarcely greater peril. That was a struggle for divided dominion and separate ascendancy. This is the bursting of a volcano beneath our feet, upheaving the foundations of social order and threatening with annihilation the fabric of industrial and commercial freedom. Thoughtful men look on with apprehension, and ask, "Is the history of the old-world civilization to repeat itself here? Is there an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital, inseparable from an augmented population and diminished employment, whose anarchical tendencies can be averted only

at the expense of military subjugation?" This is the grave problem presented for solution.

Thrice has the old world remedy for military intervention been applied in as many years, without extinguishing the cause. Now it bursts forth in consuming fires of national proportion. The vicious seize upon the commotion it has caused as the occasion for exercising their criminal passions, for applying the incendiary torch, for the shedding of innocent blood. Upon these, reason and clemency expend themselves in vain. It is gratifying to know that so few, if any, with hearts willing and hands ready for honest toil, joined them in their carnival of destruction, that the destruction has been stayed, the uprising from which it sprang suppressed by the national arms, and quiet reigns.

Shall the public again fold its arms in fatal security without investigating its cause or seeking to discover and apply some peaceful remedy, more effectual and enduring than arms, or shall we rather familiarize ourselves to the exertion of military power in the management of our social affairs, and confide our institutions, our interests and our destiny to the exclusive guardianship of military protection? Shall we, without an effort to reach some peaceful solution of our social antagonisms, rather suffer their violence to become the pretext for strengthening our military establishment, and through it effect the overthrow of popular government and public liberty? No! We must meet the danger at the threshold. Disorder must be repressed, rights maintained and property protected by a strong hand when the necessity shall arise.

Labor and capital are each indispensable to the other. Labor is the source of all productions; capital with its increase is the exclusive product of its hand. Without the remuneration which comes from the product of labor alone capital must perish from exhaustion. Without the means and opportunity of employment which capital alone can furnish, labor must perish from inaction and want. Whatever is destructive of either is fatal to the other; without the co-operation of each, both must languish and die. Since, then, the interest and prosperity of each are inseparable from those of the other, is it not the part of wisdom to devise and apply some method of intermanagement which, without touching upon the separate rights of either, shall secure the harmonious co-operation of both; which, without disturbing their existing relationship, shall repress antagonisms and secure the common efforts of each in common protection and the advancement of all? To this suggestion there can be but one rational answer, "Yes."

Is such method of intermanagement practicable or possible? Such reflection and experience of others tell me it is. The whole embarrassment arises out of the question of compensation. Capital prescribes a fixed rate, changing it at pleasure; labor feels that it is insufficient; a sense of injury and injustice is begotten; the result is a volcano bursts forth. How can this be averted without the shedding of blood? By adopting and applying in our great industrial enterprises a graduated scale of compensation, conditioned in net earnings. Will this vast labor with any proprietary interest or property right in the capital employed? Certainly it cannot, any more than a fixed compensation can vest it with such rights. Let the capitalist prescribe a reasonable minimum rate of compensation to be paid at all events, and in addition thereto assume to distribute among his laborers at the end of stated periods an agreed or specified per centage of his net earnings for the same time. If his business prospers, the laborer from whose toil it sprung would share his prosperity; if not, he would acquiesce with contentment in recovering all that was in the power of a considerate employer to give. Methods of graduated compensation similar to this have been adopted in Europe and in this country, and my information is that in no single instance have lockouts or strikes occurred in any industrial establishments where adopted. My judgment therefore, is that their application in the management of our railways and other great industrial investments would be attended with like satisfactory results. If I, as the manager of a colliery or railway line, had the

power to try the experiment, I would test the principle with a confident assurance of a successful issue.

I am unwilling to believe that American labor is incapable of being influenced by considerations of reason and justice; that it can only be controlled by the law of force. With the investment of capital, labor has no conflict and can have none. Satisfy it by reliable information that its condition results from causes and circumstances incapable of being controlled, and it will acquiesce in the situation. If, on the other hand, its condition results from causes which may be controlled, and is not such as it might and ought to be, if it arises as is sometimes the case, in the operation of our great railway system from profligate mismanagement, from the reduction of income by reckless competition, from the absorption of earnings by extravagant officials, salaries, from illiberal restrictions or oppressive commercial exactions, or from any other unjust cause, alike injurious to the capital invested and the labor it employs, let a just minded and generous people become satisfied of these facts, satisfied that their highest interests are endangered and their material prosperity is jeopardized and their institutions imperilled by the existence of the operation of such causes, and the influence of an enlightened, overpowering public opinion will prevent turbulence by repressing these causes of discontent; will not await its outbreak to be beaten down by arms. To the formation and enlightenment of such opinion, and in suggestion of peaceful methods for the correction of evils, the bureau can be made an efficient instrument. The mighty interests involved cannot afford to be indifferent. Labor cannot afford it; capital cannot afford it; social order and public liberty cannot afford it. Conservatism sits still or moves in the old ruts, and is constant; progress rises to the height of new occasions. Republicanism is progressive or struggling to advance mankind to places of higher development and security.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 16.—The express train collided with the pay car train, near Uniontown, this evening. The engineer was killed and several passengers were injured.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Idaho, 16.—A large party of Indians crossed the stage road going east toward Henry's Lake, this afternoon, about twenty-six miles south of this place, supposed to be hostiles. They did no harm to any one that I have heard of. I was the last man that passed along the road before they commenced to cross. The stage cannot pass to-night, but I think it will go through to-morrow. We had to desert Hole-in-the-Rocks stage station, but got the horses, etc., away. We have sent a messenger to General Howard, who is encamped at Red Rock station, forty miles north of here.

L. H. DAYTON.

FORT HALL AGENCY, Idaho, 26.—At a council held here to-day by the commanding officer at Fort Hall and Agent Donelson with head men of the Bannocks, many young Bannocks signified their willingness to enlist as scouts to fight the Nez Perces, who are their natural enemies. This is considered favorable, for the Bannocks dispel all fears of them becoming hostile.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *Times* Washington special says, in relation to the President's alleged intention of changing the Indian policy to conform to that of Canada, some features may be borrowed from the Canadian plan, and that at once. The Canadian Indians are not confined to reservations but allowed to roam about at will. They are not fed by government but support themselves, principally by hunting, an annual stipend, and some supplies being, however, distributed to them by Indian agents, of which there are thirty. They are brought to trial for offences committed upon each other or upon white men, and a white man is liable to punishment for offences committed upon an Indian. To carry out these rules there is a system of magistracy among the Indians, magistrates trying all offenders brought before them by the mounted police, a body of three hundred, who ride through the country preserving law and order, and making arrests. Ammunition and arms are distributed and sold to Indians by agents. This plan is diametrically opposite to the system of our Government, and