

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 17.—By far the most shameful outrage of the strike, was committed by the strikers this afternoon. Some French families, comprising between 70 and 80 men, women and children, were brought here to-day from Canada. They have never worked in cotton mills, and are to work at the Stafford and Crescent Mills. The company were divided into two parties, one was taken to the Stafford mill, the other to the block on Davis Street. It was subsequently decided to remove the latter party to the house in the rear of the Crescent mill, some few hundred yards away. The party consisted of two men, besides the agent, who brought them here, four women and the remainder of young boys and girls from eight years of age downwards. As the party came out on the street, they were hooted at by a crowd of women and children and some men, and a few stones were thrown. To make the shortest cut, they took what is known as the Stone Crusher lot, where they were assaulted by a crowd of 150, mostly men. Rocks were thrown at them in perfect showers, and one of the men named Bouche was so roughly assaulted that a man who witnessed the whole affair said he did not expect to see him come out of it alive. He was severely kicked, and bruised by a stone. One woman, with a babe in her arms, was knocked down and kicked. A little boy, about seven years old, was struck on the face, and all the children were stoned as well as the older persons. The party separated and ran in different directions, which broke the crowd and they dispersed.

Police were summoned and with officer Hill and the whole of the District police, who happened to be near by, were on hand in a few moments, but the alarm was given at their approach. The district police are already known by the disturbers.

Three of the assaulted party got separated from their friends, but one is reported to have been found with some old acquaintances in another part of the city. More indignation is expressed by the citizens at this outrage than all the others that have occurred, the cowardly assault on women and children stirring the feelings of every good citizen. No arrests.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, 17.—The Presidential party arrived here from Cleveland and were met by an enthusiastic crowd, many members of the President's old regiment being present. Walker L. Campbell, of the *Register and Tribune*, delivered an address of welcome; the President responded briefly.

The procession will form about one o'clock and march to the grove near town, where speeches will be made by President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Saunders, Gen. Kennedy, Dr. McCurdy and others. The decorations are beautiful and very profuse.

A pleasing feature of the reunion was the presentation of a beautiful flag to the 23d Regimental Association by ladies of the regiment. The procession was very imposing. Gen. Sherman being called for, made a brief, felicitous speech, alluding to events of the war, and congratulating them on its successful conclusion, and the results which future years will make manifest.

At the conclusion of Gen. Sherman's speech, the line of march was resumed. Having arrived at the grove, the President, in response to an address of welcome, made a speech, in the course of which he dwelt on the gratifying revival of business here, and then discussed the question, "What did the War settle?" He quoted Mr. Lincoln in *extenso* respecting the State rights theories to show that his mind comprehended the danger of the claims of Southern States, and that his lips frequently denounced those theories and claims. President Hayes also quoted George Washington's words of Sept. 17th, 1787, sent by letter to the Constitutional Congress in New York, setting forth that it was obviously impracticable to secure independent sovereignty to each State, and yet provide for the safety and interest of all. He drew the conclusion that the disputed question had at last been settled by the war. He held that the constitutional amendments were equally settled by the civil contest and must stand. He said there had, however, been attempts at nullification of the Fif-

teenth amendment in certain quarters. The colored men must have a free ballot or they would leave the States where it was denied them. The whole country suffer through the oppression of them. Let the settlements of the war in favor of equal rights and supremacy of natural laws, be faithfully accepted and finally enforced, and harmony and wonderful progress will follow. He predicted a happy future for the country, and said, "What a glorious result we have! All of the United States of America, Maine, Texas, California and Florida, all living in peace, quiet and order, enjoying everything which nature gives, under the protection of a common law, a common government." [Applause.]

WORCESTER, 17.—The following resolution was adopted by the convention:

Recognizing a general desire of the people, not bounded by limits of national party divisions for a change of administration and the production of wholesome public reforms in the state government, not reasonably to be hoped for from the powers now in control through whose neglect or more active fault the people have become convinced that such a change is demanded by a prudent consideration of the political welfare of the State, and in the belief that all citizens who concur in this opinion may consistently and wholly adjourn to another election, when Federal officers are to be chosen, their contentions as to measures and principles of national concern, and confine to the pending election the securing in State affairs the object of the common desire, we, for these ends invite all who entertain like sentiments to make common cause with us on this home issue, and we adopt and endorse the candidacy of Benj. F. Butler, of Lowell, for Governor, in confidence, and in assurance of his public pledge, that if elected, he will, so far as he shall have official strength, endeavor to bring back the government of the Commonwealth to efficiency, economy and justice to the people of all classes, which characterized the earlier days of the republic.

A committee was then appointed to present the names of nominees for the balance of the ticket, after which a recess was taken.

Before reassembling, the committee on resolutions presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

First—That the democrats of Massachusetts reaffirm this devotion to the time-honored principles of the democratic party.

Second—We recognize at this juncture in the affairs of our party, the fundamental democratic maximum, of the right of the majority to rule, and we deprecate and condemn any bolt.

Third—That we sincerely regret that a portion of the democracy during the last year have refused to be governed by the decision of the majority, but we earnestly and cordially invite them to re-unite with us.

Fourth—That the coming election being for State officers alone, we deprecate all discussion in this campaign of national issues.

Fifth—We demand rigid economy in expenditures in all municipal and State affairs, and the abolition of all sinecures.

Other resolutions denounce the State administration, demand the regulation of corporations for public good, equitable taxation, no convict labor to compete with free labor, simplified registry laws that shall not restrict voters, and the repeal of the law which requires payment of taxes as a prerequisite to voting.

The committee on credentials reported the convention the largest and grandest ever held by the democrats of Massachusetts. Seventeen hundred and twenty-three delegates were present, representing 19 cities and 319 towns.

BOSTON, 17.—A shocking calamity occurred to-night at a fire in a three-story tenement house in South Boston. The house was occupied principally by Germans, nearly all of whom were asleep at the time. The fire broke out in the rear portion of the lower story, and made such rapid headway that before those in the upper stories could descend, all avenues of escape were cut off. Several were burned to death and others badly injured. It is not yet known what is the full extent of the calamity. Mary Hildredth was burned to death; her husband was also badly burned. Ferdinand Mayruth jumped from the roof of the burning building,

and was killed; his wife Emily, aged 23, jumped from the third story window with her son; the woman had her leg and arm broken and was otherwise injured, the boy was badly hurt in the spine. The body of a man who has not been recognized, but is supposed to be Christian Fifer, was found in the ruins. A young woman and two children, known to have been in the house at the time, are missing, and are probably burned. Of those who are dead three are burned to a crisp. Mrs. Mary Gillespie, sleeping on the lower floor, was overcome by smoke and will die. The damage by the burning of the house is about \$3,000, supposed incendiary.

ERIE, Pa., 17.—The lake steamer *George S. Frost*, Capt. Welcome, was burned to the water's edge to-night. Loss \$6,000, insurance \$1,000. The cause is presumed to be a tramp who got aboard to sleep during the absence of the boat officers.

GREENVILLE, Miss., 17.—The doctors have decided that yellow fever is at Concordia, and trace the infection to Memphis. Three new cases reported. One hundred and fifteen persons remain in Concordia unable to get through shotgun quarantine.

Memphis, 17.—Nine new cases reported to-day.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: General McDowell, commanding the military department of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to co-operate with the citizens of California in extending a welcome to Grant. He will fire a salute of 21 guns, the number designated in the army regulations for President of the United States, and the highest compliment government can pay to an ex-President, this ovation being unprecedented in our history. All the troops of the army stationed at or near San Francisco will form a part of the official escort. The Secretary of the Navy has issued a similar order to the commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island. A salute will be fired the same as though the General was President, and the marines and sailors will participate in the parade, forming part of the escort. In addition, the commandant has been ordered to co-operate in every way with the citizens' committee. There is no naval vessel at the yard which can take part in the reception proposed to be given the General while on the steamship *City of Tokio*. All government flags, bunting, and canvases are put at the disposal of the citizens' committee, and every facility directed to be given, in order to make the affair worthy of the nation and a fitting tribute to the ex-commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

The Swedish exploring steamer, *Vega*, of the Nordenskjöld expedition, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 2, in excellent condition; all on board were well. The *Vega* sailed from Gothenburg on July 4, 1878, and is the first vessel to make the northwest passage.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Secretary McCrary received the following telegram, last evening, from Santa Fe:

The Indians are committing hostile atrocities in Grant County. Not enough regular troops. Please give me federal authority to put three or four companies in the field.

Signed, LEW WALLACE, Governor of New Mexico. The following reply was sent this a.m.:

War Department. To Governor Lew Wallace, Santa Fe;

Your dispatch received. The War Department is without information as to the nature of the outbreak or the number of hostiles. I have taken steps to have the necessary force concentrated at once. In the absence of legal authority, I am compelled to decline giving orders to raise volunteers.

(Signed) G. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 18.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Winnipeg, says: Advice from Wood Mountain report a fight between the Indians who crossed the line after Buffalo, and the United States soldiers. Nine Indians were killed and two chiefs, and three Americans wounded.

MEMPHIS, 18.—Two new cases. Two deaths have been reported this morning. The weather is clear and pleasant. The thermometer at daylight indicated 61.

DETROIT, 18.—The Presidential

party were met this morning and welcomed in an appropriate address, to which the President responded as follows:

"I am glad to have an opportunity to visit Detroit and Michigan, and I am further glad to learn that this city and State will share in common with other cities and States the return of business prosperity. The prosperity and business of the country should always be independent of the action of government and its officers, and its officers cannot be held responsible for any gloom or business depression which falls upon the country. If there was such a condition of things at the present time I would press this point more forcibly yet although the opposite is the case, the officials of the country can claim no credit. But I believe that the business prosperity of the country is due to the inherent energies of its people, and if the government only lets you alone your continued prosperity is assured. Thanking you for your hearty welcome and your proffered reception, I will make way for General Sherman."

Gen. Sherman then advanced, and in substance, said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the reception committee: Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me by mentioning my name in connection with that of President Hayes, I will only say that I accept with thanks your invitation to attend the reception of President Hayes to-night. Gentlemen, I am at your service.

At 10.30 the entire party assembled at ex-Governor Baldwin's, and at 10 the procession, headed by bands, State militia and citizen soldiers, was formed and started for the State fair grounds.

Upon arriving at the grounds the President was introduced to the vast assembly. He congratulated the people of Michigan upon her prominence in manufacture and industry among the other States of the Union; alluded to the predictions last year of coming prosperity, and read from tables showing the increase of exports over imports of various articles to have been immense, both as to percentage and amounts. As a means of keeping up this wonderful prosperity, he advised a study of Franklin's maxims, "pay as you go," and "never live beyond your means." He referred in this connection to the local indebtedness throughout the nation, and to the pernicious practice of repudiation in some parts of the country. To illustrate the amount of local indebtedness, the President referred to an article of R. P. Porter, of Chicago, in which figures are given showing that the local indebtedness of 130 principal cities of the country in 1886 was \$221,000,000 and in 1876 it was \$644,000,000, an increase far beyond the increase in population. He suggested the radical remedy of abolishing the debts and preventing them from being contracted by suitable legislation. The national policy was bound to create no debts in time of peace and pay war debts as soon as possible. This government has paid off the debt of three wars and is rapidly paying off its only remaining debt. This honesty has rendered our credit the very best. The same will hold good of the cities and towns.

At the close of the speech Gen. Sherman and Senator Chandler were introduced and each made a speech.

FALL RIVER, 18.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, called by Mayor Lindsay to act upon the received request of City Marshal Brigham, that immediate action be taken for an increase of the police force to preserve the peace of the city, which is almost violated. The Mayor seconded the request of the city marshal, and characterized the present condition of things in the city as one which ought to make any citizen of Massachusetts burn with indignation. At the close of the mayor's remarks, a motion was made to add 100 men to the police force, but as two democratic aldermen were absent, although notified of the meeting, and the third immediately left, the members of the board were unable to transact the business for which they were called.

The city is at the mercy of the strikers. The committee on police met this afternoon and will recommend at the next meeting of the board, that the police be increased from 70 to 100 men for the remainder of the year.

City Marshal Brigham announced to-night that the board of aldermen having refused to grant him any extra force, he had determined

to take the responsibility of increasing the force himself, as he has any power.

Secretary Howard issued to-night offering the may aldermen the whole force of men now on strike to act as constables.

WHEELING, W. Va., 18.—Evening John V., oldest Jacob Oltmyer, manager Benwood nail factory, was in the machine, which he feeding only a few moments instantly killed. He was torn to pieces before he could reach him.

New York, 18.—Who was familiarly "Uncle Daniel," died to-night, at his residence in aged 82.

Carlisle, Pa., 18.—Yesterday H. Winkoop and Mrs. Zell were arrested, charged administering poison to Khell, an aged lady of who died suddenly last Monday. Body has been examined, evidence of arsenic found, on application of Mrs. Zell, a hearing in her case, and she was remanded. Writs of habeas corpus issued out in both cases, matter will be heard by on Saturday.

Secretary Sherman, editor of the *Bulletin*, in reply to his inquiry as to expediency of holding national monetary conference for its text a currency, bullion deposits. Since would undoubtedly service in developing preparing a way for international treaties by relative values of gold may be fixed, and in accordance with which certificates of may be issued by several nations to be used as a medium of commerce. The *Bulletin* is that the once agree upon a decimal silver for a certain weight of silver of a certain fineness; the rates of gold and the issue of bills by the nations to be determined biennial congress, and the banks that will hold the full amount of the bullion.

The Secretary says: The practical difficulties are relative values of the bullion. No doubt the bullion of any nation or establishment issued alone upon the bullion, to be retained for redemption, would be unwise as current money commercial transactions being made a legal tender in any way the loss of any country. I the opinion that such a measure as you suggest expedient and useful.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—has worn throughout air of expectancy, and munity seems to have been waiting for the arrival of *City of Tokio*. The crowded with people. are full, while a partial of business, on account of New Year, adds to aspect.

NEW YORK, 19.—The porter has interviewed Field's recent stories. ing thereon it says, editor reader who has been reverence the moral of the Field family will find that the president efficient corporation, the Elevated Railroad, has self open to several impudently deliberate mendacity, former "dear friend," him as a decidedly silly, and incapable sort of person makes a spirited nephew Pelton, in the characteristic language, neither initiated nor anything. He merely offers from the officers, they admitted to be duty, for here before they that duty under corruptments. His wrong did beyond a futile dalliance, who can provide for Pelton, admirable a phrase as "ance," is clearly in possession of vigorous intellectual capacity.

The *World*, endeavoring the Hancock boom in the says: Allen, president of the Union of Alabama, a long letter, advocating for president, Leading articles in the