

A PRAIRIE PICTURE.

The Presidential Party Greeted by the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians.

Five Hundred Braves Gorgeously Bedecked Salute the White Father.

An Admirable Address by the President—Washakie's Response, Presentations, Etc.

FT. WASHAKIE, Wyo., August 8.—The presidential party spent a day at Ft. Washakie preparatory to setting out on its ride to the Yellowstone in the morning. The president, Secretary Lincoln, and Gen. Sheridan returned the call which the officers of the post had made upon them the previous evening. In accordance with the expressed wish of the Shoshone and Arapahoe chiefs, their people were offered an opportunity of calling upon the president at three in the afternoon. Shortly before that hour they gathered on the plains to the number of about five hundred warriors, and mounted upon their handsome ponies, they dashed forward in line for about a thousand yards to a point near which the president stood awaiting them. The column then halted, and several chiefs dismounted and approached him. Among them was Washakie, the remarkable chief of the Shoshones, from whom this post takes its name, and Black Coal, chief of the Arapahoes, a tribe which within a few years has been permitted to share the company of this reservation. The president thanked his visitors for calling upon him, and congratulated them upon their fine appearance. He assured them of his interest in their welfare and of the satisfaction with which he heard of their exemplary conduct and their growing attention to the practice of industrial pursuits. His address, which was admirably suited to the occasion, was interpreted to the Shoshones by an English speaking member of their tribe, who bears the name of Norcutt and to the Arapahoes by one of their warriors who has been visiting at the Catholic school. The chiefs then returned to their respective tribes what had been said to them by their great father and the announcement was received with demonstrations of applause. Both Washakie and Black Coal made pertinent replies. They thanked the president for honoring them with a visit, avowed their purpose of living at peace with the whites and adopting as rapidly as possible their customs and manners of life. Their addresses as interpreted were full of expressive metaphors and were positively eloquent. The Arapahoe interpreter found no little difficulty in making himself understood. His efforts were oddly recorded by Capt. Claine, of General Sheridan's staff, who has thoroughly mastered the beautiful and expressive sign language which is the intercourse with the whites fully supplies the place of speech. Sharp Nose then brought forth an Indian pony, and placing the lines in the hands of the president, he presented the handsome animal for the use of his daughter. Gifts of moccasins and leggings were presented also to the members of the president's party. Then followed a war dance, in which twenty young Shoshone braves took part. Eight beat the drum and chanted a weird little song for exciting the efforts of their fellows. Some of the dancers were partly naked, their skin painted in various colors; others were daintily dressed in flashy colored costumes, no two of which were alike. Some were ornamented with beads, feathers and every sort of Indian ornaments. The dance afforded much entertainment to the other party.

THE LEVER OF LIFE.

General Eaton's Address on the Importance of Education.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., August 9.—At the educational convention to-day a number of addresses were made. General Eaton, United States commissioner of education, in the course of his address, said: The danger of war and the dream of peace have been teaching the nations of Europe the value of education as a practical power in human life. Prussia and other German states first made this discovery. The German sovereign educated the people for personal aggrandizement, but no doubt the German reformers with higher motives insisted that the people should be educated for better protection of themselves, of society, and of the church and state. Carrying out this great principle as thoroughly as it has been done, north Germany did not neglect, as Austria has done and Saxony was the legitimate result of the conflict when an army containing 2 1/2 per cent of illiterates beat an army containing 17 per cent of ignorance. The speaker then observed that even the most advanced nations have vast necessities yet to meet, and great opportunities for improvement, especially if aided by free thought, conscience, and action; that the task of public education is one too great for the church to undertake and that it is best for her to furnish high motives for human action. Dr. Hartzell defined the purpose of the assembly. He said there was an educational crisis in the nation. We must have more education and it must be of the right quality. This assembly, he said, meant a platform in America from which the united educational forces of all sections and creeds might direct public sentiment in educational work from a Christian stand point. Other organizations studied methods of government and questions of exact science. This assembly proposed to formulate a sentiment that would check the tendency to take Christ out of the schools.

The Leather Panic.

BOSTON, August 9.—A meeting of the creditors of the boot and shoe firm of Chas. W. Copeland & Co. was held this forenoon, at which the following statement of the firm's affairs was made: Total liabilities, \$1,467,800; contingent liability, \$254,000; total, \$2,101,800. Assets, cash, machinery, stock, and real

A SHADY CATERING.

The Forestry Congress Battling Against the Blighting Winds of Indifference.

National and State Legislation Necessary to Avoid Disastrous Consequences.

Schools and Colleges Urged to Intercourse the Benefit of a Shady Groves, etc.

ST. PAUL, August 9.—The American forestry congress met this morning. The committee on forest experimental stations reported, commenting on the decrease of state forests, the want of trained foresters, non-existence of forest academies, and the comparatively little importance which legislators attached to experiments in forestry. The committee recommended the members of this congress to urge upon their respective states the necessity of establishing forestry experimental stations, that this congress memorialize the legislatures of the different states establishing these stations that the Ohio plan of organizing such stations is recommended as the best suited to our circumstances. The report also recommends that experimental stations center in agricultural colleges and that a standing committee on forestry and experimental stations be appointed. The report was adopted. The committee on memorializing the state legislatures upon the establishment of a state forestry commission, reported a memorial calling attention to the importance of giving attention early to measures for maintenance of forestry supplies and to the relations existing between due proportion of woodlands, agricultural welfare of the country, water supply, etc. in view of the fact that the most settled portions of the country are owned by individual proprietors. The report states that the most effective way of promoting tree culture is the diffusion of correct ideas among the owners of land. This end will be best achieved by the appointment of state foresters, who should be a new variety of trees, keep the people informed of the best method of tree culture, establish nurseries and holding meetings. The committee on forestry education reported that business openings for trained foresters are not such as to encourage a sufficient number of students to support separate schools of forestry. Studies should be taught, however, in schools for promotion of agriculture. It might be desirable in state institutions to employ lecturers and co-operate with local societies in their work. The agricultural press should be encouraged to devote space to forestry. The report was adopted in connection with the following resolution offered by Mr. Miner of Illinois: "That this forestry congress earnestly urge all our instructors of colleges and normal schools to begin at once teaching forestry, tree planting, and as practical as possible to introduce the science and art of forestry into the public schools." The congress discussed forestry legislation in congress. Mr. Dummell, of Minnesota, stated the people generally did not appreciate the alarming rapidly with which forests are being destroyed. In the afternoon the congress discussed the importance of planting and maintaining groves of trees, and accepted the invitation of the Northern Pacific to take an excursion over the road. In the evening a committee was appointed to report at the next meeting of the subject of establishing forestry experimental stations, and the provinces of Canada, Committees on forestry experimental stations and on forestry schools were appointed and the congress adjourned.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A GAME OF KUCHEE.

MONTREAL, August 9.—The Southeastern railroad was purchased to-day by Bradley Barlow by a syndicate composed of Geo. D. Chapman, of the National Construction Company, N. J.; Ashley Hibbard and Walter Shanley, of Montreal, and Jas. Mitchell, of London, Eng., for \$3,800,000 cash. This will leave Barlow a surplus of about \$300,000 after paying off all his liabilities, including \$140,000 to the Canadian Pacific road. This sale is considered a "euchre" on the Canadian Pacific company, who supposed they controlled the Southeastern road, and cuts off their only connection with the west and Atlantic ports. The purchasing syndicate is believed to represent the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont interests, as Hibbard and McIntyre and Stephen of the Canadian Pacific have left for New York to interview Barlow.

THE RIO GRANDE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The resignation of Geo. W. J. Palmer, of the presidency of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, was tendered to the board of directors to-day and accepted. General Palmer's action is said to be due to his connection with the Mexican National railroad.

RAILROAD FILIGREMS.

KANSAS CITY, August 9.—The Devoaux party of railroad officials connected with the Vanderbilt interests passed the day here. They refused to talk with a reporter of their business, and left to-night for Omaha.

THE CUT IN RATES.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—No additional open cut is announced in the rates to Chicago, but tickets can be obtained from scalpers for \$5.75 via the Illinois Central. Scalpers are selling Louisville tickets for \$4.75. The Ohio and Mississippi reduced the Cincinnati rate to \$7, which was immediately met by the Vandals.

Drowned in the Bay.

BOSTON, August 9.—Last evening John Fisher, age 18, was sailing with two

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Question of Duty on Covers Considered by a Divided Commission.

Col. Agles' Sentence—Fraudulent Land Entries, Mexican Mail, Etc.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PIERRE'S POOR DEATH.

PARIS, August 9.—Admiral Pierre, whose conduct at Tamatave towards the British consul and others caused so much feeling in England, asks to be replaced forthwith owing to the poor condition of his health.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, August 9.—When the cavalry of San Domingo returned, the rebels endeavored to burn the bridge near Madrid to the junction of the railroad from Madrid to France and then retired to Ebro valley. The council of the ministry to-day lasted the whole afternoon. It was decided to proclaim a state siege throughout Spain. Furloughs of all the officers in the government military service are collected.

A royal decree has been issued suspending constitutional guarantees and dismissing civil and military officials at Bayajose. The lieutenant commanding the Santo Domingo regiment was killed by the men under him, who have submitted. Colonel Sagaz will return to Madrid Friday.

The garison at Les de Ugel, province of Lerida, Spain, revolted. The force numbered 300 men.

A prominent Spanish republican states the situation in Spain is very grave. He asserts several superior officers of the army are in favor of a republic; that an outbreak in republican interests is imminent in the principal towns and the Carlists are preparing to act in the north.

HE OUTLAWED INFORMERS.

SINCEY, N. S., August 9.—The steamship Parthian with Kavanagh, Joseph Hanlan and other informers in the Phoenix park murder cases, refused permission to land at Melbourne, arrived here. The informers, by order of the home government, have been transferred to the ironclad Nelson.

THE PLEA OF THE POOR.

DUBLIN, August 9.—One hundred paupers of both sexes have petitioned the guardians of the North Dock Union to pay their passage to Canada or the United States, as they are unable to obtain work at home.

A RAID ON AMERICA.

LONDON, August 9.—Parnelle members of parliament are discussing the expediency of sending a delegation to America in the interest of their cause.

PLAGUE VICTIMS.

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ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

PORT AU PRINCE, August 9.—The country is in a very agitated condition. A revolution is momentarily expected in this city. The government is penniless and business is at a stand still. James pronounced in favor of a revolution and a proclamation is expected at Cape Haytien. A great battle was fought between Jerome, in which the government troops were completely defeated. Seven of their generals were taken and executed. The revolutionists are marching on Leogane. The government, therefore, is raising the siege of Miragoane and covering Port Au Prince, establishing its headquarters at Leogane.

RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 9.—Employees of the Ostro mines revolted and have been rioting. Two companies of troops were dispatched to restore order.

The entire garrison of Pesth is confined to the barracks in readiness for further anti-Semitic outbreaks.

THAT PARABELL MEETING.

LONDON, August 9.—The chief secretary for Ireland states that about the demonstration on Parnell's estate was abandoned because of a misunderstanding with the railways. The government had not interfered.

SPENCER SETS DOWN ON PARNELL.

LONDON, August 9.—The great national demonstration which had been arranged to be held on the estate of Parnell in Wicklow county, Ireland, Sunday next, has been suddenly abandoned. It is stated that the abandonment was in consequence of the intimidation from the authorities that the meeting would be suppressed.

SUICIDE OF A FLEETMASTER.

AUGUSTES, Quebec, August 9.—When steamship Manitoba, from Glasgow, was coming up the river through the straits of Belle Isle, Rev. Mr. Sweet, a Presbyterian minister, cut his throat and jumped overboard. A boat was put about and the body recovered.

JEWISH RIOTS.

PESTH, August 9.—Moritz Scharf, the boy who was the principal witness for the prosecution in the recent trials of a number of Jews at Nyiregyhaza, charged with murdering a girl in order to procure her blood for ritual purposes, and who swore he saw the murder committed, has confessed to a reporter of The Pesther Lloyd newspaper that his testimony was false.

Thirty-two of the persons who took part in the riotous demonstration here against Joseph Scharf, father of Moritz Scharf, have been arrested. Rioting continued until 1 o'clock this morning. The authorities in order to stop the disorder were compelled to place a cordon of

THE OLD WORLD.

The Throne of Alfonso Menaced by Republican Intrigues and Risings.

A State of Siege Proclaimed Throughout the Kingdom and Furloughs Suspended.

The Outlawed Irish Informers Still at Sea—The Record in Egypt.

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REVOLTING ARTISANS.

The Telegraphers' Strike Develops no Change Beyond a Few Desertions.

The Iron Workers' Convention Struggling Against Prying Reporters.

The Coke Makers of Pittsburg Fighting the Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK, August 9.—No particular change in the telegraph war. No cutting of wires last night and the Western Union business is going smoothly. The strikers are still confident of success and exhibit no indications of weakness.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 9.—The strike at the Woonsocket company's mill ended, the weavers returning to work this morning. They wanted 20 cents a cut and the demand was granted. This is an advance of 1 1/2 cents per cut.

THE IRON WORKERS' CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, August 9.—An extended strike in the Connellsville coke regions is not probable. The Knights of Labor have lately been organizing the miners of that district and the operators have combined to oppose them. Last Monday several were discharged from Morewood & McClure's works, and the balance refused to work unless those dismissed were reinstated. This the operators refused to do and the works are now idle. It is said the same action will be taken at all the other large mills.

THE IRON WORKERS' CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—At the session of the American Iron and Steel Workers convention this morning, the business transacted was entirely of a routine character. Some resolutions were acted upon in relation to the change of laws governing associations. A sum of money was voted towards maintaining the strike at the city iron works in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. A resolution was also concurred in enjoining delegates to observe the strictest secrecy towards members of the press in regard to proceedings. The convention announces the bulk of business will probably protract the convention two weeks or longer.

THE IRON WORKERS' CONVENTION.

The afternoon session of the iron workers convention was occupied largely by reading Secretary Martin's report of work and statistics of organization for the past year. The membership is placed at 49,000. The report of the treasurer, James Fenney, on the finances of the association was also read. It showed a deficit on the funds for strike benefits and the association is still largely indebted on accounts and unpaid claims. In this state of affairs, and in view of the trouble in the Bessemer steel works at Bethlehem, it is urged that the officers of the National lodge be empowered to levy an assessment on or about September 1st. The association is now drawing largely on its surplus for current expenditures, and the prospect that before the week is out at least \$100,000 will be drawn from this fund.

THE IRON WORKERS' CONVENTION.

This drain makes it necessary to adopt some plan to meet the situation. It shows the pressing demand. President Jarrett authorized the most stringent measures to keep information from the press. One of the first district delegates, from the western end of Pennsylvania, was suspended from the convention for divulging portions of the proceedings to newspapers.

DESSERTERS.

CHICAGO, August 9.—The Western Union officials have advised that striking telegraphers returned to work to-day as follows: Augusta, Ga., 5; Cincinnati 3; Chicago 2; St. Louis 2; St. Paul 1.

BARKS WITH YELLOW FEVER.

MOBILE, Ala., August 9.—The revenue cutter J. E. Ward met off Mobile bar August 5th, and ordered to Ship Island quarantine the following barks from Vera Cruz: Vasco, and Degama, the latter spoken a few days previous, but it seems did not find her way to quarantine.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 9.—Last night citizens of Bird Island, a small town in Xeville county, attempted to tar and feather a man involved in a scandal. He fired into the crowd, wounding one. It was then learned that one of the avenging party had betrayed his comrades, who applied to him the tar and feathers intended for the seducer.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—Fearing the introduction of cholera from China and Japan, the board of health adopted a resolution that all Asiatic ports be declared infected and all vessels arriving be quarantined until the fullest examination is made.

Tobacco Smoke.

DANVILLE, Va., August 9.—The cotton factory of E. L. and A. Gerst, tobacco warehouse of E. H. Holland & Co., and tobacco factory of W. T. Law and several other houses, burned to-day. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$116,000.

Fireman's Frollic.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., August 9.—The fireman's demonstration to-day surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Canada; 1,500 firemen took part in the procession. There was a grand torch-light procession to-night.

West Kentucky One Better.

Philadelphia Press (Pa.). Your Uncle Randall wasn't slow up at Harrihar. He pointed the tariff north by west and went Kentucky one better, with a proposition for free whisky; in fact, he put in two or three lively strokes for his promising speakership boom.

The Base Ball Fever in the West.

A father who called at the Post-Dispatch office this morning told how his young son had recently sold his school books to obtain money to invest in a base ball combination at a 25 cent pool-room. He knew of a neighbor's boy who had purchased his coat for the same benevolent purpose. A lot of adult dead bats hang about these kindergarten pool-rooms, who invest for the school children and furnish them "tips." In one instance a boy who won \$10 was compelled by his agent to divide the winnings—charging \$5 for his services.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

MADRID, August 9.—Military precautions have been adopted here. Officials reticent, but they claim that the Barcelona insurgents have been dispersed in the mountains by troops, and six captured. They say the provinces are tranquil.

The officials of Logran telegraph that five soldiers who took part in the outbreak at San Domingo were surrendered. They declare that the regiment was deceived, and believed it was going to parade, when the outbreak took place. The remainder of the rebels are being actively pursued by columns of troops. The governor of Madrid has closed the democratic newspaper El Sol. A special from Lisbon states the revolt of Badajose had ramifications in various parts of the country, but that it was premature. There are thirty Spanish officers on parole in Lisbon.

A CANAL DROPPED.

LONDON, August 9.—A committee of the house of lords which have been considering the Manchester ship canal bill will drop the measure for the session.

A CHANGE OF QUARTERS.

PARIS, August 9.—The report that Senor Zorrilla had gone to Spain arose through his quitting his usual residence, fearing possible expulsion from France. The council of the ministry to-day lasted the whole afternoon. It was decided to proclaim a state siege throughout Spain. Furloughs of all the officers in the government military service are collected.

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