

VITALIZING THE DEAD.

The Railroad Monopolists of the South Resurrecting a Lapsed Land Grant.

Senator Van Wyck Warns the Government Against the Imposition.

The Life and Death of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Co.

The Disputed Quarter-Section Near Bismarck, Decided in Favor of Jackman.

The Doleful Tale of Bliss Ceases to Wag and the Jury Still Lives.

Reports of American Consuls in Ireland on the Shipments of Paupers.

Various Entertaining Items From the National Capital.

VAN WYCK'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following letter was to-day written and delivered by Senator Van Wyck in person to the secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—DEAR SIR: When the order was made recognizing the claim of the New Orleans Pacific railroad company to a land grant many years forfeited, I felt it my duty to ask your department to be informed of the progress of the proceedings with a view to oppose any further legislation and to prevent absorption of the public domain by a corporation which had not even the semblance of legal or equitable right, and also to protect settlers who have been occupying and improving portions of this dead grant.

The New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railway company obtained a large tract specifying "That said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of this act." Five years expired and not a mile was built, not even a survey, not a definite location. The only act was to issue and distribute bonds among patriots who were intent in developing the country.

Five years more passed and the grant is doubly dead, yet not a mile was constructed or definitely located. Its third act was in December, 1880, to assign what it did not own to another corporation which was organized by the legislature of Louisiana in 1876, to build through substantially the same section, without the expectation of any aid, known as the New Orleans Pacific company, which finally drifted into the hands of a syndicate who had also been patriotically developing the country so that millions of dollars and millions of acres had rewarded their sacrifice and exertions. It became necessary for the system of roads they controlled to connect with New Orleans. They built without any assurance of aid from the land department or congress, not even filing a map of definite location of any portion of the road. They knew only congress could vitalize the dormant grant. It was a great presumption even for a railroad corporation to assume this could be accomplished simply by their fiat, and yet they hope to fortify action by this recognition they have obtained from your department. They must well know that title to these lands is not complete until final action by congress. I realize your embarrassment when congress at its last session failed to act and the attorney general had given to your department in response to the request of your predecessor an opinion that the company has a right to said grant. An additional necessity for this notice is that the present company, the New Orleans Pacific, are about issuing mortgage bonds on the basis of this forfeited land grant, and they naturally desire to legalize long enough to place these bonds on the market. Two trustees are named, one in the interest of the present company, and one interest of the bonds issued twelve years ago. So the victims are to be the people, settlers on that portion of the public domain, or purchasers of the bonds. My object is congress shall not be met, next session with the plea of "innocent purchasers" who bought these bonds and they should be protected. A patient government has been delayed thirteen years, and now a few months' further delay will work no injury, as the corporation endeavoring in this manner to utilize a dormant grant are not in an impoverished condition.

You will allow me to make this public, as my purpose is to aid the public and prevent imposition by the sale of bonds secured by forfeited title, which may be declared worthless.

(Signed) C. H. VAN WYCK.

THE JACKMAN CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The case of Plummer vs. Jackman, involving the title to 160 acres of valuable land near Bismarck, Dakota, has been decided by the secretary of the interior in favor of Jackman for the whole quarter section. Jackman's claim to the land was contested upon the ground that he had not settled upon it in good faith, but to sell for speculation in violation of section 2362 of the revised statutes. He took the land at that particular point in 1872 with other parties in anticipation that the Northern Pacific road would cross the Missouri river there and a town built. The secretary in his decision says: "The statute re-

ferred to a W. Blumier to mean that persons... shall not enjoy the benefits of their enterprise and foresight, though they believed their claims would become of great value on account of proximity to villages or cities, or that villages or cities would even be built upon such claims and thereby enable them ultimately to realize large profits for such lands. That is not the speculation the statute intended to prohibit it.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In the star route case to-day when Bliss began his concluding remarks to the jury, he made a particularly bitter attack upon Brady and then turned on the other defendants. This prosecution, said Bliss, is intended to protect the treasury; such trials must necessarily take place; the eyes of the country were upon the trial to ascertain if a jury could be found in the district capable of understanding a case of this magnitude. As Bliss took his seat Merrick said, "The government has closed its opening. Wilson immediately inquired of the court if the government would claim two arguments in closing. Merrick replied in the affirmative, and as showing the sentiment of the attorney general, Merrick read a letter from Brewster wherein he (Merrick) is directed to ask the court to allow the government two closing arguments, for it is his conviction they are entitled to it in this of all other cases. If the court declines to allow the motion then he (the attorney general) is necessarily excluded. Wilson declared he would refuse to argue in case the government were allowed two closing arguments. Ingersoll made a vigorous protest against the motion to allow two arguments. The court said it had seen nothing to satisfy its mind that there was any reason to justify a departure from the established practice in such matters. It was universal in jury cases to allow but one reply to the government and that order would be preserved in this case. Ingersoll explained that perhaps the defence could arrange to make a place for the attorney general. They did not want to deprive the government of the services of its highest officer. Merrick said he should refuse to enter into any arrangement with the defense as they had uniformly rejected his propositions. "That's what we want," retorted Ingersoll, "to make them responsible for keeping out the attorney general." At the request of the defense, court adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The new civil service rules having been approved the commissioners will leave Washington in a few days for the purpose of putting examining boards in operation in all large cities. As the provisions of the civil service act relating to appointments take effect July 10th, it is essential that examinations be held before that date. The commissioners expect to have their bases in this city in working order about the first week in June and they propose that examining boards in cities are fully established in time to secure the examination of applicants for positions in the service some time before July 10th. The work has been divided so that each commissioner is assigned to a district. Commissioner Eaton takes the principal eastern cities, such as New York, Philadelphia and Boston; Commissioner Gregory is assigned to Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo and other lake cities, and Commissioner Thomas to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, New Orleans and other cities in the southwest. Each commissioner will take with him an assistant detailed from one of the departments in Washington. These assistants will be selected from among the officials who have already served on examining boards in the departments here, and who are familiar with the work. The examining boards in cities will be selected by the commissioners from persons in service in those cities, and these will hold examinations not more than twice a year. The report is current to-night that the nomination of Kelm as chief examiner of the civil service commission is to be withdrawn, and the name of Charles Lyman, chief clerk of the treasury, has been agreed upon and will be sent to the president with the recommendation of the commission that he be appointed chief examiner instead of Kelm. Messrs Eaton and Thomas decline to say anything on the subject and it has been impossible to obtain any confirmation.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—As a result of inquiries made at the state department to-day, it has been learned that the subject of Governor Butler's report on pauper emigration from Ireland, has for some months been under consideration in that department. A number of reports relating thereto have been received, and among the most interesting is one from Consul General Merrick of London, giving the results of investigation made at his request in March last by the United States consuls in Ireland. The consuls generally agree that the distress prevailing at present is not exceptional in its character, and that the published accounts to the contrary are exaggerated. In the poorer agricultural districts the situation of the peasantry is miserable, and abject poverty is the rule, but as it is, it has been the same for years and has become the normal condition of life. The prospects for amelioration of the present condition in the immediate future are most discouraging. It is altogether unlikely that the government will shortly commence public works to give employment to the people, as the policy settled upon is

RELIEF EITHER BY THE WORKHOUSE OR BY EMIGRATION.

With great unanimity the consuls agree that the present condition must set as a strong stimulus to emigration and many interesting facts are given in their reports to illustrate this branch of the investigation. As to the question whether the government guardians of the poor or associations are engaged in sending paupers to the United States, some diversity of opinion exists, which may be accounted for by the difference of localities from which the consuls write. Consul Barrows, of Dublin, says no such practice is in operation in his district. Consul Wood, of Belfast, writes: "I know of no organized effort for any large deportation of sufferers or paupers to the United States. No doubt many will find their way there by the aid of friends and when, in a measure, by charitable funds. It is to be feared most such emigrants are without means, and what is worse, without skill in trades or other occupations, and with so little money as to afford no promise of any respectable support on their arrival in America." Consul Livermore, of Londonderry, understands that government relief, with no great success, however, endeavor to induce the poor and lazy to emigrate. In some localities the guardians of the poor are desirous to emigrate those who are likely to be in a state of chronic poverty at home and save the rate from their possible support. Gen. Merrick refers to the subject of American relief to Ireland as follows: "As to relieving Irish distress by contributions of money from the United States which have always been so liberal in the past, the charges have been so frequent in the past that much of this money has been used for other purposes that I suggest in future the utmost care be taken in choosing the channels through which charity is to be administered. There is enough dire poverty and need in the western and southern coast region to excite the sympathy and insure the helping hand of those charitably disposed everywhere."

CAPITAL NOTES.

WHETHER ARE WE DRIFTING? WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Folger says no application has been made to him for the dismissal of Captain E. O'Meara Condon, now employed in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, on the ground that his public utterances were disrespectful and offensive to the British government. The secretary added that he knew no reason why he should interpose in the matter.

THE HILL INVESTIGATION.

Present indications are that the investigation of affairs of the supervising architect will not begin in earnest before Monday, the 21st. Alexander, of the committee, is now absent from the city, and Acting Secretary New, the chairman of the committee, will leave Washington to-morrow night for ten days visit to Indiana. Hill is also absent from the city on public business. Murch has been assigned a desk in the treasury office within easy access of the secretary's office and to-day began an examination of the charges on file against Hill preparatory to getting his case in shape. He says he expects to be ready to proceed in about a week. Secretary Folger said he has done all he can for Murch. He has provided him with a tribunal and counsel and has given him every facility to conduct his case. The secretary says, so far as he has examined the law on the subject he is inclined to believe he has no authority to subpoena witnesses to appear before a committee, and there is no fund at his disposal out of which their fees and expenses can be paid.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS TO BE RUN ON THE PACIFIC LINES.

CHICAGO, May 8.—It is generally understood that the purpose of Geo. M. Pullman's visit to New York is a most important one, and one of financial importance and value to his company, as well as to the Central Pacific railroad company. Officials of the latter road are now in New York, where it is said negotiations will be completed with Pullman for the introduction of the Pullman sleeping cars on the Central Pacific road between Ogden and San Francisco, and possibly on the Southern Pacific road between Daming, N. M., and San Francisco.

ASSIGNEE REPORT OF A CINCINNATI FIRM.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The assignees of Newburgh, Trenkel & Co., clothing dealers, have filed an inventory showing the total appraised value of assets to be \$275,500, and the total liabilities \$382,000, only \$55,000 of which was for merchandise, the remainder being notes. The assignees have been ordered to sell out the stock.

AN EDITOR KILLED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8.—An Oxford (Miss.) special says: This afternoon a 4 o'clock City Marshal C. C. Butler shot and instantly killed Capt. S. M. Thompson, editor of the Oxford Eagle, who was resisting arrest. Butler immediately surrendered himself to the officers, and as the circuit court court and grand jury is now in session the case will probably be tried to-morrow. The circumstances leading to the killing are various.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 8.—Arrived, the America, from Baltimore. QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—Arrived, the Nevada, from New York. NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived, the Scotia, from Liverpool, the Circassia, from Glasgow.

INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

YANKTON, May 8.—The grand jury were dismissed this morning. It is certain that number of members of the legislature have been indicted for bribery.

HOAXING HALIFAX.

A Dynamite Expedition Fitted Out by Some Enterprising Detective, and Shipped Post Haste to the Frightened Canadians.

The Scare at Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 8.—Owing to the startling letter of warning from Sir John McDonald, a number of special policemen were sworn in for service about the government house, provincial building and other points. Last night the provincial and coast (fish) buildings were watched by two policemen of the city force, detailed for that duty, besides the regular night watchmen. The policemen on duty at night throughout the city were ordered not to take "relief" early in the morning, as customary, and those who go off duty at 3 a. m. are, until further instructions, to remain on their beats until 6. The cause of selecting Halifax as the spot for Fenian action is evidently owing to its prominence as a military station. From what can be learned as to the source of information which alarmed the authorities, it appears it was a detective at the recent Land League conference at Philadelphia, who had instructions to report anything of importance. It is affirmed that this detective communicated to the governor general or to the British legation that the day of Brady's execution was to be a signal for a combined attempt to revenge whenever and wherever an opportunity might offer. Gen. Sir Patrick McDonough, commander of the British forces in America, stated the contents of the letter received by Lieutenant Governor Archibald was almost the same as telegraphed last night, but the statement that two suspicious vessels sailed from Boston for Halifax he was not made aware of. He stated a circumstance a short time ago led him to order extra sentry at the large powder magazine at point Pleasant Park, but further than this he had not strengthened the guards there or at other places in the city. The reporter mentioned the fact of torpedoes being carried by vessels referred to, Sir Patrick replied that lining the harbor with these dangerous explosives could be undertaken almost at any time without detection. Even now the harbor may be full of torpedoes and we do not know it, as parties might already have placed them in position without having been observed. No suspicious vessels were reported to him; no special instructions were issued by him regarding taking precautions for protecting property or life, and he did not anticipate any events would occur to alarm the public. Lieut. Anderson, commanding the Fenians in the absence from the city of Commander Fane, denied the report of orders for extra lookouts or other precautionary measures.

THE FAIR DIVORCE CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Fair divorce case is the leading topic in the streets. Public sympathy appears on the side of Mrs. Fair, mother of the senator's four children. Hopes are freely expressed that the court will grant the mother's demands both as to expenses and control of the children, one million cash and a million and a half of property. The senator was interviewed and acknowledged knowledge of his wife bringing suit, but would defend the case, characterizing the allegations as vile lies, having no more foundation than the story of the oldest son shooting him. Mrs. Fair being informed that the senator proposed to contest the case, expressed surprise and asked, "Did Senator Fair say anything about me?" and learning he had not, she said, "Then I also have nothing to say." She declined reciting the cause inducing her to make the demand for divorce, but have made up her mind, she was bound to carry the matter through.

PERMISSION TO ERECT THE POLES.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The city council, after midnight session, and after the confusion and after arduous debate, passed an ordinance granting to the district telegraph company of Chicago the right to erect poles within the city for stringing telegraph wires placed in cables. Under the existing ordinance all telegraph companies were to have been compelled on the first day of the month to place all their wires underground, but operation of the law was delayed by injunctions granted by the state and federal courts, and litigation is now pending undecided at present.

INSURANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 8.—Governor Butler sent to the house a message on insurance matters. He says the required examinations by the actuary have not been made for several years, and that the condition of the companies is not known. The governor added that of his own knowledge he is aware of one or two companies not in a sound condition.

LABOR ARBITRATORS.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—This afternoon Secretary Flannery, of the coal miners association, filed a petition in the district attorney's office for the appointment of a trades tribunal under the Wallace act to settle the differences between the railroad operators and miners.

SALOON REGULATION IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Mayor Lowell, who has just issued orders to close saloons at midnight, and that policemen shall not drink liquor while on duty, to-day received a threatening

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF HIS OVERLAP.

Thomas Patterson's Version of the Alleged Defalcation.

NORTH PLATTE, May 7.

My attention has been called to the following paragraph in the Grand Island Times of May 31: "The charge of embezzlement made against A. Reis, late treasurer of Lincoln county, by T. C. Patterson of North Platte, turns out to be wholly groundless; every cent was duly accounted for, and the charge was shown to be the work of a man crazed with hate and bent on revenge." I presume this is an answer to the charge of embezzlement of the building association funds per dispatch to THE BEE of April 27th. If so it is a gross misstatement of the facts, which are as follows: Anthony Reis has been secretary of the North Platte Building association for the last five years. All moneys that come into the association pass through his hands. Last December a statement was made showing that the association would be soon wound up. A proposition was made to appoint a committee to examine into the affairs of the association, which proposition met with considerable opposition at the hands of Anthony Reis and his friends, one of whom proposed "that the association be permitted to run out without investigation, and when it had run out that the books of the association be burnt up." But the majority of the association were determined on an investigation. The committee were appointed but on the threshold of their work were met with a serious obstacle, in the refusal of Anthony Reis to permit the committee to examine his books or accounts, or even to see them. By a stratagem and some force the committee secured possession of the most important book which was the minute book of the association, when they discovered that the secretary had failed to make any entries in said book since June, 1882, and the other records were in a very confused condition, but the committee set to work with a determination to get the bottom facts. Nearly two months ago the report that was read at the meeting of the 26th of April was completed showing that the secretary had withheld \$1,500 of the funds belonging to the said association. A copy of this report was then furnished to Mr. Reis by the committee with a request that he examine it and if there were any mistakes or any explanations he had to offer the committee would be glad to hear from him. After waiting six weeks to hear from him, a meeting of the association was called for April 26th to hear the report. It was Mr. Reis' duty, as secretary, to be present at the meeting, and he was especially requested to be present by the president of the association. Notwithstanding this, he absented himself from the meeting. The report referred to was then read to the association by Samuel Goetze, chairman of the committee of investigation, and the members of the association present, by a unanimous vote, elected Samuel Goetze secretary, vice Anthony Reis, whose term had expired, which action was certainly an emphatic endorsement of the report as the association could make.

COLLISION OF TRAINS.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—A special to the Sentinel says a collision occurred on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern road between a passenger and freight train. The accident is supposed to have been caused by negligence. David Nichols, fireman, was killed and a number of others injured. It is impossible to get further particulars owing to the reticence of railway officials.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The lord lieutenant commuted the death sentence of Patrick Dalaney, who pleaded guilty to the charge of complicity in the murder of Cavendish and Burke.

A PENDING CONFLICT.

LONDON, May 8.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says: The government and the Reichstag seem to be drifting rapidly into a conflict.

WILL NOT GRANT THEIR REQUEST.

LONDON, May 8.—Lord Carlingford, lord president of agriculture, to-day, on receiving a deputation from the central chamber of agriculture, refused to sign a petition for an act to secure the enactment by parliament of a measure prohibiting importation of cattle from countries in which infection exists. He promised, however, that the present powers of the government, to prohibit the entrance of infected animals, should be strongly exercised. One of the objects of the deputation was to obtain restrictions on the American cattle trade.

THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Captain Rogers, general manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway, when questioned to-day about the alleged tripartite agreement between the Atchafalpa, Topoka & Santa Fe, the Atlantic & Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, reported from Chicago last night, replied that he knew nothing of such an arrangement. He evidently did not place much confidence in the report.

THE STORM AT DENVER.

DENVER, May 8.—The severest hail storm ever known in the west occurred here at noon to-day. The storm was accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning and lasted fully an hour. Hail stones measuring an inch in diameter covered the streets to a depth of six inches. The fruit crop is no doubt ruined.

STORM IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A short and heavy thunderstorm passed over the city this afternoon. The streets were deluged with rain, signs demolished and telegraph wires damaged.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, etc. HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are imitations. Price 25 cents.

CANADIAN IRISH AND FARNELL.

OTTAWA, May 8.—At a meeting of Irishmen here, speeches were made by Senators Howland, John Donahue, Principal McCabe and Patrick Baskerville, M. P. Resolutions were passed repelling indignantly the foul imputation cast upon the character of Chas. Stewart Farnell by the London papers, and expressing confidence and faith in duty, to-day received a threatening

KEARNEY ABLAZE.

A Furious Fire Sweeping Through the Town.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

KEARNEY, Neb., May 8.—About midnight a fire was discovered in the back part of the Lion meat market, which was soon beyond control. The fire, aided by the wind, spread rapidly north, burning Tripp's jewelry store, and now Cherry's fancy goods store is in a blaze. Several one-story buildings immediately north of Cherry's have been torn down, which will probably save the rest of the block. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss unknown.

A CORNING TRAGEDY.

CORNING, Ia., May 8.—R. J. Perigo shot and killed John Hiding, near Prescott, yesterday. He claims that it was done in self-defense.

WASSON CONFESSES.

The "Robbed" Paymaster Acknowledges His Crime.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MAY 8.

Quite a sensation was created in this city to-day by the confession of Major Wasson, the paymaster alleged to have been robbed of \$24,000 on a train near Fort Worth, that the whole thing was a frame cover his short account with the government. Wasson is now at these quarters under arrest, having failed to obtain a clew to the robbers. Wasson was ordered here to turn over the balance of the funds in his hands to Chief Paymaster Terrill and settle his accounts. The examination by Col. Terrill, exhibited shortages of about \$5,500. Wasson confessed this deficit, but claimed to have made up the amount and had been robbed of \$24,000. Further questioned he finally made a clean breast of the whole affair, that he had put up the job to cover his evil doings. He was immediately placed under arrest at headquarters with a scanty supply of the necessaries and is being guarded by soldiers. It is said that Iowa bondsmen are good for the indebtedness to the government, \$5,500. He has designated the hiding place of the remaining \$18,500 and the officers went for it. The list of officers for court martial have been made for the trial, which will occur quite soon.

LIEUTENANT ANDERSON, OF THE SIXTH CAVALRY, SLUGGED IN THE NECK BY A TROOPER.

TOBEMOSE, A. T., May 8.—The recent news of the Indian fight in the Sierra Madras is confirmed by a letter to the headquarters of the army of Northern Mexico. The engagement occurred at Suro Talmasa, near the Chihuahua line, on the 25th of April. Col. Garcia left the headquarters with a company of the Sixth regiment, Capt. Devosa, numbering 80 men and 50 state troops under Capt. Kosteritzky, to take up and follow the trail of the Indians on their late raid into Sonora. After five days forced hard marching they succeeded in tracking the Indians then entrenched in the Sierra Madras, near the Chihuahua line. The Indians had notice in advance of the arrival of the troops and determined to make a desperate fight as they secured their positions in the roughest part of the mountains and there awaited the approach of the troops. Gen. Garcia, as soon as he ascertained and understood the position of the Indians divided the troops into two columns, placing one under Col. Torres of the state troops, and headed the other himself. After hours of hard fighting he succeeded in dislodging the Indians from their stronghold and putting them to flight, leaving on the field eleven of their bucks dead. Many were observed during the action carried away wounded. The Mexicans lost three state troops and two federal killed and some eight or nine wounded. A large amount of stock taken by the Indians in the last raid was captured and is now on the way to headquarters. From indications during the fight it was supposed there 150 to 200 Indians engaged. The mountains appeared to be covered with them. Two days before the fight, when the scouts discovered the troops coming they removed their families from the ranches. This is the reason no prisoners were taken. The discovery was unfortunate, for Col. Garcia anticipated finding them off their guard and taking their families prisoner.

LIEUTENANT ANDERSON, TROOP L, 6th CAVALRY, ARRIVED THIS MORNING IN SEARCH OF DESERTERS AND STOLEN GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

When leaving about noon and near the edge of town he had an altercation with A. B. Gabriel, a member of the troop, who wheeled in his saddle and fired at the lieutenant. The ball struck him in the neck, inflicting a flesh wound. The man escaped in the confusion, but was subsequently captured at Convention Hill by Chief of Police Coyle. After the shooting Lieutenant Anderson rode back to town, had the wound dressed and rejoined his command. The ball went within a quarter of an inch of the carotid artery. The trooper will be examined to-morrow. No cause is assigned by the lieutenant for the man's action. He was intoxicated at the time and claims that the officer shot at him first.

EL PASO, TEXAS, MAY 8.—RUMORS WERE CIRCULATED TO-DAY OF A DISASTER TO CROOK BY A DISPATCH OVER THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WIRE.

Tequila pushed all day reached that Crook, having moved some days earlier than anticipated and in Sonora, may not have been able to receive the full cooperation expected. The belief is that the Apache force has been underestimated and no confidence is placed in Crook's scouts. Crook's small force is the largest cause of apprehension.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Is designed to meet the wants of a large portion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are sick enough to require medical advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and all up the machinery of their bodies so it will do its duty willingly. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and energy. My friend, you need not take our word. Ask your neighbor, who has just taken one bottle. He will tell you that "It's the best dollar I ever invested."

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 19, 1879.

Messrs. C. L. HOOD & CO., Dear Sirs:—Although greatly improved against future ailments in general, I was induced, from the excellent reports had heard of your SARSAPARILLA, to try a bottle. I received it for dyspepsia and general prostration, and I feel much to say for its efficacy. I feel better than I have for many years, and consider it a very valuable remedy for infirmity and its attendant troubles. Yours truly, F. C. CHURCHILL, (Friend of Carter & Churchill.)

"A Gentleman who Gained 10 POUNDS."

has been suffering from the Obesity and Langueur peculiar to this season. He says: "HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is putting new life right into me. I have gained ten pounds since I began to take it." Has taken two bottles.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Prepared by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE WANDERING JUHS.

A Band of Apache Butchers Driven from the Mountains by the Mexicans.

The Indians Fight for Life, but Finally Concluded to Fly.

Rumors of a Disaster to Gen. Crook's Expedition Circulated in El Paso.

Lieutenant Anderson, of the Sixth Cavalry, Slugged in the Neck by a Trooper.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

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When leaving about noon and near the edge of town he had an altercation with A. B. Gabriel, a member of the troop, who wheeled in his saddle and fired at the lieutenant. The ball struck him in the neck, inflicting a flesh wound. The man escaped in the confusion, but was subsequently captured at Convention Hill by Chief of Police Coyle. After the shooting Lieutenant Anderson rode back to town, had the wound dressed and rejoined his command. The ball went within a quarter of an inch of the carotid artery. The trooper will be examined to-morrow. No cause is assigned by the lieutenant for the man's action. He was intoxicated at the time and claims that the officer shot at him first.

EL PASO, TEXAS, MAY 8.—RUMORS WERE CIRCULATED TO-DAY OF A DISASTER TO CROOK BY A DISPATCH OVER THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WIRE.

Tequila pushed all day reached that Crook, having moved some days earlier than anticipated and in Sonora, may not have been able to receive the full cooperation expected. The belief is that the Apache force has been underestimated and no confidence is placed in Crook's scouts. Crook's small force is the largest cause of apprehension.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Is designed to meet the wants of a large portion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are sick enough to require medical advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and all up the machinery of their bodies so it will do its duty willingly. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and energy. My friend, you need not take our word. Ask your neighbor, who has just taken one bottle. He will tell you that "It's the best dollar I ever invested."

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 19, 1879.

Messrs. C. L. HOOD & CO., Dear Sirs:—Although greatly improved against future ailments in general, I was induced, from