THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1883. NO. 6

REFORM IS NECES

The Boss of the American Navy Begins to Cut Expenses.

Miner's Mail Contract Annulled—A Protest Against Irish Paupers—General News From Washington.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Chandler has addressed a letter to the chief of each of the bureaus of the navy department, calling attention to the recommendations of the commission concerning the reorganization of the navy yards and the disposition proposed to be mada of each yard. The commandants of the various yards have been furnished a copy of the letter and requested to assist in carrying out the plan of the commission. The secretary alludes to the statistics of the navy yards, and says: "They show an enormous daily expenditure, namely: For 657 foremen, clerks and employes other than ordinary mechanics and workingmen, $2,179, and 3805 other employees $9,139, making 4462 total employes at a daily compensation of $11,319, or at the rate of $3,000,000 a year, when the only work in progress on ships of war at all the yards was repairing of the Omaha, Shenandoah, Trenton, Ossipee, Mohican and Alert."

Secretary Chandler considers this enormous expenditure for such feeble results inconsistent with faithful administration.

SUNDAY OPENING.

The Post will publish to-morrow a long article presenting the question of opening on Sunday the National museum, Smithsonian Institute, congressional library, and similar institutions at the capital. Librarian Spofford, Professor Baird, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Robert Colyer, of New York, favor the movement, while of the numerous ministers here but two approve the proposition.

VAN WYCK WINS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Second Assistant Postmaster Elmer has annulled the contract lately awarded to John R. Miner for carrying mail on the newly established route from Fort Niobrara to Deadwood.

This is the matter on which Senator Van Wyck has been waging such a strong war, and will be looked upon as at least a partial victory for him. Miner and his backers were so sure of being sustained by the postal authorities, through the influence of some of the Nebraska delegation, that they had already sent horses and mules to various stations along the route, and were getting ready to commence business.

What action will now be taken is unknown, but at all events it is pretty positive that none of the old star route crowd need apply.

ASSISTED IRISH EMIGRANTS.

Alexander Sullivan, president of the Irish National League of America, accompanied by a representative deputation, presented to President Arthur yestezday at the white house an address in accordance with previous arrangements and resolutions adopted at the great Irish convention in Philadelphia, protesting against the reduction by law and force of large numbers of Irish people to pauperism and their deportation in extreme poverty to the United States. The address detailed the present condition of Ireland and the efforts of the British government to ship the poor and aged people of that country to America. Mr. Sullivan's address was supplemented by short speeches by Messrs. H. L. Hognet, president of the Irish Emigrant Savings bank of New York, Jas. Lynch, of New York, president of the Irish Emigration society, and Smith, of Ohio, who said 73 impoverished emigrants were sent to Tiffen and were a burden upon that community.

The president replied to the address as follows: The subject you present will receive my careful consideration. It has already been under consideration by the secretary of state. Correspondence in regard to it has been had with our diplomatic and consular representatives, and investigation into the facts is now being made by me. It is, of course, proper that this government should ascertain whether any nation with which it holds amicable relations is violating any obligation of international friendship before calling attention to any such matter. The law now provides that officers of the treasury shall examine into the condition of passengers arriving as emigrants in any part of the United States, and if there should be found any convict, lunatic, idiot or any person unable to take care of himself without becoming a public charge they shall report the same in writing to the collector of the port and such person shall not be permitted to land. Investigation will be thorough and exhaustive on this side of the Atlantic, and on the other, and in the meantime the law will be strictly enforced."

Each of the delegates was then presented to the president by Sullivan and the conference closed.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following is the condition of the treasury: Gold coin and bullion $196,000,727; silver dollars and bullion, $115,302,672; fractional silver coin, $28,483,281; United States notes, $53,858,713; total $393,667,378. Certificates outstanding: Gold, $610,613,60; silver, $719,021.91; Currency, $13,090,000.

STAR ROUTE MATTERS.

In the criminal court, Williams, counsel for Brady, asked Judge Wylie to dispose of the original and untried indictment in the star route case. Ker said that Bliss was in New York and Merrick was sick, and therefore asked that further time be allowed. Judge Wylie said he hardly thought the old indictment would trouble Williams again. Williams, counsel for ex-Senator Kellogg, then asked to have some action taken by the court upon the pleas in abatement submitted Monday last, but upon Ker's statement that the government was not yet prepared to proceed in that matter, Judge Wylie postponed the argument until Saturday next.

An Abortionist in Trouble.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The coroner began an investigation of the charges against Dr. Hathaway, alleged to have [illegible] bodies of illegitimate infants [illegible] dwelling. The doctor [illegible] prison and was present during [illegible] amination. Ann Maria Emery, the alleged wife of Hathaway, testified in length in regard to the burning of babies and three burials in the cellar. The sons of both the doctor and woman also gave similar testimony. Detectives Wolf and Miller were examined in regard to the discoveries in the house occupied by the accused. The jury returned a verdict that Dr. Hathaway was guilty of abortion in numerous cases. Hathaway was committed for trial, and the alleged wife was held as witness.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Pullman Regatta.

A PRODIGY DEVELOPED.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The sculling regatta on Lake Calumet Saturday afternoon developed a surprise and prodigy in the person of young Teemer, of McKeesport, an oarsman hitherto unknown, but who displayed his mettle by winning a place in the final struggle Friday, but who failed to keep up with either Hanlan, Hosmer, or Hamm, owing, as it is now claimed, to his inexperience in rowing in rough water. Saturday, in what has been termed "the Consolation race," open to all but the three leaders of the day preceding, he covered the three miles in 20:14, thus lowering Courtney's best record of 20:14½ and the best time on record, and upon which his reputation has been built. Five thousand people were on the grounds. The seven men were ready, and when the word was given at 4:07 went off together, having been placed as follows: McKay, Lee, Gandaur, Elliott, Parker, Riley, Teemer, Plaisted. Gandaur shoved to the front early, with Riley sebond and Elliott third, the latter pulling thirty-six strokes to the minute. At the half-mile buoy Riley and Gandaur were abreast, both leading Teemer and Lee a length. Teemer then came up and passed Elliott, who dropped out of the race. Lee then forged ahead and turned the mile and a half buoy first, in 9:15, Gandaur second, with Teemer, Riley and Plaisted in the order named. At the mile and three-quarter buoys Lee made a claim that Gandaur had fouled him, and from that on the chance for first place was gone. Gandaur pushed ahead and passed the two-mile buoy at 14:03, leading Lee one-half length, McKay in close proximity with Teemer on his quarter and Parker and Plaisted well in the rear. Lee stopped rowing after passing the two-mile buoy. Teemer all this time was rowing in fine form, and, passing McKay, pulled for Gandaur with a stroke of 32 to the minute. At the two and a half mile buoy Teemer went to the front and held it to the finish, Gandaur coming in second two seconds later, with McKay, Riley, Parker and Plaisted following in the order named, McKay and Riley being well up to leaders.

The double scull race was called at 5:20 o'clock, with five entries, as follows and in the order given: Hanlan and Lee, Plaisted and Parker, Hosmer and McKay, Gandaur and Kennedy, Woisgerber and Clayton. The story of the race is easily told. Hanlan and Lee led off at a forty stroke, and were pushed for one mile by Hosmer and McKay, Weisgerber and Clayton keeping well up and Plaisted and Parker dropping back early. Hanlan and Lee passed the mile and a half buoy in 8:42, McKay and Hosmer second, Gandaur and Kennedy third, Weisgerber and Clayton fourth, and Plaisted and Parker fifth. After starting for home Hanlan and Lee increased their lead materially and before passing the two-mile buoy ceased rowing for fully ten seconds. They started again, leading by six lengths, and stood to the finish, increasing the gap momentarily, and crossed the line in 19:37, Hosmer and McKay coming in twenty-six seconds later, Weisgerber and Clayton nine seconds after them. Gandaur and Kennedy were fourth and Plaisted and Parker fifth.

Consecration of the Bishop of Nashville.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—The consecration of Rev. Joseph Rodemacher, bishop of Nashville, took place at the Catholic cathedral this morning in the presence of a vast concourse. Dr. H. Maller, of Cincinnati, was master of ceremonies. The following bishops officiated: Elder, of Cincinnati; Toeble, of Covington; Gilmour, of Cleveland; Richter, of Grand Rapids; Gross, of Savannah, and Chatand, of Vincennes. Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, consecrator. Bishop Gross delivered the consecration sermon. After the consecration Bishop Rodemacher entertained the visiting clergy, sixty in number.

The Editorial Duelists.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

RICHMOND, June 24.—Nothing has been heard to-day from Beirne and Elam. It is reported the former is in West Virginia awaiting a new arrangement for a hostile meeting. Elam's whereabouts is not stated. Rumor locates him at various points. When or where the meeting will take place is more of a mystery now than ever. That it will occur is not doubted. Though the excitement of the past three days has abated, the anxiety and desire to hear from the parties is still intense.

Speculation and Suicide.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The body of Charles T. Goodwin, cashier of the Lake Shore freight house here, was found today in the lake near the breakwater. He undoubtedly committed suicide. His accounts prove him a defaulter in $7,000, although he had sufficient property to pay his debts. His suicide is therefore not fully explained. He left no letter or word of any kind. He was regarded as a model upright man. He lost money speculating in grain.

Boston's Big Organ.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

BOSTON, June 24.—The suit to restrain the removal of the big organ from Music hall has been compromised and Wm. O. Grover, the purchaser, will begin its removal in May, 1884, being allowed two months to take it from Music hall. The organ will remain in Boston, be improved and a hall built especially with a view to its accomodation in the rear of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Bank Statement.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The reserve increase was $191,850. The banks now hold $8,982,900 in excess of the legal requirements.

THE CONFLICT IN IOWA.

The Prohibitionists Virtually Control the Republican Convention.

Candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge—Railroad Matters—A Tumble in Barbed Wire.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

DES MOINES, June 24.—Thirty county conventions have declared for prohibition. The expectation is therefore warranted that the republican state convention will declare in the same manner. The contest, already heated and bitter in the primaries, will probably continue so until the polls are closed. With this fall's election the temperance people intend to settle finally the constitutionality of prohibition by choosing a legislature that shall doctor the constitution until it can legally assimilate the vexing doctrine thoroughly and effectively. While the prohibitionists have seized the republican party organization to accomplish their purposes, and they are identified with that party so thoroughly by preference and tradition that their failure would be a republican overthrow, here and there democrats have come out for prohibition as the only thing that will settle an irrepressible conflict.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The opposition, which was rife against Gov. Sherman early in the year, appears to have subsided. In the light of present events, it must be conceded he was wise in the course he pursued in refusing to yield to the clamor of a few over-zealous persons. He evidenced far more stamina than most people supposed he possessed. The people will yet learn that he has more "sand" than they supposed. Time and good judgment are turning those who a few months ago were denouncing him, to his favor. There is now no opposition to his renomination, and he will probably have none in the state convention. Efforts are being made to draw him into the supreme judge contest, but without success. He will have nothing to say or do in with the matter, and herein again he evinces his good jugdment.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP

is hotly contested. In Des Moines township, which comprises the west half of the city, there was a direct contest for and against Judge Day, and a large vote was polled. The anti-Day ticket won by a majority of 261 in a total vote of 904. The county may therefore be set down for McDill. John N. Rogers of Davenport positively refuses to permit his name to be used as a candidate for supreme judge. He has been mentioned quite prominently, and is one of the ablest jurists in the state. The indications are that Judge McDill will get it, though the friends of Judge Reed of Council Bluffs are coming to the front strong. They will join issues squarely with the friends of Lieut. Gov. Manning, and claim there is no precedent in the history of the party for giving that office two terms to the same person. But they will have to contend with one of the most popular men who has held the place.

RAILROAD TALK.

It is rumored that the I., B. & W. is backing the Central Iowa for a Union Pacific connection at Council Bluffs. The Central is only waiting the completion of the bridge across the Mississippi at Keithsburg to have an unbroken line from Peoria to Oskaloosa. The I., B. & W. connects with it at Peoria, and, it is understood, will join the Central in extending that road from Oskaloosa to the Bluffs.

The wholesale merchants of this state complained to the railroad commissioners that the rules of the railroad companies for charges for excess of baggage were unreasonable and excessive. The board hold that railroad companies are not obliged to carry sample trunks of traveling men on passenger trains at all if the weight is in excess of ordinary baggage; that such trunks are properly freight, and may be confined to freight trains. If carried on passenger trains, the companies are entitled to the same rates as are charged by express companies for freight carried on passenger trains. The rules of the companies as to excess baggage are not excessive nor unreasonable.

THE BARBED WIRE MONOPOLY.

The barbed wire monopoly have taken a new departure. Probably worried by the recent decisions of Judges Treat and McCrary, of the federal court, and the numerous actions since begun by licensees, who refuse to pay further royalties, they have given notice of a reduction of the price of wire to 6½ cents per pound, or a decline of nearly 20 per cent. One of the most formidable contestants of this monopoly is the Iowa Farmers' Protective association, which has been making wire right along, refusing to pay license, and selling wire nearly 3 cents a pound less than the monopoly. This association says it is ready to meet the drop in prices, and then make a profit. It is evident the monopoly is badly wounded. The farmers can stand it.

LOCOMOTIVE FIRES.

The board of railroad commissioners have just decided a case of interest to farmers and railroad companies. Oct. 20 Engine 5 set a fire to cut and dried weeds along the track near Esterville, Emmet county, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road. The fire ran north fifteen miles into Minnesota, when the wind changed and drove it back, destrying property of A. N. Haskins valued at $144.75, three miles southeast of where the fire started; for which he asks compensation, and sets up the statute which says any railroad corporation shall be liable for all damages by fire that is set or caused by the operating of any such road. The board hold that, under the language of the statute, a company would be liable for any damage, however remote, and that lack of negligence cannot be shown. They hold that the company may show that they were guilty of no contributory negligence within their right of way, and if the fire is set by sparks from a locomotive outside of their right of way, without any fault of the company, the company would not be liable. In this case the fire started in dry weeds within the right of way, and the company neglecting to remove the weeds contributed to the fire, and they are therefore liable, and should pay the loss. It should be noted that this case was adjusted by the board without the cost of a dollar. The same question was contested by parties three times to the supreme court, at a cost of many thousand dollars. This board is taking the place of the courts in nearly all matters between the people and the railroads.

A GALVANIZED COFFIN.

Twenty-five Persons Drowned by the Collapse of an Iron Steamer.

Her Sides Cave in Like Cardboard—Affairs Between France and China—Destructive Floods in Silesia.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

DISASTROUS COLLISION.

LONDON, June 24.—The passenger vessels Hurunui and Waitana, of the New Zealand Shipping company, were in collision off Portland, Friday night. The Waitana sank in two minutes and twenty-five persons were drowned. The Hurainui immediately launched her boats and rescued 16 persons who were struggling in the water. Among these was a lady saloon passenger to whom a sailor, also saved, had given his life-belt. Two other saloon passengers were also saved. All the second class and steerage passengers were lost. The captain of the Waitana was dragged aboard the Hurunui with the aid of ropes. The two vessels left London together Friday. The Hurunui struck the Waitana end on, just in front of the saloon starboard side. The survivors state no crash was heard, but the side of the Waitana gave way like a cardboard. More passengers might have been saved had the bark and steamer heeded the Waitana signals of distress. The Waitaua was an iron ship of 833 tons, built in 1863. The Hurunui is also an iron ship.

Seventy persons were drowned in the flood at Silesia.

General Sir W. Knollis, retired, is dead. He was born in 1797.

MARQUIS TSENG

denies that an agreement has been reached between the French minister at Shanghai and the Chinese commander, The marquis reaffirms the statement that Chinese troops are massing on the border of Tonquin. He says China will not accept any Franco-Annam treaty that is opposed to her sovereign rights in Annam. Marquis Tseng is anxious to obtain England's good offices.

A dispatch reports many incendiary fires in Kunguar, government of Perm, Russia, and that several persons have been arrested on suspicion of having started the fires.

The German government refuses to allow men belonging to Germany to take to China the Chinese iron clad recently launched at Stettin.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, June 24.—It is reported that Challemel Lacour, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned.

The foreman of the jury which returned a verdict of guilty against Loiuse Michel, has received a menacing letter. When the prisoner was sentenced yesterday the audience cheered. The commune press generally considers her sentence excessive. Even legitimists and union advocates predict commutation. The anarchists paper reminds the president of the court which sentenced Louise Michel, that Judge Bonjean was shot by the commune.

THE MALAGASSY ENVOYS

had a farewell meeting with Prime Minister Ferry to-day. The envoys will be provided with "safe conduct" to the French commander at Tamatove. A telegram from Saigon states the governor of Cochin China expelled the Annamite consuls because of their connection with a conspiracy against French rule. The evacuation of Quinhon was ordered.

Prime Minister Ferry received a letter from Marquis Tseng, chinese ambassador, in which the latter states his departure was due entirely to matters connected with his family affairs. He will return to Paris immediately if his presence is required.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM.

SHANGHAI, June 24.—It is stated the telegram couched in language of very pacific nature, received from France, is believed to be due to the efforts of Marquis Tseng. The report was received here of an outbreak of trouble between the French and their native allies in Annam. M. Tricon, French minister to China, remains here.

IRISH EVENTS.

DUBLIN, June 24.—Alderman William Meagher has been elected Lord Meyor of Dublin.

Bernard MacHugh has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the murder of Justice Young, who was shot five years ago.

HUNT ON A FURLOUGH.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—Hunt, U. S. minister, is about to leave on a furlough.

LOUISE MICHEL'S TRIAL.

PARIS, June 23.—Henri Rocheford, in evidence at the trial of Louise Michel yesterday, endeavored to show the falsity of the charge of pillage against the prisoner. He said that when she was exiled she reduced herself to poverty to aid fellow-sufferers. The prisoner spoke in her own defense. She violently attacked the government, and declared that the issue of pamphlets to soldiers inciting them to burn barracks and murder officers was justified. She declared that the soldiers at Sedan would have done well to shoot the officers and save their honor.

A BANQUET.

LONDON, June 23.—A committee is being formed from the volunteer force to arrange a banquet for the members of the American rifle team at the close of the Wimbledon meeting.

Canadian Railroads.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

MONTREAL, June 24.—L. M. Shute, representing a number of American capitalists, closed contracts for the construction of the Ontario Pacific railroad, and made arrangements to float bonds amounting to $12,000,000. Trains will be running over part of the road by October, 1883. The road will connect with the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific.

Bob's Up Serenely.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, reported from Washington and elsewhere dead at Long Branch, is enjoying the best of health at Long Beach, Long Island coast.

CROOK AT SAN CARLOS.

The Captive Hair Lifters Quartered On the Reservation.

Tired of War and Anxioux for Peace—Proud Spirits Humbled to to the Dust.

SAN CARLOS, Arizona, June 24.—At 9 o'clock Saturday morning there was great excitement at the agency. Capt. Crawford, commanding four companies of cavalry and 250 Indian scouts, arrived, bringing with him the Chiricahuas who surrendered to Crook, headed by Chiefs Loco, Nana and Bonito, with their families. They entered the reservation and were met by the reservation Indians. Loco is anxious once more to get settled. While the hostiles were camped six miles from Wilcox several white traders attempted to sell them ammunition. This fact is sufficient evidence of the difficulties Crook has had to contend with.

TUCSON, Arizona, June 21.—A grand reception and banquet were given in honor of Gen. Crook by the citizens of Tucson last night. Over three thousand people took part. Gen. Crook, when interviewed here to-day, said: "If Teller's advice is carried out it will drive the Chiricahuas away again into the mountains, It will be utterly useless for me to attempt to follow them in any capacity, as their faith will be gone forever. As it now stands their spirits are broken and they are humbled. They feel whipped, and have surrendered in good faith. Our government has always treated them as a nation. I think it ought now to treat them just the same as it did the south after the rebellion. No one dislikes to see these red-handed murderers, as nearly all of them are, go back on to the reservation more than I do; but what are we going to do? To kill them will not bring back the dead, and to punish them will only result in their leaving the reservation with the last bit of faith gone, and they will take to the mountains to be exterminated only after a long time, and then only after they have killed thousands of white people. Now they are willing to go back on the reservation and settle down. They are tired of war and anxious for peace. These Chiricahuas are the only ones I did not get on the reservation in 1872. I would have had them had I been allowed, when I was superceded by Gen. Howard. None of those whom I did put on the reservation at the time have ever mode any trouble since. Neither will these if they are allowed to go on. This is the only true policy to pursue concerning them. I am satisfied any other will work mischief. This raid will result in taking all the Indians out of the Sierra Madres. That country has been a sort of breeding place for them, where they have always kept a nest-egg and have gone when hard pushed."

Gen. Crook believes there will be no more raids, and that the remaining renegades, about 150 bucks and the rest squaws, will all come in, as he has a portion of every band. Juh has lost his former prestige since the defeat by Gen. Garcia, and is left with his family and one buck in the Yaqui country completely broken down. The general is confident Charli McCowan will be returned.

IN CAPTIVITY.

Mexican Women Tell the Story of Their Sufferings.

Special to the San Francisco Call.

TUCSON, A. T., June 18.—The five Mexican women and one child recaptured from the Apaches by General Crook and brought here are now in charge of Consul Tuleli, who has telegraphed his government for instructions as to what disposition to make of them. They are from the city of Chihuahua, and are wives of soldiers in the Mexican army. The command to which their husbands were attached had been stationed three hundred miles northwest of the city of Chihuahua, at a place on the Mexican frontier named El Carmen. The troops had been ordered home, and the women followed their husbands at a distance of about two days' journey, travelling on foot. On the 10th of May they were surprised by a band of Apaches under the personal command of Geronimo. The Indians suddenly rose up from behind rocks and bushes. The women were greatly frightened and began to scream, when a Mexican captive named Jose, who had long been with the Indians, came forward, and addressing them in Spanish, assured them no harm would come if they would surrender and follow the Apaches. There was nothing else for them to do but to follow.

THE INDIANS THEN CAME FORWARD

and asked a great many questions through Jose. They were anxious to know the number of Mexican soldiers, their whereabouts and intentions, to all of which the women answered as they could. There was another woman with them at this time, whom the Indians subsequently sent to Chihuahua for peace, as they said. The Indians, with their captives, travelled incessantly the remainder of that day and all night. The place where they were captured is known as Cerritos Cuates, and is half-way between El Carmen and Plan del Elamo. They calculated that the next morning after the capture they were at least 100 miles distant, though they cannot tell in which direction. For three days they were without water, but after that it was found in abundance. The country through which they passed was wild beyond description. At times they were compelled to crawl upon all fours. Their thirst for the first three days nearly drove them crazy, and the Indians would whip and lash them up, and compel them to travel. Toward the last of their captivity their food commenced giving out, and they were put upon rations, a small piece of raw beef being all that was given them. This had to be divided among the six. Mrs. Antonia Hernandez all this time carried her little child in her arms. The Indian children took great pleasure in tormenting him, pinching him, and jabbing sharp sticks in his sides, giving him great pain. When they remonstrated, Geronimo or his men only laughed at her misery. The last two days of their captivity they had no food at all. There was snow on the mountains. The cold was intense, and

THE WOMEN SUFFERED GREATLY,

almost freezing. The Indians never remained quiet in one spot a day, but were continually moving. They traveled nearly 100 miles a day, going in every direction, but tending generally nearly westward. The captives were abused and maltreated in every possible manner. They were made to work heavily when camp was made, and were a general object of abuse and ridicule. The Indians would take up Mrs. Hernandez's little boy, threaten to kill him, and would throw stones at him to the great mental anguish of his mother. One of the women was sent as a hostage of some sort to Chihuahua to make peace. The exposure to cold, thirst, famine and exhausted from travel and fear of torture was having an effect on the poor women. The first thing they knew they were hustled one day further into the mountains. The next day a brother of chief Chatte delivered them up to General Crook. As one of them expressed herself when she saw General Crook and the soldiers: "It seemed as if the sky opened and heaven appeared." Their pitiable condition drew deeply on the sympathies of the brave boys in blue, and they did everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the women. A mule was given each woman to ride. This was one reason of the slow return of General Crook's command. The women cannot find words to express themselves for the gratitude they felt towards the American soldiers. When the women started on the toilsome journey on foot, 300 miles from El Carmen to Chihuahua, to follow their husbands home, they had no idea there were Indians on the road, thinking they were all in the mountains to the north. They have not seen their husbands for over six weeks.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

Arguments in the Arkansas bond cases, which have required a week in hearing by Justice Miller and Judge Caldwell, closed Saturday. During the argument Justice Miller stated the court was satisfied the bonds were constitutional and valid notwithstanding the decision of the Arkansas supreme court to the contrary. On other questions which they desired to hear argued the cases were admitted and taken under advisement, the attorneys on each side filing written briefs.

The Canadian government has decided to make no further grants for colonization to railway companies in the northwest for the present, and until the present chartered railways are completed there will be no further sales of land. If, however, it is found necessary to make further grants the price will be raised fifty cents per acre. This conclusion was arrived at owing to the rapid increase of immigration into the northwest.

The U. S. treasury has in gold coin and bullion, $196,090,727; silver dollars and bullion, $115,302,657; fractional silver coin, $281,183,281; United States notes, $53,858,713; total, $393,645,378. Certifisates outstanding: Gold, $61,060,360; silver, $11,902,191; currency, $13,090,000.

The national exposition of railway appliances at Chicago closed Saturday night. The attendance during the week was very great, and it was decided to keep the exposition open two weeks longer, but the building had been leased for other purposes and it was prevented.

One hundred and fifty revolutionists attacked Chitua, Mexico, and carried off two officials. The cavalry pursued, and the robbers being pressed assassinated their prisoners. The revolutionists were overtaken by the cavalry and thirty killed.

Mr. J. B. Bensley, receiver for the broken lard firm of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., declares that the liabilities of the firm are footing up enormously and will exceed $5,000,000. He could give no intimation of what the firm was likely to pay.

A lot of fire works exploded in the store of L. A. McDonald, at Jacksonville, Ill., Saturday, blowing out the entire front of the buildings and severely injuring A. N. McDonald and Leonard Lott.

Private advices from Vera Cruz say yellow fever is making fearful ravages among Europeans and Americans. Eight deaths occurred in the hospital yesterday, and 100 during the past three months.

The contest between McKee and Johnson vs. Kennedy for title to land in Bloomington, Neb., has been decided for Johnson.

The regular summer shut down of the flint glass factories at Pittsburg, will commence Saturday, June 30th.

Hon. Montgomery Blair is lying dangerously ill at his summer residence, near Silver Springs, Maryland.

Jay Gould and friends left Philadelphia Saturday afternoon on the new yacht Atlanta for New York.

Shipping News.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, June 23. — Arrived—Donan, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—Arrived, Republic.

HAVRE, June 23.—Arrived St. Germain.

LONDON, June 24.—Hammonia and DeRuyter from New York, Parisian and Quebec from Montreal, Iowa from Boston and Prince from Philadelphia have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Arrived—The Arizonia and Furnessia from Liverpool.

A Reception to Egan.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The reception given Patrick Egan to-night was well attended. Egan made a brief speech acknowledging the compliment and exhorting all to stand by the national league. A notable feature of the occasion was the prolonged hissing of Judge Jno. H. O'Neil when in a speech he deprecated secret societies and denounced the murder of Lord Cavendish.

IMMENSE ENGINES.

The Iron Horse Used on the Central Pacific Road.

The increase of travel over the Pacific railways has brought about the introduction of larger locomotives from time to time, until the common freight or passenger engine of to-day is doing the work of two engines such as was in use a dozen years ago. The Central Pacific company have built a class of ten wheelers, eight of which are constructed after patterns and drawings prepared by A. S. Stevens, superintendent of the motive department of the Central Pacific. These engines possesses the novelty of having all the machinery located outside, so that under the boiler there is nothing except the axles. A new and novel valve motion is operated by the crank pins, doing away with cams, while a very important feature is that of double valves, one at each end of the cylinder, so operated as to use steam most economically and secure full benefit of its power. These engines weigh 73 tons empty, and 80 tons steamed up. One is on exhibition at the Chicago Exposition of Railway Appliances, and is attracting much attention. In use on the Sierras, they take twelve cars over the heaviest grades, while seven is a load for common engines.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The Mississippi Still Booming Over Banks and Dykes.

Enormous Interests Flooded and Threatened Above and Below St. Louis—News From Other Points.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The river is rising more slowly than heretofore. The flooded district, in the northern part of the city, presents about the same appearance it has for several days past. In the lumber district large gangs of men are working on the levees and dykes. A rise of another foot will inundate all the lumber yards. At Alton Slough, twenty miles above here, among the islands in the Mississippi, sawed boards in rafts are moored. While the slough is a reasonably secure place, considerable apprehension is felt lest the rafts break loose and sweep down.

In East St. Louis proper the situation is the same as yesterday. Boyman dyke is still intact and protects the business part of the city, but outside there is nothing but a watery waste. This afternoon the water which broke through Madison dyke yesterday reached a point a short distance above Venice, and broke a fearful crevasse in the Chicago & Alton embankment. About 600 feet of the track seemed to sink and disappear in an instant. The gap has been widening ever since. Parallel with this embankment runs the Indianapolis & St. Louis and Wabash tracks, which could not withstand the terrible current. They also went down in quick succession, cutting off all direct rail connection with the north. The water is now spreading all over the bottom lands of the old Ohio & Mississippi embankment, which crosses the bottom between St. Louis and Caseyville. Probably no efforts will be made to repair the embarkments until the water recedes. Meantime the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Indianapolis & St. Louis roads will carry passengers to and from St. Louis and Alton by steamer. Trains from the north and east are made up at the latter place. The Wabash will use the Vandalia and Illinois Central lines to Decatur, where where they use their own road.

The break in the Chicago & Alton track has flooded nearly all the eastern part of Venice, and forced many families to vacate their houses. A considerable part of the town west of the Chicago & Alton track, which runs directly through the place, is also submerged. The Venice and Enterprise elevators are closed and the stock yards on the bank of the river are no longer available for use. The amount of flooded farm land on the American bottoms, north of East St. Louis, is said to be 15,000 acres, and the loss to crops is computed at not less than $200,000. At East Carondelet, 6 miles below, on the Illinois side, fully three-fourths of the families in town are quartered in three school houses and a few residences on the ridge of high ground. Most of these people are in a destitude condition. From this point to the bluffs and for 4 miles south to the end of the county is entirely submerged and presents a scene of desolation and ruin. Had the flood held back two weeks longer farmers could have saved most of the wheat and potatoes. Now both are lost and the farmers are nearly ruined. The little town of Cahokie, a short distance from Carondelet, is all under wrter. The inhabitants move about only in skiffs. Fully 10,000 acres of wheat alone is from two to six feet under water in this section and as much more of corn, potatoes, and other crops submerged, causing a loss of $200,000. It is stated the St. Louis, Cairo and Belt roads have been damaged fully $50,000. Creve Coeur Lane, twenty miles west of here, which came into prominence as a rowing course last season, has flooded its left bank, doing great damage. The immense ice house of the Creve Coeur Ice company, was undermined and fell; loss, $40,000. Other property sustained considerable damage.

The chief apprehension to-night is that the Vandalia road, which is north of the Ohio & Mississippi, will be flooded. The Ohio & Mississippi is above the flood line of 1844, and no apprehension is felt for it. The river rose three inches here to-day, marking thirty-seven feet seven inches to-night. Reports say nearly all the bottom land along the Mississippi between here and Cairo is inundated. The loss of crops amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A Minstrel's Funeral.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—The remains of Charles Backus arrived this morning and were received by the leading citizens and old school mates. There were so many floral tributes that it may truly be said that the great minstrel was laid to rest upon a bed of roses.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Works through the blood, regulating, toning and invigorating all the functions of the body.

Ringworm Humor and Salt-Rheum.

RAYNHAM, MASS., Aug. 12, 1878.

C. I. HOOD & Co.: Gentlemen— * * * * I have had ringworm humor and salt-rheum so badly that my body was covered with raw sores; so, also, my head and face. I have had any number of doctors in the last seven years, and none of them could cure me. One day my mother was in the city of Taunton, and found one of your cook books, and in reading it I found many people testifying to cures from the use of your Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I felt forced to try it, although I had seen many things advertised that never did me any good. I have now taken two small bottles and one large one of Sarsaparilla, and used three boxes of Ointment. I now call myself cured. Nothing can be seen of the humor but the dim outlines of the sores. I shall take two more bottles, and then the cure will be complete.

I am gratefully yours,
EDGAR F. WHITMAN.

Biliousness, Sick Headache.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co.: Gents—Please send me by express two bottles HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and a few Cook Books for distribution. Your preparation has worked wonders in the case of my wife, who has been troubled with sick headache and biliousness for years. She only took one-half teaspoonful at a dose, and has not been so well for five years as now. She found that within a week after taking it she felt very much better, and is now entirely free from those severe headaches. She has not taken any of any account since last spring, and what little she had is lent to some others some good, and we must have it in the house.

Yours truly,
HOMER B. NASH.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, or six large bottles for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

☞ Use HOOD'S TOOTH-POWDER.