

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

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Average, 13,000.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of Sept., 1886. N. P. FEIT, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1886. [SEAL] Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER, BRUNO TSCHUCK.

For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B. HIBBARD, GEO. HEIMROD, R. S. HALL, JOHN MATTHEWSON, JAMES H. YOUNG, T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney: EDWARD W. SIMERAL.

For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

OMAHA needs a protective police to defend its citizens against some of the regular police.

WHATSOEVER other crop may be short the crop of New England defaulter is fully up to the average.

GENERAL VAN WYCK'S enemies admit that he had a walk-away before the Beatrice convention bomb shell exploded in the camp of his friends.

Is no campaign in the history of the state have so many candidates been placed in nomination pledged to the support of a single senatorial candidate.

THE Douglas county republican legislative and county ticket will be hard to match. It is composed of the names of the most men, sound republicans and good citizens.

COUNTY conventions are nearly over and the results can be fairly well estimated. There seems to be no reason for jubilation in the camp of the allied monopolies.

COLBY and Church Howe make a nice team. When they were both in the senate you could not tell the one from the other, except that Church parts his hair in the middle.

MR. McSHANE is out of town, but the political duet of Miller and Boyd are supporting him just as hard as if he were in the city. They want no assistance from Mr. McShane in the work of trying to elect Church Howe.

WYCK political pirates working hard to wreck the democratic party, and the railroads united to overthrow all candidates of both parties will not do their bidding, the atmosphere of the campaign is already beginning to smell of smoke and sulphur.

THE contract which Dr. Miller has taken to defeat Van Wyck and elect Church Howe is likely to get him into more notoriety than the attempt to buy Cronin in Oregon. Jay Gould, of course, stands behind him, as he did ten years ago when the doctor tried to deliver over the democracy to Jay Gould's preferred candidate for United States senator.

THE croakers who do not believe that Church Howe can be defeated without wrecking the county and legislative tickets may be disappointed before they are five weeks older. Thousands of voters in Omaha will decline to support the Nomaha corruptionist, who will work and vote for the excellent ticket which the republicans of this county have placed in nomination. Church Howe's nomination, criminal blunder as it was, does not necessarily imply the defeat of men who have no sympathy with the crew with which that plant-fool of the monopolies trades.

THE critics of the new methods of the navy department and the apologists for John Baehman are making merry over the refusal of the shipbuilders of this country to bid for the new cruisers recently ordered constructed. They point with glee to the fact that it is two weeks since the advertisements appeared and that not a builder has yet taken the trouble to inspect the plans. Well, what of it? If the American shipbuilders in private yards think they can snub the government by declining to compete for work they have a perfect right to do so. No one will be inclined to question their liberty. It simply proves that under strict methods of business in the navy department the old gang of contractors prefer to confine their operations to private contracts, fearing that the close oversight now given to government work would interfere with their former profits.

B. & M. Politics.

With such men as Moore of Lancaster, Holmes of Johnson, Colby of Gage, Hartwell of Adams and Lanham of Saline in the next senate that body will be no "sloughing stock" for anybody.—Lincoln Journalist.

This is a striking specimen of railroad republicanism. It shows the shallow pretense and arrogant hypocrisy of the great exponent of straight republicanism in Lancaster county. It affords proof positive that republican principles and republican success are, with that paper, secondary to the interests and policy of the railroads.

If the candidates named were all republican nominees this compliment by the Journal would have no significance beyond the fact that their candidacy was regarded with much favor by the railroads. But Mr. Lanham, of Saline, is not in any sense a republican candidate.

The republicans of Saline county hold a convention two weeks ago which nominated a ticket without protest or shadow of irregularity. Mr. Lanham was a delegate in that convention, and is in honor bound to support its choice for senator, Mr. Duras. It is a matter of fact that Lanham urged Duras to become a candidate, and only at the eleventh hour, at the behest of the B. & M. railroad bosses who own him, sought to have himself nominated by the convention in place of Duras.

But a large majority of the convention cast its vote for Duras, and he was unanimously declared the choice of the convention. Duras himself has always been a straight republican of the straightest sect. He served two terms as republican treasurer of Saline county, and until recently was one of Mr. Dawes' warm supporters. But he does not wear the brass collar and his preference for United States senator is not the choice of the railroads. Last week Lanham announced himself as an independent candidate for the senate and every railroad organ with the republican brand in Saline county bolted Mr. Duras, the regular candidate, and came out with a hurrah in Lanham's support.

On Saturday last, Tobo Castor's gang of railroad democrats held a so-called democratic convention and decided not to nominate a democratic candidate for the senate but to recommend Lanham to the support of the party. Naturally enough, the republican railroad organ at Lincoln joins in with Tobo Castor and the democratic railroad gang in Saline county to support a B. & M. railroad contractor for a seat in the senate. A more shameless exhibition of railroad politics was never seen in the state. Who got Mr. Lanham to become an independent bolting candidate? The B. & M. railroad bosses at Lincoln. Who put up the job on the democrats of Saline county to endorse this republican bolter? Tobo Castor, the B. & M. railroad right of way man, and Captain Phillips left bower. Who supports Lanham against the regular republican candidate? The brass collar editors of Saline county and the Burlington railroad mouthpiece, the Chicago at Lincoln.

The True Story. While the war department is urgently calling upon General Miles for a detailed report of the story of Geronimo's capture, and General Howard at San Francisco is angrily complaining that no reports have passed through his hands as official red tape demands, the BEE presents for the first time to the public the true story of Miles' Apache campaign. It is interesting reading. To those who have followed the newspaper accounts of the operations in Arizona since General Miles assumed command, the story of our correspondent will be a startling revelation. It proves conclusively the wisdom of the best Indian fighter on American soil when he asserted that policy would win greater results than arms in bringing in the hostiles, now that their tribe had been broken up, and that the close of the campaign would be caused by Geronimo's surrender rather than by any capture of the hostiles.

Our correspondent tells a story obtained from first sources and on the ground with minute details which attest its truth. The unconditional surrender of the hostiles turns out to be a surrender on their own terms after they had been sought out and barged to lay down their arms. The valorous achievement of Captain Lawton's much vaunted command fails to appear when tested by the results accomplished, and the end is discovered to have been brought about by a return to Crook's simple methods of Indian auxiliaries and diplomacy in treating with the savages. Simmered down, Geronimo has been waiting to surrender ever since George Crook sent his family and friends to Florida after the gallant Crawford had "broken the back of the outbreak" in the mountains of Sonora. All of Miles' racket and red light campaigning was a waste of time and money, which was finally thrown aside as useless and replaced by tactics which George Crook first introduced into Indian warfare.

Revival of an Old Desire. Washington advises report another subject of diplomatic controversy, growing out of the violation by Cuba of certain provisions of the commercial treaty between the United States and Spain, entered into several years ago, regarding the trade relations between this country and the Spanish possession. A great deal of time was spent in arranging this convention, which it will be remembered seemed for a long time likely to fail, owing chiefly to certain demands or conditions insisted upon by Spain, which the United States government would not concede. The negotiations were finally brought to a conclusion by a compromise of differences, in which it was thought at the time this government yielded more than it should have done, and perhaps more than it would have done but for the clamor of certain mercantile interests that professed to be suffering severely from the absence of some definite commercial agreement between the two countries. There had been a sense under the former treaty, owing to its having been somewhat loosely drawn, and while the advantages were largely on the side of Cuba, it was repeatedly violated to the detriment of the United States. The present treaty was intended to do away with the abuses, and to reduce the chances of violation to the minimum. It appears, however, that few and slight as these changes may be, they have been taken advantage of to the extent of threatening a diplomatic controversy between the governments of the United States and Spain.

Nothing seems to be more natural than

that such an issue should suggest the idea of this government standing a protectorate over the island of Cuba. A very considerable number of the American people, particularly in the east and south, seem to be thoroughly imbued with the conviction that this country ought to in some way possess or control the fair and fertile island of the Antilles, which, for nearly four centuries has been, with a few short intervals, the most important of all the colonial possessions of Spain. Thirty or more years ago schemes were planned and expeditions organized in this country, having for their object the conquest of the island, and within a year there was a sensational report of the sailing from New York of an expedition under the direction of Cuban patriots, intended to co-operate with an insurrectionary force in Cuba. The insurrection of 1868, which lasted six or seven years, was regarded by Spain, and doubtless not altogether unjustly, as owing its long continuance, if not its origin, to American influence and aid. For quite half a century the desire to get possession of Cuba, which was shown in the proposition of President Polk to pay \$100,000,000 for the island, and at a later date in the Ostend manifesto, which claimed for the United States the right to take and annex the island if Spain refused to sell it, has at intervals been manifested. Of late years, however, its expression has not assumed a very serious form, and the report of its recurrence at this time need not cause any annoyance to the Spanish government. Nothing could be more improbable than any serious effort on the part of the American people at present to deprive Spain of her richest possession, and if there are in fact any organizations of consequence in Cuba the object of which is to secure release from Spanish domination and annexation to the United States, they can have out small hope of any aid from the people of this country in the near future. The sentiment that now controls in the United States is not favorable to any enlargement of territorial possessions. But the proximity of this rich island must still be regarded as a strong temptation to national cupidity, and the time may come when a less conservative feeling than now prevails, stimulated by interests more urgent and powerful than those now existing, will assert itself in a formidable effort to gain possession of the coveted prize. In order to prolong this time Spain will find that course the wisest which comprehends a fair and liberal commercial policy and a strict conformity to treaty obligations.

The Business Situation. The clearings table evidences the continued improvement in the business situation throughout the country. Omaha, as usual, heads the list in the per cent of increase, making a most favorable showing for the tributary banking and business territory and for the jobbing and retail interests of the city itself. The jobbing trade of the principal cities in all sections of the country is active, and the distribution at most points is larger in volume than it was at the corresponding period for several years past. Nearly all the local markets show satisfactory activity except for flour and grain, which continue comparatively dull. The sluggish condition of trade has caused a slight decline in grain prices, and there has been a partial reaction from the previous sharp advance in the markets for coffee and hog products. On the other hand, an improving tendency is noted in the prices of coal, iron, lumber, wool, cotton, and some lines of textile manufactures, and in all of these branches of business there is an increased demand, with the promise of sustained firmness and activity for some time to come.

Receipts of wheat at primary points have fallen off, but exports have continued light, and there has been a further increase of over 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply. The latter now aggregates 47,540,668 bushels, against 43,830,294 bushels a year ago, and the supply of wheat and flour on passage to the United Kingdom and continent is 8,000,000 bushels larger than it was at this time last year. The steady growth of stocks in sight and the increasing offerings of home-grown wheat in the markets of Europe have prevented any urgency in the export demand and the dullness has discouraged speculation for higher prices. Another element of weakness has been the increasing acreage of cotton freight room and the advance in carrying rates, due in part to the diversion of vessels from the grain to the cotton ports. Prices are 1/4 to 1 cent per bushel lower in all markets. Seeding in winter wheat sections is progressing favorably. The corn crop has passed the point of danger from frost, and the markets have ruled weak under increasing supplies and a sluggish condition of trade; closing figures yesterday showed a general decline of 1/4 to 1 cent per bushel. The price of pork in Chicago has receded from \$10.10 a week ago to \$9.45 at the close of business yesterday, making a total of \$2.65 per barrel from the highest figures recorded during the recent speculative flurry. There is a fair home trade in lumber, but exports have decreased a little, owing, doubtless, to the excited condition of the market.

Discouraging Democratic Hopes. The New York Times, which if not affecting to be an oracle of the president's policy, has generally been quite accurate in forecasting his course, said in a recent issue that democrats who are expecting radical changes in the policy of Mr. Cleveland in several important directions are certain to be disappointed. It assures those expectants, who constitute a numerous element of the party, that the president experienced no change of views during his vacation regarding the course he had pursued, and that he would continue to steadily and firmly adhere to it. The hoped for "clean sweep" will not be made, though of course republicans will give place to democrats as opportunity to do so shall be presented; the declared policy of the administration regarding silver will not be changed; there will be no recession by the president from the stand he has taken respecting civil service reform; and the foreign policy of the administration will not be infused with a spirit of belligerence, but will continue in the even and placid tenor which has thus far characterized it.

Perhaps the Times only assumed all this, but in view of its past success as an oracle something must be conceded to its present forecast. It will carry widespread disappointment to the dem-

ocracy, for the party organs of high and low degree, so represents the Times, have been for the past month promising that the return of the president to Washington would mark the beginning of a changed condition of affairs more in harmony with the traditions and present desires of the democracy, and better calculated to promote the unity and welfare of the party. The lines to be pursued were, of course, those which the Times says the president will not follow. The democrats who confide in the party organs were led to believe that there would be a general and generous redistribution of the spoils, that the civil service reform barrier would be so reduced as to be surmounted with comparative ease, that the hostility of the administration to the majority of the party on the silver question would be abandoned, and that in our foreign relations we would give England, Mexico and the rest of the world to understand that we don't propose to stand any nonsense and are prepared to back our opinions to any extremity.

And if Mr. Cleveland really does not intend to do any of these things, what is to be the effect upon the democrats who have been led to expect that he would do them? Will they be satisfied with reproaching the organs for misleading them and continuing to hurrah for the administration? Or will the disappointment so aggravate their displeasure as to be manifested in the rejection by their constituents of a number of congressmen who had been staunch supporters of the administration, that they will strike a blow at the president wherever they can do so? In a word, will these expectant democrats, if their hopes shall be blasted as the Times assures them they will be, continue to meekly wear the Cleveland yoke and see the president follow the zigzag direction, or will they throw off the yoke and range themselves under the banner of a leader whose ideas of true democratic methods are more nearly in consonance with their own than are the president's? The answer to these questions cannot be made at once. They may be to some extent indicated in the results of the fall campaign, but the real test will come a year hence in the elections preceding the presidential contest. In the interim it is more than probable, notwithstanding the more than probable, that the president will continue to do as he has done, and that it is expedient to pay more attention than he has thus far done to the wishes of a majority of his party, or at least of that very large element with which he cannot dispense without putting in jeopardy his chances for a renomination.

There is no danger that the school board will be left out in the cold in the city hall building. In the first place they have a contract with the city by which one-eighth of the property, including the ground, becomes theirs in fee. This contract is a matter of record in the county clerk's office. In the next place, the plans which were submitted to and approved by the board before the council adopted them show on their face that the whole thing is designed and will be constructed expressly for the accommodation of the board. There plans now in the vaults of the court house have been voted on and approved by the people, and will have to be carried out. It is not likely that Omaha will refuse to finish the city hall after the basement is completed, and it is decidedly improbable that the legislature would refuse Omaha the privilege of erecting a public building with her own credit. The advance which the board has made in fact simply returning to the city the money which the council has caused to be collected by a special school levy. It does not in any way affect the school fund or siphon the board in its educational work.

The Republican is very much exercised over the refusal of this paper to support a common swindler, bribe taker and blackmailer for congress. But why does the Republican, which prides itself on being "straight," bolt the republican legislative and county ticket? Was there anything irregular in that convention? Does not every candidate hold a clear title to the nomination he has received at the hands of a republican convention, in which not a single seat was contested? What excuse is there for refusing support to men whose integrity nobody dares assail and whose fitness nobody questions? Is not the refusal to support this ticket of the same piece with the bolt of the republican candidate for mayor eighteen months ago?

The BEE prints a four-story out of the five-story building to be erected by the Y. M. C. A.—Herald. The Herald has printed the same out had it not been in use by the BEE. It was furnished to us by the Y. M. C. A. If the association succeeds, as we hope it will, in erecting a four-story building, such as is represented in the cut referred to, it will be doing very well. A five-story building, however, will be much better, and we hope our citizens will subscribe liberally enough to provide for the fifth story.

There is a good deal being said about the proposed new road to the northwest, but one thing may as well be considered as settled. Douglas county will vote no subsidy to any railroad, which does not terminate in Omaha and will not be operated in the interests of Omaha.

The injunction lawyer was a little too slow this time. He should get up earlier in the morning.

The city hall will be built this year without further opposition.

He Doesn't Drink. St. Albans Messenger. The most successful "anti-saloon" man is the man who doesn't drink.

A Far West Concert. Leadville Democrat. The importance of sending brains to the legislature should not be lost sight of.

No Use for Others, She Means. New Haven News. You often hear a woman say, "There's no use talking," but she doesn't think so, just the same.

The Usefulness of Slang. Chicago Times. The residents of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn., have petitioned to have its name changed.

A Big Man. Denver Tribune Republican. Brother Blaine seems to be a bigger man than the democratic administration, the democratic party, or the prohibitionists all rolled into one.

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the first district should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premium upon party treason and conspiracy against its very existence.

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and every electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be pooh-poohed or brushed away by pretending it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign slanders.

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-'77, contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own lips. Briefly, the history of this plot to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A. Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 cast for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state.

The democratic effort to capture the electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading:

"I, Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body to a special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the following grounds:

First, this legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been adopted on November 1875.

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote of the state by this body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha, and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted several days. Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Senate Journal 1877.] shows the following result: Yeas—Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Peppoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox—20.

Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Corvell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North—8.

During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, South Carolina democrat, [pages 199 and 208 Senate Journal.] At this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican.

Postoffice Changes in Nebraska. Postoffice changes in Nebraska during the week ending September 25, 1886, furnished by William Van Vleck, of the postoffice department.

Established—Dolphin, Knox county, John Dolphin, postmaster. Name changed—Somerset, Frontier, county, to Eustis, Marion Hughes, postmaster. Discontinued—Bullberry, Cass county, Cherry Creek, Buffalo county, Luray, Red Willow county.

Postmaster appointed—Ryno, Custer county, Michael Conley. Postmasters appointed in Iowa during the week ending September 25, 1886: J. H. Wood, Chillicothe, Appleton county, David Ray, R. Morsman, Page county, Mrs. Sarah M. Moyes.

Chauntauqua Circle. At 8 o'clock Friday evening, October 1, the Chauntauqua circle will meet at the board of education rooms, for the election of officers and new members. Mr. H. F. Bundy will give an outline of the readings for the coming year, and Miss M. L. Allen will speak of Chauntauqua as a summer resort. All persons desiring to join the circle are invited to be present.

A THEATRICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Inside History of Geronimo's "Unconditional Surrender." MILES FORCED TO TERMS. The Red-Handed Apache Chief Gets the Best of the Bargain—Much Wind and Little Wool—An Important Letter.

CAMP GRANT, ARIZ., Sept. 18.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—For ten days past Geronimo, General Miles, Captain Lawton and the "captured" Chiricahuas have been the all absorbing topics of discussion in this territory, alike among the civilian inhabitants and the army. The Apache campaign is supposed to have ended, and from the reports which I read in the eastern papers, its parting volley has enveloped General Miles in a halo of glory. If the correspondents who come out so liberally stuffed with information are to be believed poor Geronimo, worn out and weary with the "relentless pursuit" of Miles' regulars, "surrendered" on the field of battle and threw himself on the mercy of his captors to be dealt with as they saw fit. Parties who know Geronimo better than I do, especially officers who have taken part in the campaign, make no attempt to conceal their disbelief in the possibility of reports with which the eastern papers have been flooded for the sole object of concealing the true state of affairs. The facts are bound to come out officially. Let us present them as they are and as they will be proved to be before many days have passed.

Geronimo's surrender to General Crook in May and his subsequent escape are well remembered. It was followed by General Miles' arrival in the territory. Miles came to this country of mountains and canyons from the command which had to deal with a different class of Indians. Entirely inexperienced in Apache warfare he made his first mistake in his "boast" of what he proposed to do by reversing the policy of the regular cavalry were to do the pursuing, and the Apaches were to be worn out by a relentless pursuit of "unconditional surrender" or annihilation in the field. The papers were loaded with statements of the organization of his campaign, of the additional troops called for, the enrollment of frontier legions, the equipment of a corps to signal the trial of the savages and the tremendous efforts which were to be made to close the war with dispatch.

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A THEATRICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Inside History of Geronimo's "Unconditional Surrender." MILES FORCED TO TERMS. The Red-Handed Apache Chief Gets the Best of the Bargain—Much Wind and Little Wool—An Important Letter.

CAMP GRANT, ARIZ., Sept. 18.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—For ten days past Geronimo, General Miles, Captain Lawton and the "captured" Chiricahuas have been the all absorbing topics of discussion in this territory, alike among the civilian inhabitants and the army. The Apache campaign is supposed to have ended, and from the reports which I read in the eastern papers, its parting volley has enveloped General Miles in a halo of glory. If the correspondents who come out so liberally stuffed with information are to be believed poor Geronimo, worn out and weary with the "relentless pursuit" of Miles' regulars, "surrendered" on the field of battle and threw himself on the mercy of his captors to be dealt with as they saw fit. Parties who know Geronimo better than I do, especially officers who have taken part in the campaign, make no attempt to conceal their disbelief in the possibility of reports with which the eastern papers have been flooded for the sole object of concealing the true state of affairs. The facts are bound to come out officially. Let us present them as they are and as they will be proved to be before many days have passed.

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