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BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS.

Under the above caption a correspondent of the CITIZEN writing from Maney gives a little of the inside history of recent military movements.

Our correspondent corroborates information that we had previously received, to the effect that the appointment of General MacKenzie to take charge of operations in the field was very distasteful to General Willcox.

It was undoubtedly done because the higher authorities considered the latter unequal to the occasion, and a careful perusal of our correspondent's letter will be apt to create the same impression in the mind of the reader.

MacKenzie upon the first news of the Chiricahua outbreak grasped the situation. He knew that they would strike for their old stamping grounds in the southeast corner of the Territory and for Sonora. He immediately, as commander of operations in the field, telegraphed orders directing how to arrange prisoners so the infantry could escort them to the railroad or if not to have prisoners left at Thomas. Had this direction been followed the cavalry at Camp Thomas, about 250 strong, could all have engaged in the pursuit and under the lead of competent Indian fighting men, like Bernard, it is reasonable to suppose that the Indians might have been intercepted before reaching the railroad.

Instead of following these suggestions which to a civilian seem eminently proper, General Willcox assumed the responsibility of taking two of the strongest cavalry companies to act as his own escort and guard the prisoners, and left the pursuit to a body of men not more than equal to the Indians in numbers. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the subordinate officers and the men did not accomplish more.

It would seem that this course, dictated, as it appears to have been, by jealousy of Gen. MacKenzie, should be investigated.

The decisive defeat and capture of the Chiricahuas before they reached the railroad track, would have relieved Southern Arizona from a large amount of trouble which it is likely to experience from the scattered savages in the various mountain ranges, and the raids which the Apaches who get into Sonora will make back all along the line; and such a signal defeat would have deterred any other tribes from trying the same experiment. As it is now, the other tribes have the success of the Chiricahuas to incite them to break out, and it will undoubtedly require all the sagacity and skill of Gen. MacKenzie to prevent further serious complications among the tribes still on the reservation.

Gen. Willcox has assumed a grave responsibility and the results are before the country. They not only justify the strictures made upon him by the CITIZEN, but they demand a thorough investigation, and the people of this Territory demand it.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

Some nonsense has been talked, and more published about the removal of the military headquarters of this Territory to Tucson and the unfavorable effect the criticising of the shortcomings of the late military operations will produce. Such talk is simply watered bosh. So far from intending to change the location of headquarters to this city—were it possible for General Willcox and staff to do that—it has been contemplated to discontinue Fort Lowell as a military post. And we presume that will be done. This information ante-dates any criticism of the military by this paper, and shows what the plans were independent of any considerations of the policy of this newspaper. All this talk about headquarters now is simply to serve a present end, which is to suppress the criticisms made by the CITIZEN, and to do this they are willing to promise what they have not the power to fulfill. Now we give the military and its organ notice that not for fifty headquarters would the CITIZEN surrender its right to express its honest convictions, and make itself the groveling sycophant to any man or set of men, and even by silence admit that the present military figurehead in this Territory has shown himself competent to fill the position during the present trouble, when we know and have demonstrated to the mind of every candid and intelligent reader that the reverse is true. We are not lost to all sense of truth and decency, as must be a newspaper that will deliberately pursue such a course. If we were, the only result would be that this paper would lose its right to public confidence and Tucson would gain nothing. The only true policy for a newspaper as well as an individual is to pursue a straightforward, honest course, have convictions and be true to them, and it is only by such a course that a newspaper can acquire and maintain that degree of public confidence necessary to success.

During the past few days the CITIZEN has been flooded with communications from the late seat of military operations, making complaints and criticisms in relation to the military. Many of the matters spoken of are disgraceful and some of them are such as are inevitable in times like these. The CITIZEN is much obliged for the information some of them contain, but if we undertook to publish all they would occupy our columns to the exclusion of other important matters. We believe, also, that if Gen. MacKenzie is allowed untrammeled control of movements in the field, there will be less complaint about the inefficiency of the troops than heretofore. Many of the subordinate officers like Capt. Bernard, who is no kid-gloved soldier but an experienced Indian fighter, are doing the very best they can under the circumstances—the trouble has been at the head. The CITIZEN hopes events from now on will warrant a return of confidence in the military arm of the government.

Had General Carr's opinion been adopted there would have been no Cibicu affair; had no Indians been paroled there would have been no Chiricahua outbreak; had Gen. MacKenzie's directions been carried out no Indians would have crossed the railroad. It is about time the man who is responsible for so many bad breaks was superceded. It is certainly a poor record on which to ask for a Brigadier General's commission.

There is a report that Blaine will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine.

CENSORSHIP OVER PRESS DISPATCHES.

To establish what officer inspected press dispatches at Camp Thomas when Gen. Willcox had his headquarters there, the CITIZEN on Saturday telegraphed its correspondent at San Carlos as follows:

TUCSON, October 8.—What military officer inspected dispatches at Thomas? Who approved dispatch you afterwards mailed us?

In explanation of the last enquiry we we will say that our correspondent sent us a dispatch by mail which had been prepared and approved for wiring, which bore upon its back the endorsement of an inquisitor general. That report went onto the "hook" and we were unable to find it, therefore we telegraphed for information. Our correspondent replied as follows:

"Col. Smith, Eighth Infantry, inspected dispatches while I was at Thomas."

Now the question arises: by whose orders did Col Smith, a regular military officer, assume to approve or disapprove of dispatches prepared to send to this paper?

While it would have pleased us better to have had some Republican Senator, or even David Davis, who occupies an independent position, elected President of the Senate, and the heir apparent to the Presidency, still the choice could have fallen upon no better man in the Democratic ranks than Senator Bayard of Delaware. This paper a short time ago published a brief sketch of that gentleman. He is one of the ablest as well as one of the cleanest men in the Democratic party, and we have no doubt he will make a fair and impartial presiding officer. The most potent objection that was urged against the election of a Democrat at this time was the fact that it only takes one life to produce a political revolution. It increases the risk President Arthur runs, and it also jeopardizes the peace and safety of the whole country, for an assassination now would have great political significance and could hardly fail to involve the country in trouble. It was hardly possible to expect that the Democratic Senators would allow patriotism to overcome party when circumstances enabled them to control, but should any accident occur, which we certainly hope may not, the country will have occasion to regret their course.

As a work of fiction the official report of the Cedar Springs fight is a success. It is composed of a few facts and numerous violent presumptions. We make a few extracts for the amusement of our readers:

"The Indian loss is not known, but there is reason to believe that they were badly hurt. Parties visiting the field have brought in two mules packed, and other articles, which they had abandoned in their hurried retreat, and signs of blood have been found on the trail."

The intimation that the Indians were hurt is certainly a most violent presumption not warranted by any known facts. The finding of blood on the trail simply indicates that the parties discovering it got onto the wrong trail. The report pays a very high compliment to the bravery of the Indians and a poor one to the marksmanship of the soldiers when it says:

"The Indians fought with great boldness and desperation, being evidently determined to hold their position long enough to get off their stock. On one occasion, about 8 p. m., they charged down upon Bernard's line, firing several volleys, and approaching within ten feet of the men."

It is certainly not creditable to the soldiers that, firing at such close range, not an Indian was killed. Orders to resume target practice should be issued at once.

Some time since a communication was published in this paper condemning the mines of the South Pioneer Company, located near Globe. The publication was made inadvertently and we shortly after became satisfied that it was written with malicious intent, and that we had been imposed upon by the writer. To positively ascertain that fact, the CITIZEN requested a competent gentleman at Globe, in whose judgment and reliability it has confidence, to examine the property in question and send us a report. That report we have received and publish in to-day's issue. The report indicates that the property is very valuable, and that its managers are high-minded gentlemen, who would not be parties to any scheme to swindle the public with worthless property. The prospects are that the South Pioneer will soon become one of the bullion producers of the Territory. It is the intention of the CITIZEN under no circumstances to knowingly praise a poor property or decry a good one.

The Silver Belt corrects the statement that General Carr did not bury his dead before retiring from Cibicu. As the CITIZEN republished the item from the Belt, we here give the correction:

Last week we published a statement that Carr had not buried his dead at Cibicu, and in the telegraphic column another that the Indians had exhumed the bodies, etc. We are authorized to state that in an interview with Lieutenant Carter the following facts were elicited: The bodies were buried on the 30th of August by D troop, Sixth Cavalry, and reburied September 20th by detachments from General Carr's command. The General delivered appropriate remarks at the first burial, and had three volleys fired by a detachment from the Sixth Cavalry on the morning after the second burial.

The best editorial article on the evils of intemperance that we ever read was written by a San Francisco journalist immediately upon recovery from a protracted spree.—[Stockton Mail.

It is seldom editors are so well qualified to discuss the subject they have in hand. They too often go upon the presumption that their readers know as little as they do.—[S. F. Daily Report.

On the subject of intemperance, however, they know that most of their readers are better posted than they are, so when they discuss the subject they have to cram for the occasion.

Our San Carlos correspondent writes us in a private letter, that on September 17th, in an interview at Camp Thomas, Gen. Willcox said to Col. Tiffany that he did not want negotiations opened with the Indians until he had had a fight or until his military movements had been accomplished. We should judge he had about accomplished his military movements.

It looks as though the Government ought to seize Agent Tiffany by the scalp-lock and lift him out of the San Carlos country. It would simplify matters and bring peace more quickly.—Alta California.

Yes, and lift Willcox out with the other hand, and not leave him here to thwart MacKenzie's wise movements and orders by his obstinacy and jealousy.

AN INQUIRY NEEDED.

Under the above caption the Alta California gives some reasons why military matters in this Territory should be the subject of thorough investigation. It says:

The accounts of the campaign in Arizona are humiliating. The journals of the Territory seem to be almost unanimous in denouncing the military management as ineffectual. Indeed, worse than this, it is openly asserted that there never was any real outbreak by the Indians, but that Agent Tiffany and the military combined to drive them from the Agency and create trouble, for certain ulterior objects. General McDowell should take steps to have this whole matter thoroughly investigated at an early day. If the killing of the medicine man at Cibicu was, as is asserted, wanton murder, and if there has been a disposition to force the Indians into an outbreak, so that they could be deprived of their coal lands on the Reservation at San Carlos, the fact is most disgraceful and calls for prompt inquiry and punishment. We cannot believe these things; but as they are being charged, the charges must be looked into. The inefficiency of the campaign is bad enough. Let us hope that nothing worse is to be developed.

We are of the opinion that if an investigation is undertaken with the honest purpose of getting at the facts and locating the responsibility for the late maladministration and not for the purpose of whitewashing as is usually the case, things will be found to be terribly rotten in this military Denmark. The military and their friends think that the CITIZEN has been severe in its criticisms, but it has not been. On the contrary, it has drawn it decidedly mild, and has published, yet, not one-half the hard things that have come to its knowledge. The investigation, if undertaken, wants to be by men who cannot be brow-beaten, because there are certain officers who make a practice of brow-beating business men, attorneys, judges and brother officers. They have even tried it with success on some newspapers. The parties to investigate the condition of affairs in the military branch of the Government in this Territory should be above the reach of such influences. The Indian Department owes it to those under its charge to have not only its officers thoroughly investigated, but the connection of the military with the late outbreak.

The gold current from Europe continues and the drain has produced a stringency in the money markets of the Old World. The usual device, such as raising the rate of discount, has failed so far to check the flow of coin to this country. These circumstances occasion great uneasiness in Europe and the outlook is discouraging for them. A correspondent in London cables the report that experienced authorities believe that the United States will continue to withdraw from Europe increasing quantities, and that the amount that may be necessary to enable you to carry your trade, cannot yet be estimated. Those with whom I have conversed on the subject, are of the opinion that the absorption must be greater than ever. Mercantile classes in the United States seem to think you have depended for so many years on a paper currency that it has yet to be ascertained how much gold you need for the business. It is therefore believed that the precious metals will become scarcer than ever on this side of the water, and the bank-rate will go up to six per cent. before long. These are probabilities worth the attention of financiers and others who are planning their Winter campaign. It is known that the stock of gold in the Bank of France is now small, and Germany has not enough for her own use. The bank-rate of discount there has been raised to five per cent. Where the gold is to come from, practical men are unable to foresee. The uneasiness tends to make the people very cautious in their dealings, and dear money will inevitably help to further depress trade.

In spite of all the disposition to sneer at the military authorities of Arizona, it cannot be disputed but that they have killed one medicine man and one fighting buck and captured a petite maiden of eight years. While there is nothing heroic or colossal in such achievements, they are a beginning. Mercutio said of his wound that it was neither as deep as a well nor as big as a barn door, but it would do—it would serve. In the absence of something better at the hands of the military, we are obliged to accept, thankfully, the killing of the buck and the capture of the little maiden.—Los Angeles Herald.

The CITIZEN is not disposed to rob the military of any of their hard earned laurels, but truth compels us to say that the one buck credited to them was killed by some civilians, who were engaged in a little buck hunting on their own account. The scalp was brought to this city.

The returns from the October elections indicate that the Republican party is not ready to drop to pieces, as the Democratic press has been predicting. Garfield's State has responded nobly to the principles which he was so proud to advocate when living. Foster's plurality will probably reach 14,000. The gains in all localities was very marked. In Newark, New Jersey, the Republicans take control of every branch of the city government. The gains in this city alone are sufficient to change the political complexion of the State. If this thing keeps up New Jersey will become a Republican State by another Presidential election.

It is intimated that Secretary Kirkwood, when he retires from the cabinet, will be offered the governorship of this Territory in the place of Gen. John C. Fremont. We hardly credit the report, and hardly think the Secretary would accept should such be the arrangement proposed. Secretary Kirkwood is the old war governor and an ex-senator of Iowa and has by no means lost his grip in his state. He can be provided for at home if necessary. The vacancy caused by his resignation to accept the cabinet position was only temporarily filled by the appointment of Judge McDill, and the next legislature can return Kirkwood to the senate.

A CORRESPONDENT in whom we have confidence, writing from Camp Thomas, says that our strictures on the military in connection with the Chiricahua outbreak do Colonel Biddle injustice. Colonel Biddle simply followed his instructions. From reports obtained from various sources we conclude that Colonel Biddle is a competent and brave officer, who prefers service to playing the toady about headquarters. If General Willcox had paid more attention to the advice of such men, instead of allowing himself to be controlled by the perfumed dandies he keeps about headquarters, he might not now be the laughing stock of the country.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling was born at Albany, N. Y., October 30, 1829, and is, consequently, in his fifty-second year. He early studied law and in 1846 removed to Utica, where he followed its practice with success. In 1850, he became District Attorney for Oneida county, and in 1858, was elected Mayor of Utica, his popularity and influence increasing steadily the while. In 1855 he was sent to Congress to represent his district and was re-elected three times. In 1867, 1873 and 1879, he was elected Senator U. S. Senate, where his term would not have expired until 1885 had he not resigned his seat on the now well known difference of opinion between him and the late lamented President, in relation to certain appointments to office, on which he held, that he and his colleague, Mr. Platt, should have been consulted as they were Senators for the State in which the appointments were made. The long and fruitless struggle at Albany which followed this and which characterized the efforts of Mr. Conkling and his friends to obtain the endorsement of the State Legislature for the course that he and his colleague had pursued has now passed into history, but the end is not yet. The sudden demise of the late Chief Executive and the accession to the Presidential Chair of General Arthur, who has long been the sincere friend of Mr. Conkling, has turned the tables in favor of the latter; but to what extent yet remains to be seen. One thing, however, is certain and that is, that changes will take place in the Cabinet immediately, but whether Mr. Conkling will accept a seat in it does not appear. That he will be offered one is most reasonable to suppose under the circumstances, for he is not only a tried and trusty friend of President Arthur, but a man of the most undoubted ability and integrity.

News Items.

The Garfield fund has reached $339,-898; the Michigan fund, $91,258.

The steamship Elbe has arrived at New York from Bremen bringing $420,-000 in gold.

The losses by fire in the town of Pine Bluff, Ark., Saturday, amount to $100,-000; insurance, $38,000.

Pierola, the Peruvian, has been confiscating property in several towns.

A. W. Potts, of Los Angeles is talked of as the Democratic candidate for governor of California.

After the expenses and railroad subventions are paid the Mexican Treasury has $1,500,000.

Los Angeles county claims 6,500,000 grape vines bearing, and 13,000,000 planted last winter, and 60,000 bearing orange trees, and 100,000 to begin next year.

At Pesth the Minister of Justice has introduced in the lower House a bill legalizing the marriages of Jews and Christians.

Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, of Balla, County Mayo, Ireland, a Justice of the Peace, proposes to sell to his tenants their holdings for life.

One hundred families of fishermen on Anticosta Island and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are in a starving condition.

At the riot at Ballyragget county, Kelkenny, Ireland, Sunday, between the police and people, two were killed and a number wounded.

The Mexican Congressional committee have reported in favor of the approval of the railroad concessions granted by the Executive during the recess.

A freight train and a passenger train on the Northwestern Railroad came into collision near Clinton, Iowa, Saturday, killing two men and injuring three others.

The train-wrecking gang on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Lawrenceville and Vincennes, Ind., have been broken up by the capture and confession of two members of the gang.

A Paris correspondent says that China has made known that that Government could not view with indifference any interference in Tonquin. The French Foreign Office, it seems, has consequently decided to act with prudence in the matter.

The impression appears to have become quite general in unofficial quarters that there are several million dollars above the usual reserve fund locked up in the Treasury Department. Inquiry at the department to-day elicited the information to the effect that there has been no unusual locking up of money. There has been but a few months during the last two years in which the available cash of the Treasury has fallen so low as it is at present.

The following letter has been sent to the Governors of all the States and Territories:

The committee having in charge the movement already begun to secure a fund for the erection of a monument over the grave of our late President, James A. Garfield, at Lake View Cemetery, which shall be a worthy tribute of the American people to his name and memory, are desirous of the co-operation and assistance of the citizens of the different states. The contributions being voluntary, can only be made general by organized arrangements in every State and county, and we desire that an opportunity for subscription be extended to all the people. We therefore respectfully request and hereby authorize you to act as general manager of this movement in the State of ——, with full power to associate such other persons as you may consider best, and with them to organize the work throughout your state as you may deem most advisable. We earnestly urge upon you to accept the appointment and to signify your acceptance at an early date. The committee has a beautiful lithograph certificate prepared, which will be sent to all who contribute one or more dollars. We enclose you specimens. Larger subscriptions than $1 will be needed and thankfully accepted. The dollar subscription is only intended to popularize the movement.

It is rumored in San Francisco that General McDowell is to be removed from the command of the Department of the Pacific and placed upon the retired list, he having reached the advanced age at which the executive can retire army officers. This report is denied at military headquarters.

The Democrats in the Senate seem disposed to use their power, gained by vacancies in the Republican ranks, to the fullest extent. This will undoubtedly result in making the session an acrimonious one, but it will have a tendency to unite Republicans and drive David Davis to that side of the fence.

S. J. TILDEN, in a letter to a candidate for nomination at the Democratic Convention, writes that he has no idea of returning to the governorship, "Even if I flattered myself that I would receive the unanimous vote of the people."

TELEGRAPH.

COAST NEWS.

Brakeman Killed at Benson.

[Special to the CITIZEN.]

BENSON, A. T., October 10.—A brakeman named William McDonald, working for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was killed at 9 o'clock this morning, his head being crushed while making a coupling. One of the cars he was coupling was loaded with long timbers which projected over the end of the car, causing the sad accident.

More Shooting at Charleston.

[Special to the CITIZEN.]

CHARLESTON, October 10.—A Mexican went into a saloon yesterday and demanded a drink. Jerry Barton, the barkeeper, refused it, and told him to sit down, and upon the Mexican's refusing to do so, Barton struck him over the head with a pistol, which was accidentally discharged, wounding the Mexican in the back. Barton was arrested and placed under $700 bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. Burton is also under bond for the murder of Merrill some time since.

San Carlos Happenings.

[Special to the CITIZEN.]

SAN CARLOS, October 10.—Gen. Carr left yesterday at one o'clock p. m. in the direction of Fort Apache, with five companies of cavalry and one hundred Indian scouts, commanded by Lieuts. Darr and Gatewood. The whole command numbers 250 men. Gen. MacKenzie left for Camp Thomas this morning. Dead Shot and Askay, the two White Mountain murderers, were under guard yesterday to Camp Thomas. The wagon moved off amid the grunts of bucks and terrible howling of squaws. The prisoners were as badly scared as if they already felt the halter around their necks. Sanchez, now at Fort Lowell, charges them with being engaged in the first fire at Cibicu and other crimes. Col. Price commands the troops at San Carlos. Fifty-six head of cattle belonging to the beef contractor here were stolen last night.

Your editorial course on the late outbreak is unanimously approved here and at Globe.

Gen. MacKenzie had an interview with the Indians, the White Mountain, San Carlos, Tonto, Yuma, Maricopa and Warm Spring tribes being represented. He told them the troops were to protect white men and friendly Indians, but in case of trouble the severest punishment would be visited on the offenders. Gen. MacKenzie approved of Col. Tiffany's course during the recent outbreak.

There are no restrictions on news here, but were at Thomas, where they required approval of dispatches.

This morning Piute Bill, agency interpreter, brought in Eskok-klab, a brother of the dead medicine man. He had a hearing before Col. Tiffany who delivered him to Col. Price, commanding here. He acknowledged being with the party who killed Turner and Moody at Cherry Creek. Says he was on the look-out on a hill, but helped to kill horses afterward. He was up near Cibicu when the fight occurred, but apologized for not taking part in the fight, as he had only a bow and arrows and when he got his rifle the fight was over. This makes four of the murderers of Turner and Moody now prisoners. Two more are at large, one of them being Mantavolsi, a chief who escaped from the military here, about ten days ago.

Who Paroled the Indians?

[Special to the CITIZEN.]

SAN CARLOS, October 11.—The following are additional facts of the history of the paroled prisoners. On September 23, Maj. Arnold, A. A. A. G. to Willcox, telegraphed Col. Tiffany that the troops would be at the sub-agency to receive the prisoners, and a copy of the same was sent to Mr. Hoag on the same date. Lieut. Haskell, A. D. C. to Gen. Willcox, then at San Carlos, informed Col. Tiffany by letter as follows: "Please have George and Bonito with their bands, who have been out during the late hostilities, turned over to the military force, which you have just been informed is now en route to the sub-agency, to receive them, and which will arrive at the Apache crossing about four p. m., and at the sub-agency this evening. Lieutenant Haskell, after writing this note, left San Carlos for the sub-agency. He had a talk with his prisoners, telling them, among other things, that the leading Chiricahua chief, since gone on the warpath, was one of the best Indians he ever saw. George and Bonito agreed with Lieutenant Haskell that they would go to Camp Thomas with Sub-Agent Hoag that evening. According to promise they started with Mr. Hoag to Camp Thomas, but on the road George's horse fell and hurt him badly. Hoag continued with Bonito to Camp Thomas and turned him over to the officers there and then returned to the sub-agency. Two days after George was well enough to travel. Hoag told him that he (Hoag) would have to take him to Thomas, or he would have to go there as he (George) had promised Lieut. Haskell, of Gen. Willcox's staff. George went alone, carrying a note from Mr. Hoag, and surrendered himself to Gen. Willcox. This note told Gen. Willcox that George had been informed by Hoag that he (Hoag) did not know how long George had to remain there, but not in confinement. This was no safeguard, and Mr. Hoag was not authorized by the Agent or Lieut. Haskell to issue any. As George went to Camp Thomas under the agreement with Lieut. Haskell, and there was nothing in the note that Gen. Willcox was bound to respect, the agreement on which George went was made by him and Bonito by Lieut. Haskell. Mr. Hoag had no power whatever in the matter except their delivery. This note can in no wise be construed as a safeguard for George's return to the sub-agency. He had been informed by Hoag that he could not tell him how long he would have to remain at Camp Thomas.

The missing cattle belonging to the beef contractors were brought into the sub-agency by Indian scouts yesterday.

News from the Reservation.

[Regular correspondent of the CITIZEN.]

SAN CARLOS, October 8.—My dispatch yesterday on paroling prisoners was necessarily a skeleton, but if any further facts are needed I can furnish them, as I am preparing a record from books and papers here.

Gen. MacKenzie is here and takes well.

George and Bonito are still at large.

Last night, hearing that some of the Chiricahua scouts had come into Loco's camp to see their squaws, Col. Tiffany took four Yuma scouts and went to arrest them. They could not find them, however, though the search was kept up all night.

The denial of paroles by the military command which took the Indian prisoners to Camp Lowell is a standing joke among officers here. "Parole him," is a common saying, whether applied to man or beast. "Loving good Indians by telegraph," is another.

However, the present commander don't believe in paroles, and, when some of the leading murderers are tried, you may expect no mandlin sentiment.

Two Children Burned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10.—A Sacramento dispatch says that late last night Frank Buhstoller's saloon and residence on K street were burned. Buhstoller dragged out his wife and two children, but two other children sleeping on the floor above perished. The firemen made a desperate fight, many of them being severely burned in the attempt to rescue the children.

Railroad Rumors.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—President Davis, of the South Pacific Coast narrow gauge, positively denies that there has been any transfer of that road to the Central Pacific, and says that no negotiations have been made to that end. From expressions dropped by Davis, however, the impression remains that some question of policy is involved in the denial, and that a change of control is impending.

A Senseless Rumor Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—A meeting and election of the Nevada Bank was called for to-day, but no quorum being present the meeting adjourned until noon to-morrow. To-day there is a small run on the German Savings Bank, owing to a statement made by William Hallis, the President of the Real Estate Association and an insolvent, and that he was indebted to the bank considerably, which was unsecured. The cashier says that the run has been confined to small depositors of the mechanic and easily excited class. He says that the bank is paying all demands in full, is in a satisfactory condition and that no run of consequence is apprehended. The bank was examined by the Commissioners a few weeks ago and pronounced solvent.

Nadiski's Treachery Exposed.

SAN CARLOS, October 12.—Mr. Turner of Globe, whose son was killed at Cherry Creek, about the time of the outbreak, accused Nadiski of being cognizant of the intended raid on Middleton's ranch. Nadiski has been threatened with death if he goes to gather his corn up there. He has been considered a very reliable Indian, but fears the threats. He has sent his pass, issued by Gen. MacKenzie, to Col. Tiffany, and no longer visits the Agency. Col. Tiffany goes to Camp Thomas this afternoon to consult Gen. MacKenzie.

A Boisterous Ball.

[Special to the CITIZEN.]

CHARLESTON, October 12.—A party was given at the Occidental Hotel last night, at which many of the young bloods were present. Champagne flowed freely and they had a rather boisterous time, which culminated by some one firing some fire crackers and a couple of giant powder cartridges in front of the building, causing considerable damage to it and adjoining buildings. It is thought the whole party will be arrested to-day, and if so there will be a sensation.

EASTERN NEWS.

Bayard Elected President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The Senate upon assembling at noon to-day proceeded to organize by electing Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware, President. Bayard was then installed as President of the Senate for which he returned thanks and invoked the consideration and co-operation of the Senators. He referred to the sad circumstances which caused the call of the Senate and said the grief which was penetrating every household in the land, should soften party asperities in the Senate and lead to harmonious action.

Windom's Purposes.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—Secretary Windom resigned duties at the Treasury Department to-day. The Secretary will retire from the Cabinet. He will be candidate for Minnesota's Senatorship, his success being almost assured. Before retiring it is very probable that Windom will modify his financial policy in order to further reduce the annual interest on the outstanding government bonds. Any action in this direction it is maintained by intimate friends of the Secretary will be without regard to the condition of the money market. An examination if now in progress with the view of ascertaining the amount of available cash on hand, and when that question is solved the future action of Secretary Windom will be determined.

Guiteau's Counsel.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—Geo. Scoville, Guiteau's counsel and brother-in-law, recently returned from New York, said to-day he did not make any arrangements in that city for counsel to assist him in conducting Guiteau's defense. It is his intention, he said, to ask Richard Merrick, a prominent lawyer of this city, to act with him as associate counsel, and if the latter declines he will ask the court to assign either Merrick or some other competent attorney to assist him. Scoville thinks Guiteau will be arraigned Tuesday morning.

Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The best opinions are that Lincoln is the only member of the late Cabinet to be retained and that neither Grant, Conkling or any Senator is to be among those named. It is certain that Windom will not act after Tuesday. He has notified friends in Minnesota that he is a candidate for election to the Senate. Folger of New York is most generally accepted as the probable successor. The new Cabinet includes Folger, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Brewster, Sargent of California, Lincoln and Rice.

Is Arthur Still Vice-President?

NEW YORK, October 9.—The Tribune's Washington special says the discussion of the competency of General Arthur to open the Senate to-morrow has been received here to-day, and has taken such shape that the Democrats have determined to move an immediate adjournment if Arthur makes his appearance. The Democrats have been asserting that Arthur does not become President by reason of Garfield's death, but only Acting-President. If not President, say the Republicans, then he is still Vice-President.

Gathering of the Clans.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 10.—A large number of delegates to the Democratic State Convention and many prospective candidates have arrived. Tammany and Irving Hall, delegations are regarded as contestants by the State Committee and the county delegations will be placed on the list as regular. It is understood that the Music Hall has been hired for the Tammany Hall delegation to be used in case there is a bolt.

Gorham's Candidacy.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Gorham's candidacy for the Secretaryship of the Senate is an embarrassment to the Republicans. Some of the Senators who are nearest to the President are still advocating his election. Friends of the Attorney General say that one of the reasons why he insisted upon the importance of his resigning at once was the knowledge that Gorham's influence would probably neutralize to some extent the efforts made to push on the Star route trials to conviction.

Party Caucuses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—Both Republican and Democratic Senators met at caucus this morning with full attendance. Nearly all absentees of Saturday have since arrived. The Republicans remained in session but a short time, and merely mapped out a plan of action to govern them through the day. The Democratic caucus remained in session an hour or more, and discussed the question which occupied so much of their time on Saturday, whether or not to admit the new Senators before the election of Secretary. No decision was reached and the caucus adjourned.

Senate—Special Session.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Immediately after the reading of the journal Edmunds, rising to a question of privilege, moved that the oath of office be administered to Nelson A. Aldrich, Senator elect from Rhode Island. There being no objection it was agreed to and Aldrich sworn in.

Edmunds then made a similar motion in the cases of Senators elect from New York.

McPherson interposed and stated that he desired to present a petition pending that motion, and that he held in his hand a communication from certain members of the New York Legislature alleging certain reasons why Lapham and Miller should not be entitled to seats. In regard to the allegations he knew nothing. He did not present the petition with any desire to delay action upon the administration of the oath. He offered the petition and would refer it at the proper time to the appropriate committee.

Edmunds said that as the petition referred to the propriety of swearing in the new Senators from New York, he would not object to its reception at the present time. The petition was received and laid on the table, and the oath of office was administered to the Senators from New York.

A committee consisting