THE UTE ASSASSINS.

Women and Children from White River Reported Safe.

MISS MEEKER'S EFFECTIVE SHOT.

A Special Peace Commissioner on the Way.

VISIT TO THE AGENCY BEFORE THE FIGHT.

Progress of Merritt's Campaign Against the Redskins.

A TERRIBLE STORM PREVAILING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 15, 1879.

The Indian war critics at the East, who are always ready to say something to the detriment of the army, might learn their A. B. C.'s in campaigning by joining Merritt on the warpath tonight. The rain of yesterday ceased last night, and in its wake came a bleak wind sweeping over all this mountainous region lying from seven to ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. At this moment, when the theatres on Broadway are aglow, when gentlemen are just quitting the dinner table and hundreds of barroom loungers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia can tell you much more than I can about the situation. At the front a fierce snow storm has usurped the scene from here to Merritt's command. Five or six inches of snow have fallen at Rawlins since nightfall, and the wind is piling it into drifts in every canyon.

The troops expected at Rock Creek, eighty-six miles east from here, on the Union Pacific Railroad, reached there to-day, but the snow scurrying westward came so thick that at three P. M. a telegram arrived here saying it was impossible to load the animals with the command on the cars. Increasing in velocity, the wind is now blowing the snow at a rate that forbids all travel.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

A despatch which arrived this afternoon from the Interior Department at Washington, and intended to inform General Merritt of the Mission of Commissioner Adams from Denver to Chief Ouray and other Ute authorities, was ordered to be sent from here by courier at once, but the officer on duty at Rawlins has not yet taken the responsibility of murdering a courier by starting him on such an errand, even if he could discover one willing to go. The tempest thus prevailing suggests additional difficulties in connection with the present campaign. For the last three years the winters between here and the White River Agency have been comparatively open. The previous winter of 1875, however, was a bad one, compelling everybody who traversed the region, including the mail carriers, to use snow shoes. In 1873 Frank Ernest, a freighter whom I have questioned to-day, in company with Colonel Brackett, who is to command the next relay of troops, started on October 6 from Rawlins for the agency with several wagons loaded with heavy freight, and was thirty-two days on the way. He reports the passes were encumbered by snow at this very season, although the valleys were comparatively free from it. Should the storm raging tonight continue the attempt to furnish General Merritt with even the temporary supplies he needs would be seriously impeded, but even of the troops at Rock Creek, who are to escort all these supplies, reach here promptly and are able to make their way south without serious interruption owing to a let up of the present storm, other storms are liable to occur which might effect a blockade between the troops and Rawlins on any day.

A SON OF MR. MEEKER EN ROUTE FOR THE AGENCY—REPORT OF LIEUTENANTS BOURKE AND SCHUYLER, OF GENERAL CROOK'S STAFF—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED AND WANTS OF THE TROOPS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15, 1879.

Ralph Meeker, son of the massacred Indian agent, passed west to-day, *en route* for the White River Agency. Mr. Meeker stated to your correspondent that his object was twofold—to procure valuable documents supposed to be at the agency and to find any of his people still living. He says he has reliable information that his mother and sister are being taken toward Los Pinos Agency by Chief Douglass and others claiming to be friendly. Mr. Meeker believes that the trouble has been growing a long time, and was brought on by gold discoveries and incursions by the whites.

THE WOUNDED.

Lieutenants Bourke and Schuyler, of General Crook's staff, arrived from Milk River last evening on important business and left again for the front to-day. Mr. Bourke reports that the wounded men are doing extremely well. Surgeon Grimes' wound incapacitating him, a private soldier named Labau, formerly a drug clerk in Philadelphia, rendered invaluable assistance. Though but forty-two at reported wounded over sixty were hit by the enemy's bullets, the remainder not having reported to the surgeon for treatment. Thornburgh's body is now on the way to the railroad in charge of Captain Dodge, and will reach Rawlins by October 20. Thornburgh received several wounds, but his body was treated with great respect by the Utes.

WANT OF SUPPLIES AND GUIDES.

Lieutenant Bourke says Merritt has sufficient force to crush any opposition the Utes may make, but the command will run great danger from want of supplies, the Indians having burned the grass for hundreds of miles in every direction. No guides can be found familiar with the country, several who made great pretensions having been found worthless and sent to the rear. Merritt is in great need of Indian scouts and Crook has secured a large number of Arrapahoes, some of whom are now on the way. Light artillery is also needed to drive the Utes from the mountain tops.

OPEN MARKET FOR ARMS.

Bourke says Merritt was aghast to learn what open and free market the Utes enjoyed for the purchase of arms and ammunition. Many ranchmen and hangers on at the agency openly dealt in ammunition. A man named Peck, on Bear River, it is alleged, sold thousands of rounds of cartridges, letting the Utes have all they wanted. Lieutenants Bourke and Schuyler travelled from Bear River to the railroad with a farm wagon and mules procured at a ranch.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN REPORTED SAFE—PROTECTED BY DOUGLAS—JOSEPHINE MEEKER'S HEROIC DEFENCE—MINERS IN DANGER.

[From Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 15, 1879.

The latest advices at this point from the South state that the women and children who were spirited away from the White River Agency soon after the assault of the Utes on Thornburgh were safe at last accounts. Nothing, however, has been heard from them since October 10, and nothing now is known as to their whereabouts or that of the Indians who have deserted White River.

MISS MEEKER'S BRAVE DEFENCE.

The information, which comes by way of Indian runners, who are in communication with Chief Douglas in the mountains, is that when the massacre of Agent Meeker and his men took place the white women, comprising Mrs. Meeker and her daughter Josephine, and their attendants, were quartered in a different building. One of the marauding Indians started to enter this building. He was shot dead upon the threshold by one of the occupants, who is believed to be Miss Josephine Meeker. This check probably saved the women from outrage too dreadful to contemplate.

CHIEF DOUGLAS A PROTECTOR.

It was then that Chief Douglas, one of the agency Indians who had not participated in the hostilities, came forward and prevented further molestation of the women's quarters. Chief Ouray, of the Los Pinos Agency, is reported as receiving a messenger every six hours from the White River Indians, but he is cautious in furnishing information, and particularly careful not to say anything that will betray the whereabouts of hostiles or assist the soldiers in their search for them. These runners do not know the name of the Indian whom Miss Meeker shot. All agree that the Indian who was shot was a tall man with big beard and black piercing eyes. It is not supposed that it was Chief Jack, although this description tallies with that of the most notable of the outlaws.

ENCROACHING MINERS IN DANGER.

The greatest uneasiness is felt here concerning the situation of the miners on Gunnison and Eagle rivers, of whom there are fully a thousand scattered about the Indian reservation and adjoining country, poorly armed. An organization has been effected at Ruby and at Gunnison. At the former place M. M. Curtis, who has spent his life among the tribes and has had much experience as interpreter, is in charge of the company which has been organized on the White River.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIANS.

Curtis' opinion of the Indians is valuable. He estimates the population of the reservation, including the Uintahs in Utah west of the White River Agency, who are likely to combine in case of trouble, at 7,000. He states that all the districts cannot muster more than 3,000 fighting men. The White River Agency cannot muster a force of more than three hundred warriors. According to the last distribution, about a year ago, the leaders would probably be Chiefs Douglas, Sanwick, Jack and Colorow, the latter of whom does not command more than eight or ten lodges. Mr. Curtis will be offered the command by the citizens of Colorado in case a movement independent of the troops is undertaken.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

General Charles Adams has been designated by Secretary Schurz as a Commissioner to treat with the Utes for peace. This appointment is made in accordance with the proposition of Ouray recently reported in the *Telegram*. Adams is now a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and was for a great white agent at Uncompahgre. He is a man in whom Chief Ouray has every confidence.

A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO BRING ABOUT PEACE—GOVERNOR PITKIN ON THE CHANCES OF PEACE—VISIT OF AN AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT TO THE AGENCY BEFORE THE OUTBREAK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14, 1879.

I have just had a talk with General Charles Adams, who has been appointed special commissioner by the Post Office Department at the request of Secretary Schurz, and leaves to-day for the Uncompahgre Agency, whence he will proceed northward. His instructions being to find the hostiles, he will leave for the north on Sunday morning, taking with him Ouray if he will go, and if not some one whom Ouray may name. His first demand will be that the women be surrendered, and the next that their arms be given up. He is also instructed to meet Merritt, and in case either demand is refused he will declare the Indians hostile, and Merritt will then pursue his own course. He has nothing to do with negotiating peace, that being an after consideration. No alternative being left to the Indians but to comply with the demands, if they do so those who provoked the trouble will be demanded and justice dealt to them. He expects to find the hostiles on Grand River and to reach them by next Monday.

General Hatch left Alamosa on Sunday for Animas and vicinity.

GOVERNOR PITKIN'S VIEWS.

I asked Governor Pitkin to-day how he believed the war would terminate.

"I believe," he replied, "that Ouray will be made largely instrumental in restoring peace. His friendship to the whites cannot be doubted, and he can yet do a great deal to control the Indians."

Being further questioned, the Governor intimated that he thought that if Ouray so desired he could bring about a peace and be placed at the head as chief, in fact, of all the Utes, which is his great ambition. While the Governor knows Ouray personally well, and thinks a great deal of him for what he has done for the whites, he believes that he is still a better friend to his Indians than to any one else. He must know that his Indians have been to White River and taken part in the hostilities, yet he would not say so, because, in the first place, he would shield the Indians, and in the second, he would not have his people seen in an unfavorable light. He is shrewd enough to know that hostile demonstrations on the part of the Utes increase the chances for their removal, and to know that when they go he must go.

COLONEL GILBERT'S COMMAND.

A despatch from Bear River, dated the 11th, states that Colonel Gilbert's command had reached that point and was then marching forward with all haste with the hope of reaching Milk Creek in time to join Merritt in the march to the agency. The advance guard of Gilbert's command had chased some Indian scouts and the correspondent reports that Indian spies were constantly seen on the hills, right and left. Quite a heavy body of snow fell on the 9th and it is feared winter has set in.

AT THE AGENCY BEFORE THE FIGHT.

Colonel John W. Steele, who went to the agency as inspector for the Post Office Department, and who was one of the last to visit the agency, has written a letter to the Denver *Tribune* detailing his experience on the trip, and giving the last interview he had with Mr. Meeker. He first visited the agency in June and found the Indians hostile and suspicious, burning timber, stealing stock and continually off the reservation. On the 10th of September he was again sent in on account of disturbances on the mail route, having been sent out from the department at Washington. He was frequently interrupted in his travels by Indians, who told him he must go back, but pushing forward he arrived at the agency at six P. M., where he found a number of Indians, and many of them greatly excited. He says:—

I soon learned that the agent (Mr. Meeker) had a short time before my arrival been violently assaulted by a Ute chief named Johnson, and severely if not dangerously injured. The white laborers told me they had been fired on while ploughing in a field and driven to the agency buildings; but they were not much scared, as they thought the Indians only wanted to prevent the work, and fired to frighten them. Finding Mr. W. H. Post, the agent's chief clerk and the postmaster of White River, in his office, I proceeded to transact my business with him. While engaged in this the Indians began to congregate in the building. Mr. Post introduced me to the chiefs Ute Jack, Washington, Antelope and others. Ute Jack seemed to be the leader, and asked me my name and business. I told him. He then inquired if I came from Fort Steele, and if the soldiers were coming. I replied that I knew nothing of the soldiers. Jack said:—

"No 'fraid of soldiers. Fort Steele soldiers no fight; Utes heap fight."

He again asked my name and when I was going away. I replied, "In the morning." Jack said I had better go pretty quick. I offered him a cigar, and repeated that I would go in the morning. He then inquired for Mr. Meeker, and said to Mr. Post:—

"Utes heap talk to me. Utes say agent plough no more; Utes say Meeker must go away. Meeker say to Utes, 'Work, work, work;' Ute no like work; Ute no work; Ute no school; no like school," and much more of the same sort.

Jack asked Mr. Post when the Indian goods would be issued, and Mr. Post replied, "in two moons." Jack said that goods were issued at the Uncompahgre Agency; that four Indians had come from there and told him. Post replied, "I guess not."

CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

Mr. Post said to me:—

"Jack's band got mad last week because I would not issue rations to some Uintah Utes who had come here, and all the bucks refused to draw their supplies. The squaws drew for themselves and children."

I asked if the miners were not making trouble with the Indians, and Post replied that he had not heard any complaint from the Indians about miners; that they were kept off the reservation and made no trouble. The whole complaint of the Indians had been about ploughing the land and being made to work and requiring the children to go to school, and that very recently they had shown great anxiety to have the Indian goods distributed and complained about that; that he could not distribute the goods, as they had not arrived at the agency.

MR. MEEKER'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. Meeker came in for a short time while we were talking. About eight o'clock I went to his quarters and found him propped up in his armchair with pillows, evidently suffering severely from injuries received from the assault of Chief Johnson. After a short time Mr. Meeker said:—

"I came to this agency in the full belief that I could civilize these Utes; that I could teach them to become self-supporting. I thought I could establish schools and interest both Indians and their children in learning. I have given my best efforts to this end, always treating them kindly but firmly. They have eaten at my table and received continued kindnesses from my wife and daughter and all the employés about the agency. Their complaints have been heard patiently and all reasonable requests have been granted them, and now the man for whom I have done the most, for whom I have built the only Indian house on the reservation, and who has frequently eaten at my table, has turned on me without the slightest provocation and would have killed me but for the white laborers who got me away. No Indian raised his hand to prevent the outrage, and those who had received continued kindness from myself and family, stood around and laughed at the brutal assault. They are an unreliable and treacherous race."

Mr. Meeker further said that previous to this assault he had expected to see the discontent die out as soon as the annuity goods arrived, but he was now somewhat anxious about the matter. In reply to an inquiry he said that the whole complaint of the Indians was against ploughing the land and against work and the school. I told him I thought there was great danger of an outbreak, and I thought that he should abandon the agency at once. To this he made no reply.

UTE JACK AGAIN.

Shortly after Ute Jack came into the room where we were sitting and proceeded to catechize me nearly as before. He then turned to Mr. Meeker and repeated the talk about work, and then asked the agent if he had sent for soldiers. Mr. Meeker told him he had not. Jack then said, "Utes have heap more talk," and left. During the conversation Mr. Meeker said that Chief Douglass was the head chief at that agency, but that he had no followers and little influence; that Douglass and his party had remained on the reservation all the summer and been friendly to the whites; that Colorow, Ute Jack, Johnson and their followers paid no attention to his orders and had been off the reservation most of the summer; that Chief Ouray was head chief, but had lost his influence with and control of the Northern Utes. I again urged on him the danger of remaining at the agency, when he told me he would send for troops for protection. During this conversation the Indians had remained around the agency buildings making much noise.

AN INDIAN POW-WOW.

About ten o'clock I went to the quarters assigned me for the night in the storehouse office. Soon after this the Indians began howling and dancing in one of the agency buildings and around the agent's quarters. About midnight Mr. Meeker attempted to quiet them, but was only partially successful, and the red devils made it exceedingly uncomfortable for me most of the night. I was told in the morning that the Indians had a war dance. Those who described the scene are all dead now. At day light the bucks had all disappeared, and after breakfast I called on Mr. Meeker in his room to bid him goodby. He told me he had written for troops, and requested me to telegraph for relief as soon as I reached Rawlins. After bidding all goodby I mounted my horse and, not without many misgivings, started for Bear River.

THE RETURN TRIP.

On the return trip to Bear River I met many Indians going to the agency for the issue of rations. Several of the bucks hailed me, but I hadn't time to stop. At the traders, in the canyon, I found several Indians purchasing supplies. At the crossing of Howard fork, thirty miles from the agency, I met three Indians, two of whom I saw at the agency the night before. They stopped me and inquired for ammunition for Winchester rifles. I replied, "No sabe," and after detaining me for nearly one half hour I persuaded them to let me pass, and reached Rawlins without further incident worthy of mention. I immediately telegraphed and wrote General Sheridan the condition of affairs at White River, and received his reply that aid would be sent at once.

THE PROVOCATION.

As the Eastern papers, the Secretary of the Interior and others are seeking for some provocation for this outbreak I may say it was not owing to the encroachment of miners, for there are none nearer than Hahn's Peak, 100 miles away. It was not the settlers, for there are none nearer than Bear River, fifty miles from the agency, and they are scattered, and their only safety for life and property has been in retaining the friendship of the Utes. On the other hand, these Utes have, since early summer, been off their reservation a distance of from fifty to two hundred miles; they have destroyed all the timber and grass they could; have destroyed the property of miners near Hahn's Peak and burned the houses and hay of settlers on Bear River; they have killed cattle belonging to settlers on Bear and Snake rivers and terrorized that whole region. They complained only that Father Meeker urged on them the benefits of civilization.

ALL QUIET AT LOS PINOS—LYING RUMORS IN COLORADO—THE WHITE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM WHITE RIVER AGAIN REPORTED SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1879.

The following telegram was received by the Indian Bureau to-day:—

LOS PINOS, Col., Oct. 11, 1879.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C.:—

All is quiet. No danger of trouble from Indians, either near or remote, unless precipitated by evil counsels and conduct of whites, who seem determined to make trouble. Newspapers and the very atmosphere of Colorado are full of lying rumors. The secret of all this outcry and these false rumors can be found in the popular text, "The Utes must go." The white women, children, money and papers are safe with Mrs. Meeker. All will be sent here as soon as practicable. Some employés are believed to be alive. The soldiers have been reinforced. Provisions and water are plenty. These items are obtained here from runners from White River.

STANLEY, Agent.

NEW MEXICO INDIAN TROUBLES.

APACHES UNDER VICTORIA STILL ON THE WAR PATH—MURDER OF CITIZENS IN MESILLA VALLEY—ATROCITIES PERPETRATED—CITIZENS ORGANIZING AND ASKING SUPPLIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 15, 1879.

Despatches received from Santa Fe indicate that the Apache Indians under Victoria have not been so completely whipped as was indicated by military reports a few days ago. After committing numerous depredations and murdering some sixty people in Mesilla Valley in the early part of September, Victoria took his station at the head waters of the Lashnimas River, where he afterward repelled the command of Captains Dawson and Brier with loss. Major Morrow then took the field and routed Victoria, who took refuge in the Mongollan mountains. Major Morrow expressed the belief that he would attempt to make his way through Burro Mountains to Mexico. He believed that he had sufficient force to conquer Victoria, but thought that two months would be required to do so, saying in his report:—"Victoria is evidently determined to fight it out on this line and so am I."

MASSACRES OF CITIZENS.

Nothing was heard either from the Indians or soldiers after the 5th until yesterday, when news came of a massacre of citizens near Hillsboro, the scene of former difficulties. The despatch states that the Indians made their appearance in Mesilla Valley last Saturday and continued murdering and fighting. On Saturday and Sunday a party of thirty men were attacked by about one hundred Indians, and so far but one escape is reported. Nine men and two families, with the exception of two persons, were killed at McEver's ranch, fifteen miles from Hillsboro, the women being outraged previous to the killing, and the bodies of the men were burned. Lovd's ranch near by was burned and several Mexicans killed.

INDIAN TACTICS.

It is believed that the Indians scattered before the advance of the soldiers and again consolidated in the rear, committing the depredations reported. It is stated that Victoria was not personally in command, but it is believed he directed the movements of the murderers. It is thought the Indians have been reinforced from Mexico. There are some three hundred and fifty soldiers in the field and authority has been granted to enlist twenty-four Navajo scouts. Companies are forming at Las Couces and Mexilla.

A WAR MEETING.

Yesterday a war meeting was held in the office of Governor Wallace in Santa Fé and a committee of safety appointed. The territorial officers joined with Governor Wallace and have telegraphed to the Secretary of War and General Pope for rations for 500 men for sixty days.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 15, 1879.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company gives notice this afternoon that an advance of twenty-five cents per ton on the price of coal will go into effect on Monday next. The question of tolls has not yet been settled, but it is understood that the drawback on the harbor rates will be reduced from sixty cents to thirty cents, and that tolls for points beyond the Capes will be increased ten per cent. As three days' notice is required any change that is made will not go into effect until Monday next. The Lehigh Valley interest has not yet given notice of any advance in price, but the statement is made that the Schuylkill circular will be followed. These advances are made in the face of the fact that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has this week sold stove coal alongside at $3 25 per ton, and orders are named as low as $3. It is stated that contracts have been made ahead at these figures.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15, 1879.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Railroad was held to-day. J. M. Hood, president and general manager, submitted the annual report of the directors. The total gross earnings for the year were $347,442, and the total operating and extraordinary expenses $274,347, leaving the net earnings $73,095; compared with 1878 a decrease in expenses of $15,978, and increase in net earnings $16,030 04. During the year an amicable adjustment has been made with the preferred second mortgage bondholders by the adoption of a mutually satisfactory funding scheme. The general condition of the road is represented as more favorable and prosperous than at any previous period.

The following directors were elected by the individual stockholders:—J. K. Longwell, of Carroll county; Joshua Biggs, of Frederick county; G. W. Harris, of Washington county; C. W. Humrichouse, of Washington county, and Edward Worthington, of Baltimore county.

OHIO'S REVOLUTION.

Governor Foster's Majority Not More than 20,000.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

A Working Plurality in Both Houses.

FURTHER GAINS REPORTED.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15, 1879.

The republican victory seemed so complete this morning that it surprised the republicans and overwhelmed the democrats. At the democratic committee rooms there was little figuring being done. The committee said they had no news. They conceded the election of the State ticket to the republicans by a decided majority and allowed them a working majority in the House of Representatives, but they still claim to have one or two majority in the Senate. The committee declined to furnish figures as to majorities.

THE LEGISLATURE.

At the republican committee rooms telegrams were pouring in from all parts of the State. The committee estimated Foster's majority at 20,000, with chances that full returns would rather increase than diminish these figures. They claimed 70 out of the 109 members of the House of Representatives.

Since noon, however, the fuller returns received by the Republican State Committee show that the republicans have twenty-three Senators and sixty-seven representatives, or thirteen of a majority on joint ballot. The democratic committee do not concede as large a majority as this, and it may take full official returns to decide what the exact majority in the Legislature will be.

BETTER NEWS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The returns which have been coming in this evening are largely from democratic strongholds, and materially reduce Foster's majority. General Robinson, chairman of the Republican State Committee, says he is satisfied that Foster's majority will fall below 20,000, and the Republican Committee are now notifying their correspondents that it will probably fall as low as 17,000.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The republicans claim to have elected the following State Senators:—

Dist.		*Dist.*	
1	Eggleston, Fleischman and Kirby.	20	Hollingsworth.
2	Mounts.	21	Hartshorn.
3	Sinks.	22	Richards.
5	Creamer.	23	Perkins.
6	Brown.	24	Hitchcock.
7	Pollard.	25	Carran.
8	Kelly and Klein.	26	Beebe.
11	Prindale.	27	Horr.
13	Strong.	29	Beers.
14	Pond.	33	Walbridge.

THE CENTRAL COUNTY.

The republicans claim to have elected one representative in this county, with the prospect of two, and they concede one representative elected by the democrats. The republicans have also elected a sheriff and commissioner. The democrats have elected a coroner, but it will take full returns to decide which party has elected the other county officials.

LIST OF CANDIDATES SUCCESSFUL IN HAMILTON COUNTY, WITH THEIR MAJORITIES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1879.

The *Times* has the following table of majorities on the republican ticket of Hamilton county, the returns from all precincts having been received:—

Governor—Charles Foster, 3,159.

Lieutenant Governor—Andrew Hickenlooper, 3,170.

Auditor of State—John F. Oglivee, 2,272.

State Treasurer—Joseph Turney, 3,091.

Judge of the Supreme Court—William M. Johnson, 3,129.

Attorney General—George K. Nash, 3,201.

Member of the Board of Public Works—James Fullington, 3,534.

County Treasurer—Luke A. Staley, 1,935.

County Clerk—S. W. Ramp, 3,087.

County Recorder—G. O. Deckelbach, 2,404.

County Commissioner—B. F. Hopkins, 4,186.

Director of County Infirmary—George Wabnitz, 255.

Mr. Benjamin Eggleston leads the Senatorial ticket with 3,445 majority over Johnson, the highest on the democratic ticket.

L. M. Dayton leads the list of members of the Lower House with 3,243 majority over Blair, the democrat having the highest vote.

George W. Williams (rep.) is the lowest on the Legislative ticket, his majority being 886 over Blair.

B. F. Hopkins has the highest vote on the republican ticket, 28,937.

Michael Spoeth leads the defeated candidates, having 26,135.

The total vote cast, taking the vote for Governor as a basis, is 53,883.

FOSTER'S MAJORITY IN CUYAHOGA 4,758—THE LOCAL TICKET SUCCESSFUL.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15, 1879.

Foster's majority over Ewing in Cuyahoga county is 4,758; over all, 4,197. The balance of the State ticket averages 5,500 republican majority. The legislative and county tickets were elected by about 5,000 republican majority. The total vote in the county was 30,401.

LUCAS COUNTY, THE GREENBACK STRONGHOLD, GIVES EWING NINETY-THREE MAJORITY—A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT VOTES.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1879.

The Lucas county official vote gives Ewing 93 majority over Foster, being a republican gain of 1,858 on the vote of 1878. Walbridge, republican Senator, has 1,051 majority. Returns from various counties in this Senatorial district now indicate the election of Wilkin, democrat, by 100 to 200 majority. The republicans elect both representatives from Lucas county by 981 majority.

LARGE PLURALITIES IN LUCAS COUNTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TOLEDO, Oct. 15, 1879.

A count of the official returns made to-night gives the republicans the entire county ticket, including two Representatives. The plurality for the candidate for Sheriff is 716; for Prosecuting Attorney, 651; for Treasurer, 517. This is the first instance of the kind which has occured for several years.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ENTERTAINS IN HONOR OF THE VICTORY—HIS GUESTS RESOLVE THAT NEW YORK MUST EMULATE OHIO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1879.

The result of the election in Ohio gives the greatest satisfaction to the government officials here in Washington, renews confidence in the success of the republican ticket in New York at the coming election and gives assurance of the continuation of a republican administration at the next Presidential election. Secretary Sherman, who has been taking an active part in the campaign in his State, left Mansfield yesterday after depositing his vote, and arrived here this morning. In answer to the many questions addressed to him about the victory, he replied very briefly, saying:—"It was a hard fight, both sides doing their very best, and the result was a complete triumph for the republicans on the State ticket and in the election of a working majority in both branches of the Legislature." Shortly after his return he directed invitations to be sent to the chiefs of all the bureaus in his department, as well as to many of the heads of divisions, to call upon him at his residence to-night and drink a glass of wine in honor of the republican success in Ohio. His parlors were crowded with Treasury officials. During the evening Secretaries Evarts and Schurz, Attorney General Devens, Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, Commissioner Hayt and many others were among the invited guests outside the Treasury. Several hours were spent in rejoicing, and an effort was made to induce Secretary Sherman to speak, but he declined, saying that for the present he had done with speechmaking. Satisfied with the vote in Ohio it was resolved unanimously that New York would emulate the example set in the Buckeye State and carry the election for Cornell by a large majority.

THE IOWA RETURNS.

ESTIMATED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY THIRTY THOUSAND—INCREASED ADVANTAGE IN THE LEGISLATURE—GAINS IN MANY TOWNSHIPS.

DES MOINES, Oct. 15, 1879.

Mr. J. B. Grinnell, independent candidate for member of the State Legislature, telegraphs this morning to the *State Register*:—"The republican State and Congressional ticket has 800 majority in Poweshick county."

Ex-Congressman Cummings telegraphed:—"The republicans have regained Madison county and elected the entire county ticket."

The total vote cast in the city of Des Moines was 3,456, being 800 votes less than the enrolment on the registry list. Governor Gear and the republican State ticket have a majority in the city of 525—a republican gain of 380.

The *Register's* returns and estimates make the republican majority in Polk county between 900 and 1,000. The republican gain over two years ago on Governor is 1,164, and over last year, 887.

INCREASED MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

All the latest returns from the State at large serve to increase the republican majority. The *State Register* now puts the majority on the State ticket at 30,000 over the other parties, with an extreme likelihood that it will reach 35,000. The republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be larger than in the last. The republican gain over the vote of two years ago is put down at 33,000 votes, the republican candidate then lacking 3,000 of a majority over all.

The official vote for Governor in Fremont county is as follows:—

Gear	1,547
Trimble	1,561
Campbell	378

Lee county is democratic on the State ticket by a reduced majority. The republicans have elected a part of the county ticket. Jackson township gives Gear 236 majority, a gain of nearly 200 on the vote of two years ago.

The estimated vote of Montgomery county gives Gear 1,200 to 1,500 out of a total of 2,300.

Worth county gives Gear 1,000 majority.

In Black Hawk county the later returns show large republican gains. The probable republican majority on the State ticket is 1,000.

In the city of Muscatine Gear lacks 34 of a majority over the opposition.

Cherokee county gives Gear a majority of 459.

In Story county there are large republican gains.

In the city of Council Bluffs over two thousand votes were polled. The democratic majority on the State ticket is 37.

Marion county gives 600 republican majority.

Appanoose county has a probable majority of 300.

In Taylor county the contest over the State ticket was very close.

A despatch from Sioux City says:—Woodbury county, almost complete, gives the republican State ticket 270 majority. The official returns will not vary half a dozen from these figures. The republicans elect the entire county ticket except the Treasurer, who is lost by about 15 votes. Belfarge, republican, for the Legislature, has about 280 majority. Last year the republican majority in this county was only 14, and in 1877 the opposition had 34 majority over Gear.

THE GREENBACK AND PROHIBITION VOTE LIGHT.

DAVENPORT, Oct. 15, 1879.

The republican State ticket has about 400 plurality in this city and about 1,000 in the county. The prohibition and greenback vote was light. The republicans elect Eckert, Miller and Seaman to the Legislature and their county ticket, with the exception of Sheriff and School Superintendent.

SENATOR LAMAR FAVORS BAYARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 15, 1879.

Senator Lamar arrived here to-day and speaks here to-morrow. To-night, in conversation, he expresses himself as decidedly in favor of all internal improvements likely to benefit the South. Touching the Presidential question, he strongly favors Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and through such a source only does he hope for a vindication of republican principles. He deplores the Yazoo affair.

MR. HICKEY'S STATEMENT.

HIS LAST INTERVIEW WITH FLORENCE M'DONALD—HOW SHE ENTRAPPED HIM—DENYING HER ASSERTIONS ABOUT MISS ANDERSON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1879.

During an interview to-day Mr. Hickey, who was shot Sunday night by Florence McDonald, stated that he felt worse on account of Miss Anderson being drawn into the affair than from any other cause. He said:—"I would like to deny all of the Mary Anderson part of the business. It was dragged in by that crazy woman. I never had any dealings with Miss Anderson except of a purely business nature. I never made, nor attempted to make, love to Miss Anderson. Florence McDonald had no more claim on me than any woman whose favors I've paid for. She never tried to shoot me before. She tried to shoot herself once, and I took the pistol from her and told her that, if she was determined to kill herself, she must do it while I was not about."

Regarding the trouble on Sunday, Mr. Hickey said:—"I went to church Sunday morning. Returning from church, I went to the Highland House. I had an invitation to dine at the Burnet House at four o'clock that afternoon and came into the hotel by the ladies' entrance. When I got to the office I found a card stating that a lady was waiting for me in the reception room. Although it was not written in her hand, I knew it was from her. I tore it up and paid no attention to it. A boy came to me with a letter addressed in a man's hand. The trick caught me; I opened and read it. I went to the room and said, 'How do you do, and what do you want?' In almost the same breath I added that I was surprised to see her chasing me around the country, and asked what more right than any other girl she had to be dogging my footsteps. I told her I never gave her any encouragement or authority to do so. She replied, 'You don't say so.' I again asked her what she wanted, and she said:—'I want some money to go home with.' I replied, 'All right; you can have it. I don't see why you should come all the way to Cincinnati to get money to go back home on, but all the same I will give it to you. How much do you want?' I noticed that she had something in both of her hands, but had no suspicion that it was a pistol. While I was stooping to get my roll of money out of my pocket she shot me behind the ear. The concussion and the bullet knocked me over on my hands and knees, and fearing and knowing that she would fire again, I rolled over and over until I gained the door."

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15, 1879.

The following were the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day:—

Alpha	16⅝	Northern Belle	4
Alta	6	Ophir	37½
Belcher	4⅝	Overman	10½
Best & Belcher	19¼	Raymond & Ely	1¼
Bullion	7⅝	Savage	13⅞
California	6	Sierra Nevada	78
Challar	7⅝	Union Consolidated	88
Con. Virginia	6	Yellow Jacket	16⅝
Crown Point	4⅝	Bodie	12⅞
Eureka Consolidated	28¾	Potosi	6½
Exchequer	5¾	Imperial	1⅛
Gould & Curry	11½	Martin White	1⅞
Grand Prize	2½	Mono	6
Hale & Norcross	15¼	Independence	1½
Julia Consolidated	4	Consolidated Pacific	7¼
Justice	3¼	Mammoth	8
Mexican	41¾		

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly westerly, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, westerly winds, becoming variable, nearly stationary temperature, stationary, followed by falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness, with rain, easterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer.

For the Eastern Gulf States, cloudy and rainy followed by clearing weather, northerly veering to westerly winds in western portion, nearly stationary temperature, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear weather followed by increasing cloudiness, variable shifting to easterly winds, nearly stationary temperature, stationary followed by lower barometer.

For the upper lake region, clear weather followed by increasing cloudiness, southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature, lower barometer.

For the Central and South Pacific coast regions, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at New Orleans, Por Eads, Mobile, St. Marks, Jacksonville, Savannah, Tybee Island, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras and Kitty Hawk.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	57	55	3:30 P. M.	77	80
6 A. M.	58	54	6 P. M.	68	75
9 A. M.	61	59	9 P. M.	64	72
12 M.	70	75	12 P. M.	61	69

Average temperature yesterday 67⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 64⅛

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL—JOSEFFY.

Herr Joseffy was heard last night in the music of Beethoven, Chopin, Bach, Liszt, Wagner, Pergolese and Padre Martini. Among an extensive list of compositions, involving an interpretation of the ideas of so many great masters, it might have been expected that some question would arise as to his conception or rendering of some one passage here or there, producing the impression that in certain selections he failed to be completely satisfactory. Almost every one with musical instincts has some personal musical bias or prejudice, some firmly rooted individuality of opinion which warps their judgment. As to the general conception of a master's composition we may all agree and be as one mind in all main details, but here and there we have our ideas—sometimes almost unconsciously—of some bit of coloring which we miss if we