

THE CAPTIVES SAFE.

Unconditionally Surrendered by the Hostile Utes.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN MERRITT'S CAMP.

How Ouray's Friendship Prevented a General Uprising.

ADAMS' BRAVE DIPLOMACY.

Further Details of the Thornburgh and Meeker Tragedies.

THE FATE OF WEIR AND HUMME.

Confirmation of the Renewed Alarm on the Frontier.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, WY. T., Oct. 25, 1879.

A courier from General Merritt's camp, on White River, arrived here this morning bringing important despatches from the HERALD correspondent at the front. As will be found by perusing this interesting budget of news, the captive women and children carried away from the agency by the Utes are now on their way eastward, being all safe and unharmed except for the severe mental strain and bodily privation incident to the peril and hardship through which they passed.

General Adams, the Peace Commissioner, has reached General Merritt's camp, reporting that Mrs. Meeker, Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price and her two children were, upon his application, cheerfully given up by the chiefs who held them in custody, and were to be sent to the camp of Ouray, the first step toward their return to their friends.

The light thrown upon the motive of the massacres in the canyon and at the White River Agency, the narrative obtained by General Adams from the Indians, is of an extremely thrilling nature, and will give to those events some new shades of tragic coloring.

At eleven P. M. another courier arrived with still more joyful news. He came direct from Merritt's camp, and reports that the women and children arrived there on the 24th and have escaped all harm. Thus ends a fearful suspense.

The following are the earlier despatches:—

ANOTHER BROADCASTING.

HEADQUARTERS WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION, IN THE FIELD ON WHITE RIVER, COL., Oct. 25, 1879.

Orders from the Military Division of the Missouri, under date of October 19, have been received at the headquarters of General Merritt, in the vicinity of White River Agency, and, as there are no Indians in that vicinity, he has gone into camp on the south side of White River, about two miles above the site of the burnd agency, where Meeker and his employees were massacred, and Mrs. Meeker, Miss Josephine Meeker and Mrs. Price, with her children, were taken captive by the Utes.

A battalion of five companies of the Fifth cavalry, under Major Sumner, has gone into the mountains to the divide between the Grand and White rivers, about sixteen miles south from where the fight occurred on the 20th, to reconnoitre and, if possible, recover the body of Paul F. Humme, late chief of scouts, who was with Lieutenant William B. Wier when the latter was killed, and as he is still missing is supposed to have been killed also. Lieutenant Wier was a son of Professor Robert Wier, late instructor in drawing at West Point, but now retired, and was a brother of John F. Wier, Superintendent of the Academy of Arts, New Haven, who painted "Forging the Shaft." He was himself an officer of brilliant promise and a young gentleman of great superiority of mental and moral qualities. His body, packed for shipment, has been disinterred since sunset and will be sent to Rawlins tomorrow in charge of Thomas Barrington, a sergeant of the ordnance corps. Mr. Humme was a very energetic major of the Fifth cavalry and had a wife and three children.

THE FIGHT OF THE 20TH.

LATER—Oct. 23, 9 P. M.—James Drisk, alias "Colorado Bill," chief of scouts, who went out to-day with a battalion of cavalry in search of Humme's body, has just returned, and reports that when within two miles of the place where the fight occurred on the 20th the battalion met General Charles Adams, a peace Commissioner with Count Doinhoff, of Carl Schurz's recent retinue, and an escort of thirty Indians, coming from the south, and that General Adams reports that his party met ten Indians beyond the divide, and that there were near the camp the bodies of two Indians who had been killed in the fight on the 20th. The Indians returning from the fight said that they had killed two men, one of whom must be Humme, and offered to show a party of not more than five whites where the bodies lie. The offer has been accepted, and General Adams, with a detachment of five soldiers, has gone back to the Indians, who are shy of the troops, and will not approach within rifle shot of a large force. The command has halted to await the return of the five soldiers with the body of Humme, but it will probably arrive here before morning, accompanied by General Adams and the scout.

THE CAPTIVES.

Drisk also reports that the women and children taken captive by the Indians when they burned the agency and massacred the agent and his employees are safe, that they have suffered neither injury nor insult. Thank God! They were in the hostile camp when General Adams arrived there coming from Ouray, who is peaceable. Chief Douglas, who was opposed to the outbreak at the agency, insisted upon the protection of the women and children, and kept them in his charge until General Adams arrived and sent them to Ouray's camp.

WHY WEIR AND HUMME WERE KILLED.

LATER—Oct. 24—General Adams, Peace Commissioner, arrived in camp from the Uncompaghe Agency during the night, coming by the way of the hostile camp on Grand River, which he left on the 23d. He reports that on the 22d he met two Indian runners from the fight on the divide, between the White and the Grand, in which Lieutenant Wier and Scout Humme were killed. The Indian version of the fight is that a party of ten Indians had been stationed in the mountains to watch the movements of the troops on the White and the Grand on the 20th, about noon, a party of white men approached them; that watching the party from their places of concealment they allowed it to pass, believing it to be merely a hunting party of the soldiers' camp; that two of the party of white men felt behind and pursued one deer at which one of the men shot, and that thereupon one of the Indians stepped out to see if the shot had taken effect, whereupon one of the white men, probably Humme, shot and killed him; that several of the Indians having been discovered by the man who had shot one of them he continued to fire upon them, whereupon as a last resort they raised the warwhoop, when the rest of the party of Indians rushed down from the mountains and attacked the party of six white men in a ravine,

where one Indian was killed; that the party in the vicinity of the two men pursuing the deer killed both of them, and then went to the assistance of the others. Weir and Humme were both shot in the head, the first once and the latter three times, but they were not scalped. Weir's body was sent to the railroad this morning and Humme's was buried last night in the mountains, where he fell, it having been pointed out by the Indians.

INDIAN OPINION OF THE DEED.

The Indians belonging to the White River Agency say that Agent Meeker was a bad man, that he lied about them and would not issue supplies to them unless they would work, and that when they refused to work he threatened to bind them with handcuffs and chains and hang them. They say that he told them that Thornburgh had chains with him, and that upon his arrival he would help to bind and hang them. This probably accounts for their binding Meeker's body, as at the agency where the body lay when I saw it a chain was found around his neck.

They say that they interviewed Thornburgh at Bear River and on Williams' Fork before the fight on Milk River, when he appeared haughty and would not afford them any explanation or satisfaction, saying that he was a big warrior, too, and would go to the agency with his whole command and not a few men only, as they asked him to do, and that he was their best friend when fighting them; that they were his best friends when they were his enemies, and that when they were his enemies they were his friends, and that when they were his friends they were his enemies.

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THE FATAL FIGHT.

Colonel Thornburgh persisted in pursuing his march toward the agency, and the fight ensued September 29 on Milk River, Colonel Thornburgh being one of the first to fall, the Indians losing twenty men in the first day's fight and thirty-four in all during the irregular fight of six days with Thornburgh's command, two of the thirty-four being killed in the skirmish with Merritt's men Sunday morning, October 5, upon the arrival of the relief column. On the day following the fight, the Indians were driven into the canyon, and the women and children were taken captive.

Henry Jim was at the Thornburgh massacre. He testified to-day that the firing was begun simultaneously by the Indians and soldiers. After the Thornburgh fight and before Merritt's arrival the Indians concentrated and prepared for a great battle, which was stopped by the command of Ouray. In Thornburgh's fight Jim says that twenty-three Indians were killed and two severely wounded.

Among the Indians killed were Ouray's nephew, Wataconavot (meaning "Doctor"), and Catolowop (meaning "Fat Man").

NOT ALL REBELLEDS.

Jim says that not all the Indians in the fight were armed, and that all the Southern Indians and part of the Northern Indians did not sanction the massacre. Most of the people in the West would like the Utes to be exterminated or driven away. A stage driver says that the Indians are not responsible for all the forest fires, as many firebrands are cast into the woods which the winds cause to spread. The country south of Los Pinos was ravaged by fire. The nearest telegraph station to Los Pinos is Del Norte, 155 miles from Los Pinos. A grand Indian council is to be held soon and important results are expected.

BROKEN PROMISES.

One of the chief complaints by Uncompaghe Utes since 1878 is that the promise of \$10,000 made to them by the United States Commission in 1878 for Uncompaghe Park has been ignored by Congress, although it has held two sessions since then. Either Congress must support its commissions or pay the expenses of an Indian war. Ouray has stood between his indignant people and an indifferent Congress. The Los Pinos Indians will not submit much longer to be robbed of their lands to please Congress.

THE TOTAL SUBMISSION OF THE SAVAGES LOOKED FOR—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RELEASE OF THE CAPTIVES—PART OF ADAMS' DESPATCH SUPPRESSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1879.

Secretary Schurz received a telegram to-night from Special Agent Adams, which was brought from White River Agency to Rawlins by a relay of couriers, and is dated White River Agency, October 24. He announces that Mrs. Meeker and Miss Josephine Meeker, Mrs. Price and the two children have been surrendered and are now in General Merritt's camp. They say that they were well treated by the Indians, and the impression is that had it not been for Ouray's orders they would all have been massacred.

THE TROOPS TO BE RESTRAINED.

Upon receiving the telegram, Secretary Schurz at once went to the front and read to him the contents of the telegram, and then to the Indian camp. He visited General Sherman and had a long conference with him as to the importance of preventing any hasty action on the part of our troops, the object of Agent Adams' telegram being that he was hopeful of speedily terminating the hostile attitude of the Utes and carrying out in detail the instructions of the Interior Department.

Explanation is given of the killing of Lieutenant Weir, who was out with a scouting party and fired first on the pickets of the Ute camp, the Indians claiming that they acted in this instance merely in self-defense. They lost two Indians in this engagement, and admit the loss of thirty-seven in the fight with Thornburgh.

MOTIVES OF HOSTILITY.

They gave to Agent Adams a detailed account of what they regarded as their grievances and the reasons which induced them in taking the war path. From their statement, the exact details of which are withheld for prudential reasons for the present, it is evident that if our troops had pursued the Utes they would have massacred the women and children, not being able in that mountainous country to provide them with ordinary comforts.

The understanding still continues that the troops shall not move from the White River Agency until further orders. Secretary Schurz and General Sherman both agree that the information at hand indicates a speedy termination of the campaign.

From White River Agency Agent Adams returns to the hostile camp, where he expects to be present at their council, and will then proceed to Los Pinos Agency to again confer with Chief Ouray. He does not expect to arrive there before the 29th, and by the 30th his telegram will be in Washington giving the result of his talk with the White River Utes. The captives were surrendered unconditionally.

HOPE OF A SPEEDY PEACE.

Meanwhile the forces of Colonel Merritt, Colonel McKenize and Colonel Hatch will remain under orders, so if the Utes refuse to treat themselves to justice, the campaign will be vigorously prosecuted. The President, Secretary Schurz and General Sherman, to whom the entire contents of the telegram of Agent Adams is known, express the belief that the mission of the agent will be successful in every particular. The Utes are now encamped at Plateau River, and with the aid of Indian couriers Chief Ouray is in constant communication with them. They are said to be poorly provided with ammunition with which to continue the war, and therefore not obstinate in their expectations of the government condoning their offenses. Having released the captives it is thought they will naturally expect to give up conditionally. This is the information which the Secretary of the Interior now anxiously awaits; but which he does not hope to get before next Wednesday or Thursday.

A MILITARY RETRIEVE.

A despatch received by Adjutant General Townsend to-day from General Sheridan says:—

"The commanding officer at Fort Douglas telegraphs that there is no truth, so far as he can learn, in the report that the Uintah Utes and Snakes are on the warpath. He will keep a lookout and report further."

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT OF A UINTAH UPRISING.

CHEYENNE, WY. T., Oct. 25, 1879.

The despatch of Thursday night regarding the Uintah Utes being on the warpath was confirmed by

a private telegram last night. Governor Hoyt has telegraphed to Washington for military assistance.

HORSES STOLEN BY THE SNAKE INDIANS—ALARM AND FLIGHT OF SETTLERS.

ODEN, Utah, Oct. 25, 1879.

A man who arrived from Green River this evening reports that 200 horses belonging to a settler on Snake River named Edwards have been stolen by the Indians. Three of Edwards' boys are missing and the rancho has been deserted. The settlers are moving out of Brown's Hole on Green River.

The mail due from Utah Agency this evening has not arrived.

YELLOW FEVER DISAPPEARING.

THE MEMPHIS BOARD OF HEALTH DECLARES THE EPIDEMIC AT AN END—REFUGEES INVITED TO RETURN.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25, 1879.

Another heavy frost fell last night, forming a thin coating of ice on pools of water in the suburbs. A thermometer placed by the Signal Service Officer on the ground as a test marked 32½ degrees at four o'clock this morning. The steamer Hart Cash, from St. Louis, arrived at nine o'clock, being the first boat to land at the wharf since July 24. The weather is clear and cool.

The following telegram was sent this morning:—

To Hon. A. S. MARKS, Governor, Nashville:—

The epidemic was declared ended this day. The camps will be broken up on Monday morning. Thank you, Excellency, on behalf of the people of Memphis, for material assistance rendered and for further aid promised if necessary. We have no more cases of yellow fever, and will not be compelled to draw on you for any aid.

Up to noon of this case of yellow fever was reported. Dr. T. B. FORTNER, President Jackson District.

The following is the official announcement of the Board of Health declaring the epidemic ended:—

Owing to the fall of temperature within the past three days, there having been no good frosts, with a prospect of a continuation of cold weather, the Board of Health hereby declares the epidemic of 1879 at an end, and that there is little danger to be apprehended from yellow fever by absentees or other persons coming into the city, provided the instructions published on September 28 have been complied with in regard to the ventilation of houses, bedding, clothing, &c. It is also to be noted that there are no cases of yellow fever in any of the places mentioned in the report to avoid infected places. There are a few cases of yellow fever in ordinary prevalence there is no danger of the disease now spreading from that source.

By order of the Board of Health, J. CHANDLER, M. D., Secretary.

FROST IN ARKANSAS—QUARANTINE GUARDS TO BE DISBANDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1879.

A telegram received at the National Board of Health to-day from Little Rock, Ark., announces that there have been no frosts and that all guards will be discharged to-day.

COLD WEATHER IN LOUISIANA.

MONROE, La., Oct. 25, 1879.

There was a white frost here last night and throughout this section. A very thin ice formed in many places. The weather is clear, and cold enough for another frost to-night.

ICE IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25, 1879.

Ice from a quarter to half an inch thick formed here last night. The thermometer at sunrise was down to 30 degrees.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 25, 1879.

The first ice and the heaviest frost of the season were perceptible in many places in this vicinity this morning. It is feared that great damage has been done to the tobacco crop. The weather is very cold and clear.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle States, clear or fair weather, winds shifting to east and south, with slowly rising temperature and falling barometer during the day.

For the South Atlantic States, northeast to south-east winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, except light rains in the southern portion, a slight rise in temperature and a slight rise followed by slowly falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer east to south winds, clear or fair weather and slowly falling barometer.

For the lake region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds and falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, and during the day southerly to westerly winds and falling barometer, followed in the western portions by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

For the Pacific coast regions, generally clear weather, except in Washington Territory and Northern Oregon, light rains.

The rivers will fall slowly at Augusta and rise slightly at Louisville and Cairo.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the change in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Radant's pharmacy, 218 Broadway, New York.

1878. 1879.

3 A. M. 46 33 3:30 P. M. 60 43

9 A. M. 52 29 9 P. M. 57 27

9 A. M. 49 36 9 P. M. 54 39

12 M. 53 39 12 P. M. 48 36

Average temperature yesterday,

Average temperature for corresponding date last year,

Average for the week,

1878. 1879.

Average for the week,

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1879.

The United States steamer Vandalia arrived at Aspinwall October 13, and was to proceed to Vera Cruz as soon as she cooled. Salmaker Crowell and Eastern Shoreman had been condemned by medical men and were to leave on the steamer of October 16 for New York.

The stores of the tug Speedwell, at the Washington Navy Yard, have been disposed of, and the officers detached. She was put out of commission yesterday afternoon.

The steamer "A" of New York, the Marion and Keosauqua are at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the Saratoga is at Hampton Roads.

Lieutenant Carl Johnson was ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard November 1.

Lieutenant Commander C. J. Barclay is detached from the Onward, at Callao, Peru, on the reporting of his relief, Lieutenant Commander T. M. (senior) and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Ensign Winslow Alderice is ordered to the Washington, at Rio Janeiro, per steamer of the 3th of November.

Chief Engineer J. B. McNary and Passed Assistant Engineer Browne are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

Gunner E. J. Bracham is ordered to duty at the naval magazine, Spanish Island, November 1, relieving Chief Gunner H. Stevens, who is granted three months' leave.

Acting Salmaker Thomas Ward is ordered to the Washington, at Rio Janeiro, per steamer of the 3th of November.

Rear Admiral J. R. M. Mullany, United States Navy, will be sixty-two years of age on the 26th inst., and will be, according to law, then placed on the retired list of the navy and relieved from duty as governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. His retirement promotes to the grade of rear admiral the Hon. John Stevens, who has already passed his examination for that rank.

THE TENNESSEE AND THE CONSTELLATION.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to fit out the frigate Tennessee. She will be fitted out and put in commission as soon as possible.

She is to be the flagship of the North Atlantic division of the European squadron, as at first intended, and a number of other places of which officers will be transferred to the Tennessee.

The sailing ship Constellation, which was to have sailed several days ago from the Brooklyn Navy Yard with the relief officers and crew of the flagship Trenton of the European squadron, has been delayed waiting for the steamer "A" and the other vessels of the European fleet. She is expected to sail in the latter part of the week.

EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1879.

General Fairchild, United States Consul General at Paris, in a despatch to the Department of State, dated October 10, calls attention to the significant fact that the exports to the United States from France are continually and rapidly increasing. For the quarter ending September 30, 1879, the value of the exports to the United States was \$12,532,152, which is an increase of \$2,527,773 over the corresponding quarter of 1878, and an increase of \$7,257,999 over the quarter ending June 30, 1879. Not only have the values increased, but the number of invoices is also much larger than heretofore.

GRANT COMING EAST.

THE GENERAL BRILLIANTLY ENTERTAINED AT SAN FRANCISCO BEFORE LEAVING—RECEPTIONS AND EXCURSIONS PLANNED ON THE WAY HOME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25, 1879.

Notwithstanding the lengthy stay of General Grant on the Pacific coast during the last few days the excitement has been as intense as when he arrived five weeks ago. Everything possible has been done to show him personal respect, and even more than this has been done to express to the distinguished guest a national appreciation of his past services to the country. It is now needless to disguise it that there is nothing so popular here as the expression of a general judgment that he will be the next President. People of all classes and political parties have vied with each other in the attentions showered upon him. At the residences of Senator Sharon, Charles Crocker, Mayor Bryant and at the Palace Hotel elegant entertainments were given him, and everywhere even more than imperial honors have been paid him. He has been made an honorary member of the California Pioneers, of the St. Andrews, California Army and Navy clubs, and, in fact, of every organization of note on this coast. Wherever he has appeared he has been greeted by an ovation. Fifty thousand people attended his public reception at the City Hall here, while at Sacramento and Oakland the citizens turned out en masse on the occasion of his visit to those cities. Elegant, costly testimonials of regard have been presented to the General and Mrs. Grant from admiring friends.

A MAGNIFICENT BANQUET.

And to-night, before his departure for Nevada, a banquet, more elegant, more numerous attended than any ever before given in this city, was tendered him at the Palace Hotel. Invitations were issued to the representative men of the coast, and the result was that the banquet hall was a perfect congress of learned and honored men. The banquet was held in the magnificent dining rooms of the hotel. These were gorgeously decorated for the occasion. Rare exotics and flowering plants were there in full bloom, the odor from which permeated the air. Chief among these natural decorations were twelve large palms, sixteen feet high, placed around the vast hall. Between these numerous dracuncul and other choice plants were placed. Near each of the supporting pillars were elegans, royal palms, corpa, aspidras, istanbul boucainas standing eight feet high and upon five foot pedestals. Smaller plants, some of rare species, were around the pillars, sprays of smilax being entwined with wreaths of ivy tastily gathered up in loops. There were fifteen large stands of flowers, among which a very curiously constructed ship rye graced the table, while sprays of smilax were laid in many places upon it. Numerous flowers were given and responded to, and the last hours here of the ex-President passed by brilliantly.

THE GENERAL STARTS FOR HOME.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Presidential party bade good-by and the company took a special train for Nevada, being accompanied to the depot by many citizens. The following is the programme of the party:—The special train will stop at Colfax in the morning, where a reception will be given by the people of Nevada county. After a few hours' speeding over the Sierras the party will alight at Truckee, where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to Lake Tahoe. Thence they will go across by steamer to Glenbrook, where carriages will take them to Carson City, arriving there on Sunday night. On Monday morning General Grant will be tendered a reception, and at noon he will leave for Gold Hill and Virginia City. Here the general will be given a public reception, and Tuesday he will be shown through the lower levels of the great Comstock lode by John W. Mackay. The same evening he will leave for Reno, where another reception awaits him. Early the next morning the party will take the overland train for the East.

THE GENERAL ATTENDS A TROTTER RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25, 1879.

This afternoon General Grant attended an exhibition arranged for his benefit on Oakland track. He arrived on the ground at one o'clock, attended by ex-Mayor Pardee, of Oakland, president of the Golden Gate Park Association, under the auspices of which the exhibition was given; Mayor Bryant, of San Francisco, Senator Sharon and Charles Crocker. The large crowd in attendance greeted the ex-President with hearty cheers. After a brief hand shaking and an excellent lunch the general was escorted to the judges' stand and the exercises commenced. The day was fine and the track was in excellent condition.

The first event was a trot by a field of eight third class trotters, who were so evenly matched that the race was rather interesting, though the best time made was only 2:28.

Between the heats St. Julian was brought out to beat the best time made by Marcus. St. Julian was followed at a short distance by a running horse. At the work passed under the wire at a square trot, and for the entire mile made neither a slip nor a break, finishing in the unprecedented time of 2:12½, apparently but little the worse for his magnificent effort. He was driven by Arrin Hickox. The result was received with prolonged cheering. General Grant waving his hat and making as much noise as any one.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1879.

The Sunday Gazette of this city (democratic newspaper) will to-morrow publish an editorial commending Southern members of the party, on the re-assembly of Congress, to present and pass a bill creating the office of Captain General, with a salary ample to maintain the dignity of the station, and declaring him General in Chief of our armies during life.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S DEBTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1879.

In order to test the question whether the Church property formerly held by Archbishop Purcell, but since turned over to his assignee, is liable for the Archbishop's debts, a suit has been instituted by John B. Mannix, assignee, to settle the question. All this property was held in the name of the Archbishop, under the canon law of the Church, for the diocese. The point at issue is whether this constitutes him the owner of the property. It is claimed that although the letter of law may make him the owner, the spirit of law is against it. Among the property transferred is St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a number of other places of worship built by donations of the Church members.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Frederick Berlekamp, a Prussian, hanged himself at Cincinnati yesterday.

The Louisville (Ky.) striking stove moulderers have gone to work at the old rate of wages.

Fifteen gold watches were stolen from the store of H. F. Kent, Cincinnati, Friday night.

William Burritt, of Stratford, Conn., aged seventy-nine years, was killed yesterday by falling from a roof.

Stephen Goodale, aged 118 years, has just died at Portsmouth, N. H. He had been in the poorhouse forty-two years.

Albert Townsend's jewelry store, at Mattewan, N. Y., was robbed Friday night of \$3,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

At Newton, N. Y., yesterday, George Youmans and Michael Conly were convicted of an aggravated assault upon Miss Mott.

Frank Boynton, the defamated teller in the North National Bank of Boston, pleaded guilty yesterday. He gets five years in jail.

James S. Nash, of Henrico county, Va., was burned to death Friday night in his tinner's house, which caught fire from an overturned lamp.

George H. Henshaw, a reputable citizen of Little Falls, N. Y., was arrested yesterday with complicity in the Burrold robbing last March.

Henry S. New, Assistant Postmaster at Pittsfield, Mass., is charged with tearing from stamps from letters and repeating them with cancelled ones.

Elizabeth Henderson was held in \$5,000 bail at Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, for manslaughter in causing the death of an infant by neglecting to feed it.

Two women, natives of Poland, were struck by a locomotive of the New York Central road near Buffalo yesterday. One was killed and the other fatally injured.

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