

TELEGRAMS

REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE HERALD BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Political.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—Gen. Benj. Harrison began his canvass for Governor of Indiana at Danville, in Hendricks county, today, addressing a large meeting for nearly three hours, on the politics of the nation. Of Hendricks, he said that if he did anything for his country in her hour of trial, history failed to record it. He explained that his reasons for first declining the gubernatorial nomination were purely personal, and he expressed the conviction that the contest in Indiana this year could only result in a Republican victory. He reviewed the history of the Democratic party, claiming that it was thoroughly disloyal. He had no patience with the protests against the bloody shirt business. It was an insult to loyal soldiers to claim that all was well in the South. He then reviewed Tilden's record, beginning with the Kent letter of 1860, which he characterized as the utterance of a secessionist. He then took up the letter of Dr. Russell, showing that Tilden's sentiments were unchanged in 1861. His refusal to take part in the war, and his Chicago peace resolution in 1864 showed the same thing. He declared that Tilden, the attorney for Tweed, was only a sham reformer.

When General Harrison had concluded, Senator Booth, of California, who is visiting relatives in this State, was seen in the court room, and a cry was raised for him. He refused for some moments to say anything, but being finally forced forward by the continued demand, he said: It would hardly be worth while to come so far to say so little, but the call of yours thrills my heart as it has not been thrilled for years, for to-day I stand for the first time in my native State to speak to my fellow-citizens on political questions. I can only congratulate you on this auspicious occasion. I can only congratulate the Republicans of Indiana that they have a leader in this canvass who bears the historic name, to which he adds lustre by his own abilities and patriotism. I do not deny that as far as I am personally concerned, I recognize that there are great political questions bearing upon us in the near future that are not touched upon—the divisions between the Republican and Democratic parties, the great illustration of finance, the great question of fiscal policy, methods of reform and administration—but when we find the Democratic party as a compact mass cherishing its old traditions, and animated by its old ideas, all other questions, in my mind, are subscribed to its defeat and destruction. I know not what others may think, but as for myself, I can see no road to progress that does not lead over its ruin. For fifteen years it has stood in the pathway of our advance; for fifteen years it has resisted every great political idea; for fifteen years it has endeavored to suppress every grand political utterance, and the time has come—yea, the fullness of time—when it should cumber the ground no longer. I do not deny that the Republican party has made mistakes; I do not deny that it has had, corrupt men sometimes for its agents; but look at the past behind us; think of the great questions it has confronted; of the hundreds and thousands and hundreds of thousands it has employed; think of the difficulties it has passed through; what it has accomplished, and it seems to me miraculous that its mistakes have been but the ends of the river that do not affect its channels as it rushes to the sea. There is this to be said of it, that it made the country's extremity its divine opportunity; that when the catastrophe came over us, that good men all over the world supposed it would destroy us, it snatched victory even from the jaws of that, and made the evil that was to blot us out from among the nations the opportunity to fix upon our policy the seat of universal freedom, and make it the guarantee of indissoluble union.

Trading Arms to Indians.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—An officer of the Interior Department to-day had an interview with General Sherman on the subject of public complaints, to the effect that the hostile Sioux obtained supplies of arms and ammunition from Indian post traders at the Agencies or on reservations. General Sherman was asked whether he believed it was true that supplies were obtained from the Agencies? He replied that he did not think it was true, but added, that the Indians no doubt would be able to procure arms from other traders as long as they had buffalo robes and furs to sell. It is generally understood that men not connected with the Agencies make a practice of selling arms to Indians at various points on the upper Missouri and in the northwestern Territories in exchange for furs, realizing by such trade enormous profits, as the Indians are willing to pay large prices for arms.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has given permission to General Sheridan to raise 1,000 Pawnee scouts for the Sioux war.

Movements of Troops.

SIoux CITY, August 18.—Of the seven companies of the 11th infantry ordered to points on the upper Missouri river from Texas, two companies under Captain Sanderson arrived here to-day and went west by the Dakota Southern. The others will follow closely. The Indians above are quiet and no trouble is anticipated now.

Reducing the Pay of Army Officers.

CHICAGO, August 19.—The Journal's Washington special says: One of the most disgraceful results of the pretended retrenchment legislation in the House is revealed by an examination of the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy, placing on furlough a sufficient number of naval officers to bring the pay of the navy within the appropriation. Under this compulsory reduction many of the most distinguished naval heroes will be reduced almost to beggary, and the pay of furloughed lieutenants and officers below that grade will be less than that of many classes of enlisted men, such as mechanics, boat-swains, mates and cooks. Among those reduced are Vice Admiral Rowan, promoted for eminent services, over the heads of such men as Dahlgren, Davis, Goldsborough and Gordon, and who is cut down to \$3,000; Rear Admirals Almy, Teroy, Reed, Worden and Trenchard, all of whom fought in the Mexican war in China and during the rebellion, are reduced to \$2,000, or less than the juniors of them received twenty years ago. Commodores Balch, Prebble, Spotts, Donaldson Crosby, Crampton, Hughes, Baldwin, Calhoun and others will receive \$1,500. Captains Lake, Ransom, Hopkins, Temple and Carter, (who was Maj. Gen. of Volunteers,) Lowry, Rae, Dekroff, Truexton, Mayo and Harmony are reduced to \$1,400, equal to the pay of young boys who graduated from the Naval Academy half a dozen years ago. About twenty commanders will necessarily be furloughed on \$1,150 per annum; about fifty lieutenant commanders at \$1,100; probably one hundred lieutenants at \$800 and \$900, and about the same number of masters, ensigns and midshipmen at \$600, \$400 and \$300. The result cannot fail to cause great distress among the lower grades, and serious impairment of the morals of the service.

Military Change—Spaulding Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Colonel S. L. C. Eaton has been ordered to relieve Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, of his duties in charge of the general depot in New York. Colonel Ingalls will report to the commander of the Pacific Military Division, for duty as chief quartermaster of that division. He is authorized to take with him two assistants.

Pay Inspector Rufus C. Spaulding, who was on duty at San Francisco when his clerk (Pinney) absconded with Government funds, having been tried by court martial and found guilty of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer, has been sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day issued an order directing that he be dismissed from and after the 15th instant.

Political Prospects.

CHICAGO, August 19.—A New York special says: The Republican State Convention at Saratoga next Wednesday promises much exciting interest. The best impression to-day is that if Cornell's nomination for Governor if pressed at all, will not be urged to defeat ex-Gov. Morgan's nomination. Personally Cornell is unobjectionable. There is no stain on his public or private character, but reasons of policy forbid his nomination now because of the extensive prejudice against him among the Independents. Everts' friends promise to show great strength in convention, and his nomination is certain if he draws much from Cornell's forces when the latter breaks. Some think his success sure in any event. The opposition to Everts to create mischief by the assertion that there is a purpose to overthrow Conkling as a party leader, will hardly succeed. It is too well known that the opposition to Cornell has no such significance, for the warmest personal friends of the latter counsel against his candidacy. Probably there will be some warm work at Saratoga, but it will result in no factious division.

Senator Booth's entry on the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler is hailed with marked pleasure. His powerful influence in Indiana is recognized generally, and that is the real battle-field of the struggle. With California and Indiana safe, there will be little anxiety about New York, and either Everts or Morgan can carry the latter easily as could Pomeroy if in the field.

The defeat of the loyal Democrat, John Hancock, for Congressional nomination in Texas by D. S. Giddings, supporter of the "salary grab" and a bitter Confederate, and the nomination of Wade Hampton for Governor of South Carolina, have disgusted the Union Democrats in this section, who accept them as evidence that the Democratic party is not sufficiently disciplined yet to be trusted with the Federal Government.

Terrible Wind and Rain Storm.

LEAVENWORTH, August 21.—A terrible wind and rain storm passed over a portion of Western Missouri, especially along the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, on Saturday evening. At Edgerton depot several dwelling houses and shops were destroyed, and two or three of the occupants seriously injured. Several bridges on the railroad are badly damaged. Large trees were uprooted and twisted off like pipe stems, and the crops, particularly corn, laid flat on the ground. The damage done within a space of about thirty miles square is estimated at over \$100,000.

Indian Deserters.

CHEYENNE, August 21.—All but 27 of the Utes who left Fort Fetterman, after having been feasted and armed, and having indulged in numerous war dances, deserted at Cheyenne river on Friday last, taking with them these arms, which were furnished them to fight the Sioux with.

Death of Speaker Kerr.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—A dispatch received to-night from Mrs. Pope, wife of Speaker Kerr's physician, announces the death of Kerr at Rock Bridge Alum Springs this evening at 7:30.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The following telegram was received from S. S. Cox this morning:

ROCK BRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, Va.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Saylor arrived here this morning with the casket. The remains are embalmed. An escort will leave for Washington this evening and arrive there at 7 o'clock in the morning, and thence by first train for the West.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Vice-President Ferry having received a dispatch from Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, stating that he, with the body of Mr. Kerr, would arrive here to-morrow morning, has delayed his departure for Michigan and will accompany the remains of the late Speaker to their last resting place, at New Albany, Indiana.

When the remains of the late Speaker arrive here, the sergeant-at-arms (Thompson) will take charge of them. He is in favor of having them lie in state one day in the Capitol. Speaker Saylor, before leaving last night for Rock Bridge Alum Springs, strongly favored such a course. This will depend much on the feelings of Mrs. Kerr in this respect.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The flags on the city buildings in this city and Brooklyn today were displayed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning from Rock Bridge Alum Springs at 6:15, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representatives Saylor and Cox, and H. Casey Young and Adams, Clerk of the House. The body is encased in a casket covered with black cloth. The mouldings are of heavy plate, and there are six heavy plated massive handles on the sides. The cover is of plate glass and extends the whole length of the casket. An extra cover of black cloth and silver plated mountings fits over the glass. The interior is lined with white silk and satin. Upon arrival of the party in Washington, sergeant-at-arms Thompson took charge of the remains and had them removed to a special car. A detail of six men from the Capitol police were placed on guard. The outer cover of the casket was removed and the body laid in state until 10:30. During the morning a number of Mr. Kerr's friends and others visited the depot to view his remains. At 11:30 the casket was closed, and at 11:50 the funeral party with the remains left for New Albany via Harrisburg and Indianapolis. Saylor and Cox did not accompany the party.

Tribute from President Grant to the Memory of Kerr.

LONG BRANCH, August 22.—The following is just received from the President:

It is with intense pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, M. C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity and earnestness in his devotion to the public interests, has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body now over which he had been selected to preside not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private work and the services of a pure and eminent man.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.  
By the President,  
J. L. CADWALLADER, Act'g Sec'y.  
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1876.

Accidentally Shot.

CHEYENNE, WY., August 21.—Captain Fitzgerald, of the 9th Infantry, was accidentally shot by Lieut. Baldwin, at Camp Robinson. It is feared his limb will have to be amputated.

Tilden a Defaulter to the Government.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Times this morning has a remarkable editorial, showing that Governor Tilden, having sworn in 1863 that his entire income for the year 1862, from all sources liable to taxation—council fees, dividends, rents and profits—was only \$7,118, he, in 1876, swears that during the same year (1862) he received from two sources alone for his services to a single company \$20,000. By his own sworn admission, therefore, Tilden stands indebted to the government in a considerable sum, for unpaid income tax for 1862, and we have two statements from Tilden utterly inconsistent with each other. The Times proceeds to show other sources of revenue enjoyed by the Governor, and says he never returned any statement of his income except for two years, and was assessed during other years the income existed.

The Sioux and Blackfeet Indians.

OTAWA, August 22.—Advices from Indian Commissioner Dickenson, dated Fort Ellis Agency, states that the Sioux now on the war path against the United States, had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep peace and not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that when they had finished the Americans they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country. The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by the Mounted Police, and the officers in charge assured them they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster 2,000 warriors if any trouble arose.

Removal of the Sioux Indians.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is engaged in completing his instructions to the Commissioners appointed to carry out the law concerning the removal of the Sioux Indians to the Missouri river. They are not yet finished, but are so far very precise and firm, reflecting the views of the President. This is evidence in an emphatic direction. After quoting the law of Congress, that no promises shall be made to the Indians that anything will be done for them as the result of the deliberations now had with them, until submitted to the President and confirmed by Congress. There is no stipulation for the payment of money, but they are to be assured that guarantees will be carried out for feeding, clothing, and teaching them, so as to make themselves self-sustaining. Secretary Chandler will refuse to give them rations until they consent to be removed to such point on the Missouri river as the President may select. They are to give up the Black Hills entirely and remove as far as possible away from them. The success of the Commissioners with the Sioux will depend largely on the pending hostilities, which, if terminated in defeat, punishment and capture, or driving in of the Indians, will be followed by a disposition among the hostiles, as well as the reservation Indians, to accept almost any terms proposed to them by the Government.

Sitting Bull Wants Peace.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The Inter-Ocean's St. Paul special says: A gentleman from Winnipeg on the 12th, reports that a large amount of ammunition in small packages was sent from Winnipeg to a depot on the Saskatchewan established by Sitting Bull, who asked the Canadians to send word to Queen Victoria asking that the British government act as peacemaker between the United States and the Sioux, and that if necessary he would send a number of chiefs with the interpreter to visit the Queen and state their grievances, the dishonest and unscrupulous Indian Agents who defraud them out of all their rights, and asking that the United States Government give them a large track of country as a permanent reservation bordering on the British Possessions, to be formed into a civilized Indian government.

Order to Indian Agents.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following order was sent to-day to nearly all the Indian Agencies by Commissioner Smith:

Sir:—You are advised that all sales of arms and ammunition to either whites or Indians by parties holding licenses as Indian traders issued by this office is forbidden, and you must so notify your traders. You will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs you will revoke the license of the offending party, and report the case to this office for further action.

Effect of Reducing the Appropriations.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The Tribune's Washington special says: An examination of the appropriations for public buildings shows that much more damage will result from crippling the appropriations than was at first supposed. Among the more serious results is to that class of workmen, a general discharge of whom must take place on account of the cessation of work long before the usual season closes.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Exhibits in the Government Building. Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone Park, and Other Scenery.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1876. The Smithsonian Institution, in conjunction with the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department of the United States, has placed in the Government Building a large collection illustrating the ethnology of the country. We first come to a number of fine photographs of Indian life and character, and of Western scenery. Among these are the lakes, rivers and mountains of Colorado. There is a large crayon drawing by Jackson, showing the interior of a dwelling of a Moqui Indian; views of Yellowstone Lake and Longs Peak; pictures on glass of ruins in Colorado and Arizona, of scenery on the Yellowstone River, and of life among the Pueblo Indians of Colorado; many views taken by Professor Hayden's party; a large album of scenery in the Yellowstone National Park. There are also colored views of the sandstone monuments in Colorado; a panoramic view of the Rocky Mountains from near Gray's Peak; maps of the geological surveys made by Powell's expedition; views taken in the ancient province of Tusayan, Northern Arizona; a collection of portraits of Indians taken by Powell; portraits of Ross, ex-Chief of the Cherokees, of Tecumseh, Chief of the Warm Spring Indians, of Scarface Charley, Shacknasty Jim, Steamboat Frank, and other Modocs, of Ward Coachman, second Chief of the Creek Nation, of Chesqua, a "Cherokee belle," of John Canapco, Chief of the Seminoles, and of many other noted Indians. In addition to these, there are photographs of farms, dwellings, churches, an orphan asylum, schools, etc., among the Seminoles, Creeks, Kickapoos, Cherokees and other tribes of the Indian Territory. Diehl, of Chicago, has a painting of the interior of an Indian hut, with the characteristic group of Indians, men and women, standing over a fire which one of them is trying to kindle in a rude earthen stove. W. H. Holmes exhibits in a case, a model representing the geological forma-

tion of the Elk Mountains, in Colorado. Near by, are other models in plaster of paris. Two, by Jackson, represent respectively, an ancient cave town in the Rio de Shelly, and a portion of an ancient cave ruin, both in Arizona. Another, by Holmes, is a cliff ruin on the Rio Mancos, Colorado. These models attract a great deal of attention.

Arranged around in cases, is a full collection of Indian work in stone, wood, bark and pottery. The specimens are from all parts of the United States, as well as from British Columbia, Alaska, Greenland and Mexico. There are many stone implements and weapons. Pottery is shown from the ruins of Colorado and Arizona. It is decorated in black and white, and blue and white patterns. The patterns are rude, but show that the designers had mastered the art of preserving the patterns throughout, and knew how to combine colors and forms with some glimmering of taste. The designs are all very simple. There are also specimens of matting made of strips of bark. Among the stone implements are net sinkers, chisels, "scrapers-like instruments," cutting tools, weapons used in ceremonial observances, adzes, digging tools, a beautiful collection of arrow heads and spear heads, perforators, grooved axes or tomahawks, some of them very large and ponderous, hammers, mauls, pierced stones for clubs, a variety of pipes in stone and clay, boat shaped articles, plates, vessels for eating and drinking, rings, beads, tubes, pestles and mortars, a California collection of large stone implements made by prehistoric tribes. There are a few rude sculptures in stone, a cast of one of the Mexican calendar stones highly and delicately carved with images, idols carved out of stone from Tennessee and Mexico, formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson. We see also many objects carved out of bone, such as wedges, smoothing tools, perforators, harpoon heads, rude knives, club heads and adzes. A number of neatly carved cups and spoons of shell are exhibited, together with beads in great number and variety. There are curious idols made by the Mound Builders, carved and painted figures of wood, figures carved out of bone and inlaid with glittering shells; figures in wood, carved and painted in the most fantastic manner by the Alaska Indians; utensils of metal, bone and wood, carved and made by the Blackfeet Indians; a box of painting tools from the Kolosh Indians of Alaska; a large wooden figure painted in red, white and blue, with a hideously distorted face, carved by the Indians of Vancouver's Island; spoons made of the horn of the mountain goat, by the Northwest Coast Indians; berry spoons, and ladles of carved wood from the Alaska Indians; a horn spoon from Greenland; war knives and hatchets of steel from the Proquet Indians; clubs with projecting steel points, from the Lake Superior Indians; war clubs from the Indian tribes of Colorado; ancient stone war clubs used by the Kotznon Indians, of Alaska; war knives from Sitka; wooden chests carved and painted by the Northwest Coast Indians; a beaver's head and claws, supporting a cup, all carved out of wood, and the contents of which (the label tells us) "made one drink of whisky."

The display of pottery is unusually interesting. There are two vases from Mexico, which are really excellent specimens of decorative work of a high order. One is colored in black, gold and silver, while the other is covered with an elaborate pattern in various bright colors tastefully blended. There are also good specimens of pottery from the Moquis and the Alaska Indians. From the latter are also dishes of carved wood inlaid with pebbles, and a large curious looking chest of carved wood from the Koloshes of Alaska; earthen bowls from Santiago, Cal.; and interesting pottery from the Pueblos of New Mexico, and from the Navajos. From the Zuni Indians of New Mexico, is a jug modeled in imitation of a cow; and from the Pima Indians of Arizona and the Pah-Utes of South Utah are bowls and jugs in great variety of designs. From California there are several curious specimens, while from the Esquimaux there are a number of stone lamps.

Near by is a row of cases containing Indian dresses. Major Powell exhibits the different dresses worn by the Pah-Utes, including a great variety of specimens varying much in size, richness of decoration, and style, but all of the same material, buckskin. About the neck of one of these, is hung a necklace made of the talons of a bird. The costume consists of a shirt, leggings and moccasins. The shirt is generally decorated with a baldric of red flannel, covered with fancy beadwork. From the edge of the shirt and sleeves hangs a long fringe of buckskin thongs. One cabinet contains the fur and skin dresses worn by the Esquimaux of the northwest coast. Among these are some handsome mantles, made of the variegated plumage of birds. Near these is a lot of baskets, mats, sashes, hats, gloves, feather ornaments, beadworks, etc. There are many models of Indians and Esquimaux in full dress, and an interesting collection of war shields and weapons used by the Gros Ventre Indians of Dakota, the Indians of Florida, and the Sioux and Comanche tribes. The exhibit of Indian food products is very full; Indian corn, moss used with spruce gum, acorns which are ground into flour and made into bread, seeds used for food, pine-nuts, roots, beans, salt used by the Apaches and by the California Indians etc. This Indian exhibit is claimed to be not only the most complete ever made, but also as complete as money, time, and untiring effort could make it. No one can dispute the credit due to the managers of this department. A. A. W.