RED MAN'S RULE.

Terrible Condition of Affairs in New Mexico Graphically Described.

Appalled by the Apache.

All Business Demoralized and the People Organizing for Defense.

SOCORRO, N. M., August 27.—The Indian outbreak in this part of the country has assumed a much more serious and formidable aspect than at first appeared. It is no longer a matter of doubt that a large number of Mescalero Apaches have left their reservation to go on the warpath, and have been joined by some 200 renegade Navajoes and are roaming at will over this part of the territory Meeting no adequate force in any quarter to interfere with their operations, they are plundering and killing at their own sweet will wherever they find an exposed settlement or a weak camp. When the Apaches left their reservation, about a month ago, they crossed over to the west side of the Rio Grande, committing no depredations of any kind east of the river. They then started north, across the country, and, as since appears, were aiming for the reservation of the Navajoes, with whom they are at peace. These tribes have intermarried to a considerable extent, and are held together by strong ties of friendship—as strong as the Indian is capable of realizing. The object of this visit on the part of the Apaches was undoubtedly to persuade the Navajoes to join them in

A GENERAL WAR

upon the whites and Mexicans of the territory, and with that end in view they devoted their time during their northward trip to plundering the camps and settlements along their route; they divided into small bands and stole all the loose horses and mules they found along the way for the purpose of getting themselves well mounted, and also to be able to make a valuable and attractive present to their brethren of the north to their cupidity and their ambition by showing them what had been accomplished in one raid, and to thus put them in a frame of mind more favorable to the object of the visit, namely, to make a general campaign against the miners and ranchmen of the territory. There is little if any danger of them attacking any of the towns, unless it might be some of the new American "cities," which consist usually of a dozen or score of light frame houses, without any provisions for defense, and burn at any time. But the old Mexican towns are all built with a view especially to this kind of business—the houses are all of adobe, with heavy walls and dirt roofs, thoroughly fireproof, and so arranged that the inhabitants have every advantage in defending themselves, and a few resolute men well armed would be able to "stave off" an attacking party of ten times their own number. The Indians are well aware of all this—they have learned it by experience—and hence, unless they have a greatly superior force, there is little or no danger of them making an attack upon any of the old towns, especially those along the line of the railroad, for they have a great dread of railroads and don't want to have anything to do with them. As previously stated, the object of the Apaches in their northern trip was to induce the Navajoes to join them in a general war, but the latter were very severely punished for an indescretion of this kind not many years ago, and have not yet forgotten the lesson they learned at that time. Many of them are now well on the way toward civilization; they have good houses, good ranches, and own immense herds of cattle; they know that to go to war with the whites would cost them not only another severe drubbing, but the loss of all this property, and, therefore, the proposition of their Apache kindred was not received with favor by any of the old heads of the Navajoes. They talked and smoked the matter over, and concluded that they could not afford it, though it is certain that a considerable number of the young bucks who have little or nothing at stake, refused to be governed by the advice of the old men, and joined the Apaches on the war path. The Navajoes are greatly dissatisfied with their present agent, Eastman, and ask the return of Capt. Bennett.

EASTMAN WAS REMOVED

because of the general objection to him about a year ago, and Bennett appointed in his place. This satisfied the Indians and made everything pleasant, but for some reason unknown outside of the interior department, Bennett was removed some time ago and Eastman reinstated. He is not less obnoxious to the Indians than formerly; on the contrary, the feeling against him seems to have been more intense, and nothing but a recollection of the disastrous result of their former war now prevents a general outbreak by the whole tribe. The Navajoes, it must be remembered, are one of the largest, numerically, of all the Indian tribes, are supposed to be able to muster 7,000 warriors. If they should take the warpath they would make terrible work. There is no force in the territory that would be able to stand against them, and the only safety for the people would be in leaving the country. But although they are greatly dissatisfied, and the whites very apprehensive of trouble, your correspondent does not think it probable that there will be a general uprising among them, though the party that has already joined the Apaches is estimated at not less than 200, and possibly considerable more. The Apaches have an equal number, at least, on this side of the river, so that the number of warriors now in the field cannot be estimated at less than 400, and may reach 500. The number of savages, well armed, as these are, with the best modern weapons, well acquainted with all the mountain canyons and passes of the territory, and mounted upon the best horses the country affords, constitutes a force not to be despised, and, following their peculiar mode of warfare, will be able to plunder, burn and murder in any portion of the state with impunity. It is not known that the Apaches killed anyone on their trip north, though they drove off all the good horses and mules in the country through which they passed, and cut the throats of those animals they found that did not suit their fancy. They made a flying trip north, but soon passed through the country, and everything was quiet again. The fact that they confined their operations to stealing and did not show any disposition to indulge in killing and scalping, caused the people to think that they were merely making a foraging raid, and everybody supposed that was the end of it. Because of this fact their presence on their return trip was wholly unexpected and was a surprise to everybody. The people were not aware of any danger from the Indians, and were not taking any precaution, and before the settlers were aware of the presence of the savages a second time a considerable number of people had been murdered. Socorro is regarded as one of the safest points in the territory, and yet eight men have been killed within six miles of town during the last three days. A freighter with goods for the black range, who camped only a few miles southwest of town Friday night, was surprised about sunrise Saturday morning and he and one of his teamsters killed, while two other men of the same party escaped almost miraculously by secreting themselves. The same morning three men at work quarrying stone

WITHIN SIGHT OF THE TOWN,

were attacked and all killed, and three ladies shockingly mutilated. A few miles further out a Mexican and his son, who were coming to town with a load of wood, were shot and left dead in the road. Their team, composed of three yoke of oxen, was not molested, but it appears that the man stopped his team when he was attacked, and the cattle stood in their yokes just where he left them till they were found by a party from town coming in the afternoon. As may readily be supposed all these outrages occuring so near the town have been means of causing considerable consternation. The miners are all driving in from the surrounding country; all outside work has been stopped, and business of all kinds in the town is virtually suspended. Your correspondent as one of a party of four, took a team last Friday morning and started for the mining camps in the Magdalena mountains, a range lying just west of the Socorro mountains, and about thirty miles from the town. At that time the Indians had gone north, and it was not known that they started on their return trip, hence the party felt comparatively safe, though they took the precaution to put the guns in the wagon. The whole distance is over one of the finest natural roads ever witnessed—clear, hard sand, smooth as a house floor—and by bearing south a few miles to a narrow pass, the Socorros are crossed without any heavy grades. It is a gradual ascent all the way, and rises a little over 4000 feet in the thirty miles. The scenery along the way is beautiful, and till a little after noon the weather was delightful. But about 2 o'clock the clouds began to threaten, and in the course of an hour thereafter a full grown mountain rainstorm came up out of the Magdalenas and passed over to the Soccoros, and for the space of about one hour the rain came down in such torrents as to surprise one accustomed to the milder methods of other climates. The wind was square in front, and blew the water against the party with such force the horses refused to face it, and all were obliged to turn round and let the animals stand with their tails to windward till the fury of the storm was passed. The party remained thus just about an hour, and that hour just saved them from running right into the arms of the Indians. When they got to camp, about 5 o'clock that evening, they found that a band had crossed the road just one hour ahead, driving off the live stock of the camp. Of course, all was commotion at that point. The camp was too weak to think of sending out any adequate force to follow the Indians, and the questions that interested the party most just at that particular time were whether they would be able to make a successful defense, in case they should be attacked in the night, and whether they should be able to save their horses, without which they would be in a very sorry plight, for the prospect of being obliged to foot it thirty miles through the mountains, and over a road now infested by Indians, was not by any means pleasant to contemplate. There was no disturbance through the night and the party passed the next day

EXAMINING THE MINES—

of which the district contains many that give promise of great richness—taking the precaution to carry their guns along with them and being careful not to get out of hailing distance of the camp. Next evening they drove to a camp about two miles further out, where a smelter is located, and where there were a large number of men. The party spent the night at this place, and next morning (Sunday) started for Socorro. They took in two other passengers here, and hence on the return trip there were six, but guns were ever ready. It was a charming morning, and the air was cool and bracing, and nature seemed in one of her lovliest moods. A few miles from camp we stopped to shoot a mountain bear who had taken a position by the side of the road, and seemed disposed to dispute the right-of-way with us, but aside from this nothing occurred to disturb the Sabbath stillness that covered mountain and valley, till we reached the ranch, the only habitation on the road, and just half way between Socorro and the Magdalenas. Here we learned that the Indians, in large force, had passed along the evening before, plundering and murdering everything in their way, and, worst of all, their trail led right down the road over which we were obliged to pass. But there was nothing to do but to go on, and so, after a lunch of bread and milk, we resumed our ride. Close by the roadside led an Indian trail, the tracks as fresh as though they had just been made, and beaten down by so many hoofs that it was as plainly marked as the wagon road. About two miles from the ranch we were obliged to go through a narrow pass or defile, with steep, precipitous hills on either side, covered with rocks, behind which ten men might so post themselves as to keep a regiment at bay. If a few of the Indians were secreted here they could pick us off at their pleasure while we should be perfectly helpless. As may be supposed, the bravest of us were somewhat nervous during the ride through the pass. The distance is only about a mile, but the road is so rough most of the way that it is impossible to urge the horses out of a walk, and the passage occupied about twenty minutes; but we came through without being molested, and there was not a man of the party who did not experience a sense of great relief when we came out into the open country again. From this point we had plain sailing till we came within five miles of town, when we were stopped by a wagon loaded with wood, but without team or driver, and standing directly across the road. Stopping our horses, it required but a moment to take in the situation. There, right in the road at our feet, were great spots and pools of still fresh blood, showing where the poor fellow's blood had ebbed out, and beside it lay his hat, saturated with blood and pierced with two bullet holes. A few feet to one side of the road were other blotches of blood upon the rocks and sand, showing where another

MURDER HAD BEEN COMMITTED.

The teamster's son had been killed at that point. As we learned afterward, the murder had been committed in the morning, and the bodies had been found and removed about noon. Two miles further on, and only three miles from the town, which was now in plain sight from the point of the mountain, we came to the remains of a camp which had been occupied as we went out, two days before, by a party of quarrymen, getting out stone for buildings in Socorro. So near to town, almost within hailing distance of their friends, the men had never a thought of danger of Indians till they were surprised in their beds at daylight in the morning, and murdered before they had a chance to defend themselves. There were three of them and all were killed. The tent was torn to ribbons and its contents scattered over the ground for a hundred feet around. Just as we reached this point, and had been congratulating ourselves that the danger was past, one of the party discovered an object coming over a little rise about two miles distant, and gave the alarm. An examination soon showed it to be an Indian on horseback. But he was not alone; one after another came in sight till we counted ten, and their course was directly toward us. They were too plainly visible to leave us any room to doubt, and as soon as all had crossed the little ridge where they were first seen and came upon the sand plain that intervened between them and us, they put spurs to their horses and rode up at full gallop. It was plain that something had to be done and that immediately. About half an hour before we had come up with another wagon, which contained six men all well armed. The mountain was behind us, or rather, immediately to our left, and therefore if we were obliged to fight, we would have the advantage all on our side, for we could climb the hill and find shelter behind the rocks, while the Indians would be compelled to charge across the open plain Seeing that there was no time to be lost we drove our teams up close to the foot of the hill, where we could cover them with our rifles, and all except one man left in charge of each wagon took to the rocks. If there had been but one or two men in the company they would undoubtedly have been killed, but our numbers saved us. As soon as the Indians saw us they changed their course, made a square turn to the right, rode ahead parallel with the road we were following for near a mile, and then turned into the mountains, for the purpose, as we believe, of intrenching themselves behind the rocks and attacking us as we passed. To avoid this danger we left the road, which ran along the foot of the mountains, went out on the sand plain and drove the rest of the way to town through the open country. When we arrived at Socoro we found that during the preceding eighteen hours seven dead bodies had been brought in from along the road we had traveled over.

THE PLAZA WAS FILLED

with people, nearly all the population of the town being assembled there. Speakers were addressing the crowd in Spanish and English, and companies of armed men were being organized to follow the Indians and to protect the town, for the events of the day before gave reason to fear that an attack might be made upon the town, or some exposed portions of it, at any time. During all this time a party of Kansas men, accompanied by their families, were encamped in Water canyon, a delightful retreat in the mountains about twenty miles distant. They were wholly unprotected, and without the slightest thought of danger. The party consisted of Lieut. Gov. Finney, Gen. Clapp and Col. Houston, members of the legislature, and Profs. Snow and Smith, of the state university. Several of these gentlemen had their wives along with them, and there were also three or four children in the party. It was important that they should be notified in order that they might be on their guard and prepared for defense. They were warned through the brave and heroic conduct of a newspaper man, which is worthy of a place in history. D. A. Beckwith, editor of The Socorro Miner, accompanied by a gentleman named Patterson, rode out from the town to Water canyon Saturday, where the Indians were in the greatest force, and infesting the road on every hand. They were several times obliged to take blind trails over the mountains to avoid meeting the Indians, and once secreted themselves in a narrow canyon while a war party passed within 100 yards of them. But they reached the canyon in safety about sunset, and gave the alarm. The party had been living in tents, which were scattered about up and down the canyon for over a mile, and it would have been only fun for the Indians to have picked them off. After being notified of the danger they were in they lost no time in concentrating at a couple of log houses which had been built by the miners near the head of the canyon. Being forewarned, the number of men and guns they had, with the measure of protection which the log house furnished them, they were able to protect themselves against any number of Indians liable to come against them. That night Indian signal fires were plainly visible from the mountain tops east and west of them, and when some of the party went down the canyon next morning Indian tracks were found all around where one of the tents had stood Here Mr. Beckwith left his companion, and after breakfast Sunday morning started out alone across the mountain to notify the camp on the other side of the range—the camp before referred to, where the party spent the night. This was probably as unpleasant as daring, and as dangerous a ride as was ever taken in that part of the country, and for a man to undertake it alone, under such circumstances, exhibited a degree of courage not often met with.

THE MOUNTAIN IS VERY ROUGH

and steep, so that a great portion of the distance he would be obliged to walk and lead his horse, and the hills were literally full of Indians. Three different times he was obliged to lie hidden in the brush for an hour at a time, to let marauding parties go by, knowing all the the time that to be discovered was certain death. However, he pushed on and reached the camp about the middle of the afternoon, and finding that our party had gone he stopped only long enough to feed his horse and then rode on again, reaching Sorocco that evening about dark, after one of the longest, hardest, and most dangerous rides on record. A scouting party sent out from the town to follow the Indians found, at a ranche about thirty miles south, the body of a man who had been murdered, and saw unmistakable signs that his wife had been outraged and carried off.

Work has been suspended in nearly all the mines and "prospects" for a distance of 100 miles around, and the miners are gathered in force at their camps, prepared to defend themselves or have come into town to remain till the Indians have left and the danger is past. At present it would be dangerous and very unwise for men to venture out in the mountains in small parties, though in a well protected camp with a force of twenty or thirty men, well armed, the miners are comparatively safe.

Wm. McCartney, 88 Lloyd street Buffalo, N. Y., fell and sprained his ankle. His employer, H. Anderson, 94 Main street, procured some of Thomas' Electric Oil, and he says that a few applications enabled him to go to work as usual.

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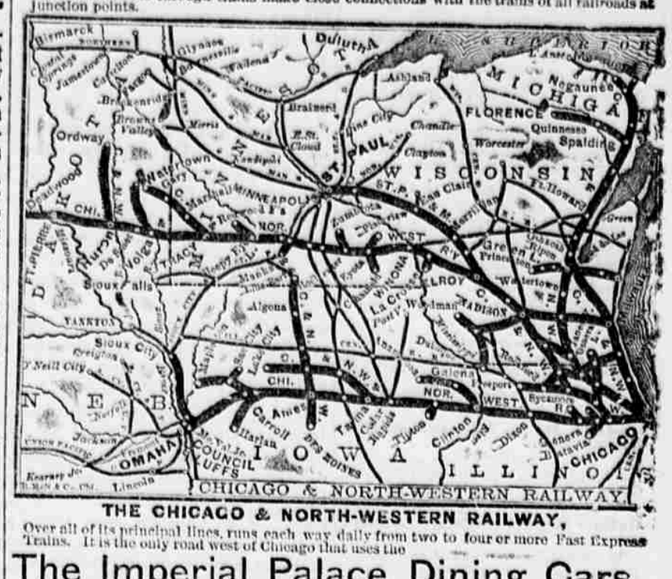

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