# A RADICAL MEASURE.

## PROVISIONS OF THE SENATE INDIAN BILL.

**A Step in the Direction of Breaking Up Tribal Relations—The Dawes Commission Given Full Authority to Allot Equally the Lands of the Civilized Tribes—Federal Courts to Control Appropriations for Incl n Schools.**

**Uncle Sam's Wards.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Indian appropriation bill now before the Senate for consideration is of vast importance to the west, for it aims a destructive blow at tribal sovereignty and places the Indian territory in immediate touch with the long excluded forces of development.

After providing the necessary appropriation for the maintenance of the Dawes commission, the Senate committee has inserted:

"Provided further, that said commission shall set apart the lands upon which any town is located in the Indian Territory, together with a reasonable amount of land to provide for the future growth of said town; also all lands occupied by any church, cemetery, school, charitable or penal institution or public building of any sort outside of the limits of any town; also all mineral lands; including coal oil and natural gas lands now leased, occupied and improved for mining purposes, that the use of the surface of all other lands in the Indian Territory belonging to the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, Muscogee (or Creek) and Seminole tribes shall be allotted equally among their respective citizens, area and value being taken into consideration, such allotments to embrace other Indians and freedmen now living with said tribes according to the provisions of existing treaties and laws in relation to such other Indians and freedmen.

"United States courts in said territory shall have full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try and determine all civil causes for the punishment of any offense committed after the passage of this act by any person in said terrritory, and the United States commissioners in said territory shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction already conferred upon them by existing laws of the United States as respects all persons and property in said territory, and the laws of the United States and State of Arkansas in force in the territory shall apply to all persons therein, irrespective of race, said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes.

"That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law to negotiate with the five tribes, and any agreement made by it with any one of the said tribes, when ratified, shall operate to suspend any provisions of this act if in conflict therewith as to said nation. That no act, ordinance or resolution of the council of either of the aforesaid five tribes hereafter passed shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States."

It must follow, if these amendments shall be adopted substantially in the form in which they are presented, that the many conditions which have served to exclude enterprise and block territorial progress must swiftly disappear.

The rest of the bill is much the usual sort. The usual appropriations are made for Indian agents in Oklahoma and the Indian territory.

The appropriations made for the Indian schools will astound those who have not followed governmental endeavor in this direction. For their support $1,200,000 is appropriated outright and other appropriations amounting to $215,000 proposed. In addition to this, appropriations at the rate of $167 per annum for each pupil find place in the bill.

These paragraphs relating to the schools at Chilocco, in Oklahoma, and at Lawrence, Kan., may serve as a type of twenty-four others, providing for over 5,000 pupils. For the support of 350 Indian pupils, at $167 per annum each at the Indian school at Chilocco, I. T., $58,450; for the pay of superintendent at the school, $1,800; for general repairs and improvements, $5,000; in all, $65,250; for the support and education of 500 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Haskel institute, Lawrence, Kan., at $167 per annum each, for transportation of pupils to and from said school, and for general repairs and improvements, $85,500; for pay of superintendent at the school, $2,000, and for the erection of new buildings, $15,500; in all, $102,500.

## ARBITRATION TREATY.

**Nelson, Teller and Stewart Urge Postponement Until After March 4.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate doors had no sooner been closed on the public than Mr. Nelson began an earnest appeal to the Senate for the adoption of his motion to postpone the treaty until March 5. Messrs. Teller and Stewart supported the motion to postpone in brief speeches. Mr. Platt took the opposite view, urging prompt action. He said that while the treaty was new the subject of arbitration was old, and the country was fully prepared to accept with favor the Senate's ratification of the present document.

**Kansas Grand Lodge Officers.**

SALINA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The grand Masonic lodge has elected the following officers: Worthy grand master, W. M. Shaver; deputy grand master, M. L. Stone; senior grand warden, H. C. Loomis; junior grand warden, C. J. Webb; grand treasurer, R. E. Farrington; grand secretary, A. K. Wilson.

**No Committee Quorum.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The advocates of the international monetary conference bill, which is in the hands of the House committee on coinage, was disappointed at the result of the meeting of the committee to-day. No quorum was present nor was there any one to address the committee. Chairman Stone and a handful of others waited for an hour and then adjourned until to-morrow.

Claus Doscher, a Brooklyn multi-millionaire, will enter into competition with the sugar trust.

## HALF A MILLION DEFICIT.

**Nebraska's Last Treasurer Tied Up Much Money in Aiding Banks.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 20.—A statement of the financial condition of the state treasury of Nebraska shows that ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley (Republican) has a deficit staring him in the face of over $500,000. Coupled with this is a little item of $27,000, which ex-State Auditor Eugene V. Moore, also Republican needs to account for in order to balance his books.

Mr. Bartley is unquestionably the victim of a too lenient policy in assisting his friends in a financial way. When the panic of 1893 struck Nebraska he deposited large sums in various state banks to help them through the crisis. Several of these subsequently failed and others were so closely pressed that it was impossible to discharge their obligations. Bartley says that in the course of time every cent will be paid.

The shortage in Auditor Moore's accounts has not so far been explained.

Action in regard to the state treasury situation has been delayed ten days by a vote in the senate. During this time special committees will inquire into the alleged shortage.

## A SEXTUPLE MURDER.

**Horrible Tragedy in North Dakota—Drunken Indians Suspected.**

WINONA, N. D., Feb. 20.—A sextuple tragedy was discovered one mile from this place yesterday on the ranch of Rev. Thomas Spicer. The horribly mutilated bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, their daughter, Mrs. William Rouse, with her 1-year-old twin boys, and the aged Mrs. Waldron, the mother of the postmaster at this place, were discovered scattered about the ranch, and there is yet no positive clue to the perpetrators of the horrible crime.

The appearance about the ranch, the condition of the bodies and some other circumstances have led to the suspicion that the murder was committed by Indians, and this suspicion was in part started from the known fact that one Indian was seen in the neighborhood of the ranch. Then, too, the bodies were terribly mutilated with axes and clubs, which fact is taken to at least partially corroborate the suspicion of the Indian murderers.

The Standing Rock Indian reservation is not far away, and when the Indians from there get away from sight and manage to get hold of whisky, there is sure to be trouble.

If the murders were committed by Indians, the murderers are undoubtedly now back among the reservation Indians. There is much excitement here over the tragedy.

## DEADLY PRIZE FIGHT.

**Cincinnati Colored Lad Knocked Out for All Time—His Neck Broken.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Benny Coleman, a little colored boy, met death in the ring of the Manhattan Athletic club in the first round of his boxing bout with William Wright. While his limp body was being carried out of the arena and into the dressing room by his seconds the spectators, none of whom suspected the awful truth, cheered lustily for the little black boy, Wright, who had been proclaimed victor over him.

The death blow did not appear to be an especially vigorous one and not one person in the amphitheater suspected the horrible truth. Coleman's eyes were open and rolling, although his tongue was stilled and his muscles were all relaxed. Some thought it was only a bit of clever acting in order to escape further punishment. It was nearly two hours later that the boy died from a broken neck.

The police have arrested John Simcoe, the manager of the Manhattan club; Budd Lally, the referee; Will Rogers, one of the seconds, and are after the others whom they have not yet arrested.

## INTERNATIONAL COIN.

**Congressman Beach Tells Why It Would Benefit American Commerce.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Beach of Ohio made a statment to the House committee on foreign affairs in explanation of a resolution he introduced for securing a uniform standard of value in commerce by the use of international coins. The measure is particularly designed to bring about closer trade relations between the United States and other countries of this hemisphere and the east. It requests the President to begin negotiations with China, Japan, the republics and colonies of the American hemisphere, Canada and the Hawaiian islands, for the purpose of securing a uniform standard of value. All of the countries mentioned in the resolution are silver using countries, and Mr. Beach said that one result of his project, if it succeeded, would be to increase the demand for American silver.

## EDITORS APPEALED TO.

**Governor Mount of Indiana Acknowledges the Vigilance of the Press.**

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 20.—Governor Mount has asked the editors of the various newspapers in the state of Indiana to help him in passing upon legislation. He has just sent out a circular letter, in part as follows: "The governor is a firm believer in the influence and integrity of the press, and believing furthermore that the papers of the state reflect the will of citizens generally in a trustworthy manner, he requests your co-operation to the extent of sending to this office marked copies of issues of your paper in which you comment in favor or against any legislation now pending."

**Lawrence Man Honored.**

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 20.—Another medal of honor has been granted by congress to a Lawrence man for bravery in action during the late war. Captain Thomas N. Graham is the recipient of the medal, which was awarded to him for his services at the battle of Missionary Ridge.

**Colonel W. F. Pifer Dead.**

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 20.—Colonel William F. Pifer, 78, a valiant soldier under Lee in Virginia, died at his home here last night. He was seriously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and left on the field for dead.

## STRONG WORDS TO WOMEN

**Mrs. Helen H. Gardner Talks of the Evils of Subjection of Mothers.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The First Baptist church was crowded long before the opening of the mothers' congress to-day and an overflow meeting was held in the large Sunday school room.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardner of Boston read a paper on the moral responsibility of women in heredity, in the course of which she said: "I fear that I shall strike a less pleasant note than those who have dealt with the ideal motherhood. My theme is scientific. It deals with demonstrable facts, and it goes back even of the kindergarten. Self-abnegation, subserviency to man—whether he be father, lover or husband—is the most dangerous theory that can be taught to or forced upon a woman. She has no right to transmit a nature that is subservient and a slavish character, either blindly obedient or blindly rebellious, and therefore set, as is a time-lock, to prey or to be preyed upon by society of the future. If woman is not brave enough personally to demand to obtain personal liberty of action, equality of status, entire control of her great and race-endowing function, maternity, she has no right to dare to stamp upon a child and to curse a race with the descendants of such a servile, a dwarfed, a time-and-master-serving character. We wonder how she dares to face her child and know that she did not fit herself by self-development and by direct, sincere, firm and thorough qualifications for maternity before she dare to assume its responsibilities. We wonder that man has been so slow in learning to read the message that nature has telegraphed to him in letters of fire and photographed with a terrible persistency upon the distorted, diseased bodies and minds of his children and upon the moral imbeciles she has set before him as an answer to his message of sex domination. Do you know that there is an army of 700,000 defectives in this country? Seven hundred thousand imbecile, insane, deaf, dumb, blind and criminal victims of maternal and paternal ignorance. Our standing army is only 25,000 men—these for our protection; our defective army 700,000—these for our destruction."

## ALDERMEN ACCUSED.

**Warrants Are Out for Five Chicago Councilmen—Preacher After Them.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Warrants were yesterday afternoon sworn out for the arrest of five aldermen and two other men on a charge of violating the municipal law regarding the observance of Sunday and the closing of saloons upon that day. Those for whom the warrants were issued were: Alderman John Powers, Alderman John J. Coughlin, Alderman John A. Rogers, Alderman John J. Brennan, Alderman F. Ward Haas, John Broderick, M. C. Conlin.

The complaints were filed by the Rev. W. W. Clark, who, after filing his complaints against each of the persons named, swore out warrants for the arrest. The minister then attempted to procure a warrant for the arrest of Mayor George B. Swift, on a charge of malfeasance in office. He argued that Mayor Swift, when he was elected to office, promised to observe and enforce city laws, and had not done so. The warrant was refused by Justice Hoagland, who granted the warrants for the aldermen.

## GREECE'S KING MUST ACT.

**Aggressiveness or Dethronement the Alternative—New Warlike Moves.**

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A dispatch received here from Athens says that King George is to take command in person of the Northern army, adding that he is reported to have said he preferred to die in battle than to be an exile king, which, according to the dispatch, would be his fate in the event that he did not take the lead in the present crisis.

A special dispatch from Larissa says that 1,000 Macedonians have crossed the frontier and joined the Greek forces.

M. Skouzes, the minister for foreign affairs, has replied to the last communication from the representatives of the powers, saying it is impossible for Greece to recall her torpedo flotilla so long as the excitement continues in Crete.

**No Money for the Printer.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 19.—Secretary of State Bush yesterday served notice on State Printer J. K. Hudson to immediately stop all state printing and all printing covered by the deficiency appropriotion bill for 1897, which passed the senate and house last week. Secretary Bush gave as his reason that there was no money to pay for printing; that the governor had not yet signed the appropriation bill referred to, and that the law prohibited him from obligating the state to pay any claim when there was no appropriation to pay such claim. Before serving the notice, Mr. Bush obtained an opinion from the attorney general to the effect that his position was correct.

**Western Deficiency Appropriations.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the general deficiency bill, as reported to-day, are: For deficiency expenses of the Oklahoma legislature, $16,15; to pay salaries, etc., of officials of United States courts in in the Indian territory, $45,000; for the purchase of necessary land and the construction of United States jails at Ardmore, Muskogee and South McAlester, Ind. Ter., under the direction of the attorney general, $100,000. The last item may yet be stricken out.

**General Shelby's Successor.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It is stated on excellent authority that President Cleveland will not make an appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by General Shelby's death, but will permit whoever may be named by Judge Phillips to hold over into McKinley's term.

**Woodward's Land Register Dead.**

PERRY, Okla., Feb. 19.—Judge W. M. Hammond, formerly of Lebanon, Tenn., register of the United States land office at Woodward, died Tuesday. He had been on the bench in Tennessee for many years.

## THE RECORD BROKEN.

### C., B. & Q. ACCOMPLISHES A GREAT FEAT.

**Special Train of the Burlington Route Runs from Chicago to Denver, 1,025 Miles, at an Average Speed of Nearly 58 Miles an Hour.**

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has just accomplished the greatest feat the world has ever known for long-distance fast running.

It was made in a race against death to carry Henry J. Mayham of New York to the bedside of his dying son in Denver.

The distance from Chicago to Denver, 1,025 miles, was covered in exactly 1,069 minutes' actual running time. This is only a small fraction less than one mile a minute for the longest continuous run ever made by any railroad in the world.

It was a run made in the ordinary course of business. No special preparation whatever had been contemplated for the trip. In exactly forty-four minutes from the time the order for the train was received the throttle of the engine was pulled open and the train glided out of the Union Depot on a race which surprised railroad men the world over.

The engine which took the train on the first run out of Chicago to Galesburg had just come in from Aurora pulling a regular passenger train. No time was spent in cleaning up, but it was quickly turned around, attached to the special train and manned by the same engineer who had brought it to Chicago. Not more than a half dozen officials or employes of the road knew the trip was to be made. This fact is the most important in the history of the great feat, as it demonstrates the superb physical condition of the road and the perfect management which enables such remarkable time to be maintained for more than a thousand miles.

The time made by the record-breaking train is as follows, including all stops:

| From Chicago | Miles. | Time. |
|---|---|---|
| To Galesburg | 163 | 2h. 56m. |
| To Burlington | 206 | 3h. 48m. |
| To Pacific Jct. | 482 | 9h. 5m. |
| To Lincoln | 541 | 10h. 11m. |
| To Hastings | 638 | 12h. 3m. |
| To McCook | 770 | 14h. 15m. |
| To Denver | 1,025 | 18h. 53m. |

Average time, including stops, 54.3 miles per hour.

Average time, excluding stops, 57.54 miles per hour.

The first stop made by the train after leaving Chicago was at Sixteenth street for supplies, where four minutes were consumed. At Aurora the traveling engineer took one minute to look the engine over and the train ran without a stop until Mendota was reached, when three minutes more were consumed for the same purpose. A total of twenty-one stops was made between Chicago and Denver, consuming in all sixty-four minutes. The longest stop was made at Red Oak, Ia., where engines were changed on account of a hot truck. At this point the fastest run of the trip was made. Soon after leaving Creston it was discovered that a box on one of the engine trucks was heating, but in spite of this fact the run of thirty-six miles was made in thirty-four minutes. At Villisca a fresh engine was substituted and the run to Red Oak, fifteen miles, was made in as many minutes.

Over long stretches of road between McCook and Denver the train made more than a mile a minute for distances of forty to sixty miles. Six engineers took the train from Chicago to Denver, making an average of 170 miles to each run.

Mr. Mayham left New York Sunday morning at 10 o'clock on Pennsylvania Limited in response to repeated messages that his son, William B. Mayham, was lying at the point of death at Denver. At Fort Wayne Mr. Mayham became convinced that the ordinary trains would not take him to the bedside of his son in time to close his eyes in death, and he promptly wired the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road to have in readiness a special train to carry him through to Denver in the shortest possible time.

The Pennsylvania arrived in Chicago ten minutes late and thirty minutes making necessary preparations for the were consumed by Mr. Mayham in journey.

The train left the Union Depot at exactly 10 o'clock Monday morning. The Burlington road had agreed to make the trip to Denver "inside of twenty-four hours." The feat was accomplished in three minutes less than nineteen hours, or more than five hours under the stipulated time.

**Children's Letters.**

Children should be encouraged to write letters. It gives them facility in write letters. It gies them facility in expressing their ideas, and if the habit is established in childhood, it is less difficult in after life. When they leave the old home a regular correspondence is a source of the greatest comfort to both parents and children, and frequent letters help to keep the fraternal tie strong between brothers and sisters.

## WORTH KNOWING.

The strongest known wood is kranjiwood, of Borneo, but the Canada rock elm is stronger in proportion to its weight.

St. Louis is the largest street-car manufacturing city in the world. The output last year was about three thousand cars.

Charleston, S. C., has a commission on shade trees. In four years it has planted more than one thousand trees in the city streets.

## MEASUREMENT OF TIME.

**The Invention of a Rude Clock in 1378.**

At a very early period in the world's history we find the rude people measuring the longer periods of the flight of time by making observations on the heavenly bodies, says the St. Louis Republic. These longer periods referred to were the division of time into years and months. The first calculation was made by observing the motion of the sun among the constellations and the second or shorter period was reckoned and divided into months, this period being calculated according to the various phases of the moon. Even long before the time when years and months were first calculated primitive man must have noted the days and the nights, calculating them by the alternate light and darkness, which depended on the rising and setting of the sun. Here we have three divisions of time—the year, the month and the day—but how long men lived without more accurate divisions, such as hours, minutes and seconds, no one can tell. After ages had elapsed some genius figured out the sundial—the first attempt at dividing the day. Later on we find some thoughtful horologist figuring on a machine which would leak out a given quantity of fine sand in a certain length of time, as indicated by the sundial. This machine, when finally completed, was one which allowed the running of a given quantity of sand from one compartment to another in one hour and on that account it was called an hourglass. But these expedients were all unsatisfactory, as was also the method adopted by King Alfred of measuring time by the burning of a candle. The dissatisfaction finally resulted in the invention of a rude clock—this in 1378. This original clock was made by one De Wyck for Charles V. of France and was set in the tower of the king's palace. Since that time the progress along the line of time measuring machines has only been in the way of improvement.

**Mountain Climbing by Rail.**

The several mountain railways already laid in Switzerland seem to have whetted the appetite of electrical engineers for greater achievements. The latest scheme is a railway to the top of the Jungfrau Peak.

The enterprise is one of the most stupendous of the age, for the cap of the Jungfrau, is 14,000 feet above the sea level. Fancy riding to such a height in a train. To be able to do so on the surface of the mountain would be marvelous enough, but most of the route will be through a tunnel cut through the center of the mountain. The asthetic side of the enterprise has been well considered by the company which will build the road, and the Swiss Government, which has approved of the scheme. The old moutain-climber might be tempted to declaim against a project which would rob Alpine-climbing of its perils, and terrors, but he will be silenced when he is told that the Alpine Club has approved of the road.

Something of the vastness of the enterprise will be realized when it is pointed out that the difference in level between the lower and upper terminal will be 7,000 feet, and that this altitude or rise will be accomplished within a distance of seven and a half miles. No such grade has ever been attained before, and so step does it finally become that the passengers will be compelled at the last moment to alight from the cars and accomplish the remaining 330 feet in an elevator. There are forty mountain roads in Switzerland, and the Jack rail is used on all. It will be used on the Jungfrau road. Its construction is such that the car cannot slip backward should the propelling power give out.

**Prepared to Learn.**

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the candidate, "I'm no speech-maker." "That's all right," yelled an enthusiast, encouragingly. "Tell us about the things we don't know!"—Philadelphia North American.

## SCRAPS.

Two great English engineering firms, the Armstrongs and the Whitworths, are about to amalgamate.

Maude—Miriam is trying to keep her engagement a secret. Martha—How do you know? She told me so.—Yonkers Statesman.

A man residing ten miles from Topeka, Kan., lives in a house made entirely of baled hay, except the roof, which is canvas.

There lies in the port of Darien, Ga., 29,000,000 feet of timber and 22,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, most of which will be shipped to foreign ports.

"Uncle Simon, what is a phenomenon?" "A phenomenon is a man who gets so rich that he won't accept a pass on a railroad."—Chicago Record.

Author (invited to a very poor dinner, to himself)—A miserable dinner! I'll have to take care that I don't let anything witty slip out.—Fliegende Blatter.

Last year the Salvation Army in London provided 3,221,917 meals, and 1,339,246 lodgings for poor persons. It received in pay $190,000 and in contributions $94,175.

The directors of one of the largest and most prosperous banks in Louisville chose for president last week a man who had begun life as a newsboy and who had made $250,000 in legitimate business.

Tuffold Knutt—You're always talkin' about hard luck. If you had a million dollars you wouldn't know what to do with it. Mosely Wraggs—Yes, I would. I'd be a a thunderin' sight more select about the company I keep than I am now!—Chicago Tribune.



**Getting Accustomed to Him.**

"What makes you think she loves you and will accept you?"

"She isn't so particular about how she dresses to receive me as she used to be."—Chicago News-Record.



**One Was Enough.**

Her Father, weeping—She is my only daughter.

Her Adorer—Oh, that's all right. I only want one.



**Overheard at Canton.**

"Some terribly green-looking crowds are seen on the major's lawn."

"Yes, the loss of the grass is scarcely noticed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.