

## AGENT ROYER REMOVED.

Correspondence Explaining the Position of the Administration at Washington.

The Forsythe Court of Inquiry Dissolved.—Tenor of the Telegrams.

From Thursday's Daily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Correspondence was made public today explaining the position of the administration on the Indian question. The first document is from the president to the secretary of war, under date of October 31, forwarding a communication from the secretary of the interior in regard to the spread of the Meishah craze. The president directs the secretary of war to cause a personal investigation to be made, by the division or department commander, of the condition of things among the Sioux, and report quick. In the meantime the secretary should see that all necessary precautions were taken to have troops in the execution of any orders that may be adapted.

The next is a letter from the president to the secretary of war, under date of November 13, transmitting communications from the secretary of the interior, commissioner of Indian affairs and agents of the different points relative to the disturbed condition of the Indians and giving instances in which the agents and Indian police had been defied. The situation seems to be serious. The authority and recognition of the agents must be maintained and adequate and early steps taken to prevent any outbreak that may put in peril the lives and homes of settlers in the adjacent states. You will therefore assume the direction and responsibility for such steps as may be necessary. You will see that the troops whose services shall be in requisition in case of an outbreak are in a state of quiet and readiness to take and remain in the field, that any movement is supported by a body of troops large enough to be impressive and, in case of resistance, quick and thoroughly efficient. Have directed the secretary of the interior to advise his agents to use their influence to separate the well disposed from the ill disposed Indians and, while using their best endeavors to preserve discipline, to avoid an outbreak until the war department has made its necessary preparations.

General Schofield yesterday sent the following telegram to Miles: "You are hereby authorized, under existing orders of the president, to assign Captain Ewers, Fifth infantry; Captain Lee, Ninth infantry; Captain Earnest, Eighth infantry, and Captain Pierce, First infantry, to the charge of the Indians at the several Sioux and Cheyenne agencies, to exercise over them such military supervision and control as is in your judgment necessary, without interfering unnecessarily with the administration of the Indian bureau under the regulations and instructions received by them from the interior department."

### THE COURT DISSOLVED.

General Schofield said this morning the court of inquiry established by Miles at Pine Ridge for the investigation of Colonel Forsythe's action at Wounded Knee creek has been dissolved, but he had received no official confirmation of the dispatch that General Miles had restored Colonel Forsythe to his command. General Miles, he added, had full discretion in the matter.

ROYER'S HEAD FALLS IN THE BASKET. Secretaries Proctor and Noble and General Schofield had a conference at the war department this afternoon in regard to the Indian troubles and agreed to recommend that the president appoint an officer of the army as agent of the Indians at Pine Ridge, thus necessitating the removal of Indian Agent Royer from that duty. Also that the appointed agent will, however, retain his position in the army.

General Brooke's Command Engaged and an Officer Killed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—At a late hour tonight Captain Huggins of General Miles staff received a dispatch from that officer from Pine Ridge saying that General Brooke reports fighting today. Lieutenant Casey of the Twenty-second infantry was shot in the head and killed by a Brule Sioux. No further particulars.

Colby and His Command Restores Confidence at Rushville.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 7.—[Special]—Brigadier General L. W. Colby and staff reached this place yesterday evening, where headquarters for the Nebraska National guards now on duty on the frontier have been established. The presence of the boys among us has had a magical effect, already allaying almost entirely the feeling of fear and insecurity which had taken possession of the settlers. The refugees from the country, who had crowded into the towns for better safety, are returning to their homes, having perfect confidence in the discretion and the ability of the officers and men to defend their homes in case

of danger. Satisfaction prevails in this community on account of the very active manner in which General Colby has been stirred himself since his arrival, very favorable comments being heard on all sides.

An order was issued this morning making the following disposition of a portion of the national guards located at the different towns nearest the seat of trouble: Companies E and F, First regiment, to move out from five to ten miles north of Chadron; company F, Second regiment, to move the same distance north of Hay Springs; companies A and H to move from five to ten miles northwest of Rushville; companies C and H, Second regiment, to move the same distance northwest of Gordon. Constant communication will be kept up by mountain couriers between the towns and where the troops are stationed. In compliance with the order the line of march was taken up about 3 o'clock.

### AN EXCITING SCENE.

A Stormy Time in the Legislature—A Joint Convention.

At 3 o'clock the senate appeared before the bar of the house and the roll call showed the total membership present. Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn, upon assuming the chair, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the joint convention, by virtue of authority vested in me as lieutenant governor of this state, I now declare that there is now present a majority of each house of the legislature elected by the members, elected to the twenty-second legislature to the state of Nebraska to witness the opening and publication of the returns of the general election held within, and for the state of Nebraska on the 4th of November, 1890. Mr. Speaker you will now proceed in accordance of section III. of article V. of the constitution of the state of Nebraska to canvass the vote of the general election.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I hold in my hands the returns of the general canvass of the state, of the election held on the 4th of November 1890; you will immediately determine the contents and you will canvass the returns.

Senator Stevens of Lincoln introduced the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, There is a contest now pending between John H. Powers and James E. Boyd who should be elected governor and candidates for other state offices. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the counting and publishing of the vote cast at the last general election shall be suspended until the state contestants shall have been determined in the manner provided by law.

Resolved, That the opening and publication of the results of said election shall convey no right to either the contestants or contestees to these respective offices.

Resolved, That a special committee, consisting of six members of the Senate and nine members of the House, shall be appointed, to whom all matters relating to this contest shall be referred, and this committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and shall report their findings to this joint convention at the earliest date practicable.

Then the turmoil commenced and did not cease until late in the evening. President Meiklejohn ruled that the resolution was out of order and held that no business could be transacted according to the constitution until the election returns were opened and published. He ruled also that a motion to adjourn was not in order because the constitution provided that the returns should be canvassed at once. Then followed one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in the Nebraska legislature. The independent, led by Senator Stevens of Lincoln county, Representatives Taylor of John son, Shroder of Logan, Stevens of Fill more and Kruse of Knox commenced the fight, backed up by a group of paid attorneys employed by the contestants, who prompted them in their speeches and pointed out citations in law reports which were read whenever there was a lull in the uproar.

The other side was led by Senator Switzler of Douglas and Representative Watson of Otoe. It was free for all and the sergeant-at-arms of both houses were called upon repeatedly to maintain order. Kruse of Knox made the welkin roar and appealing from the decision of the chair, put a motion to adjourn. It was responded to by a shout of ayes, but the members held their seats, evidently being afraid to leave the house.

President Meiklejohn refused to enter a motion for an adjournment with a provision attached thereto, allowing Speaker Elder to keep the partially opened returns in his possession. This provoked a fresh outbreak. The sergeant at arms of the House refused to do his duty without orders from Speaker Elder and frequent threats of arrest followed from President Meiklejohn, who at all times maintained a firm and dignified composure, notwithstanding many taunts from the independents.

Finally Church Mow came to the rescue by introducing a resolution providing for a recess of sixteen hours, the

secretary of state to take possession of the returns until the expiration of that time.

The secretary refused to read the resolution at the request of President Meiklejohn and he was compelled to do so himself. He ruled that a motion to take a recess was in order and the resolution carried. Secretary of State Cowdery finally appeared and took possession of the returns and the joint session adjourned for a "recess."

All parties held caucuses last night and it is expected that another turbulent session will result today. Speaker Elders having refused to open the returns during the joint session yesterday it is expected that mandamus proceedings will be commenced today by the Boyd side compelling him to do so. By this move they mean to seat their man and run the chances of being ousted afterwards.

### MILES' PLANS PREVAIL.

Agent Royer is Displaced by an Army Officer—The General Outlook.

PINE RIDGE, Jan. 8.—Agent Royer was removed today by the department of the interior and Captain Pierce, of the First infantry, succeeds him. Royer says his removal was brought about by political influences and that no charges could be brought against him.

General Miles' view of the situation is about as follows: There are 800 or 400 Indians who are in the hostile camp who are trying every way to influence the remainder not only to remain out, but to fight the matter to the end. General Miles hopes the better element will prevail and destroy the influence of those wicked Brules. On this account he is exercising patience.

General Brooke, from the camp on White Clay creek, advises General Miles that many of the principal men and chiefs will visit Miles tomorrow. The position of the various forces in the field was changed somewhat today. It was reported that General Miles would hold a conference today with Red Cloud. The arrival of the old man is considered evidence of his good faith, as is also the effort he made yesterday to save Lieutenant Casey's life, warning him of danger.

Red Cloud tells of the fight between the Ogalallas and Brules shortly succeeding the killing of Casey. The former made an attempt to return to the agency. The Brules objected, firing a number of shots at the Ogalallas. Nobody, however, was injured. This morning about 200 of the Ogalallas succeeded in getting away and came to the agency.

Young Man-Afraid-His Horses, with several members of band, returned today from their friendly visit to Crows and were granted an audience by General Miles. Buffalo Bill arrived at noon from Rushville and had a talk with General Miles. He was warmly greeted by several hundred Indians.

Casey Was Murdered.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., (via Rushville, Neb., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Yankton Charley, one of Buffalo Bill's men, now employed as a scout here, brings the particulars of the murder of Lieutenant Casey, Twenty-second infantry, of General Brooke's command, yesterday, near the hostile camp. The lieutenant had started out to visit the hostiles to induce their chiefs to come in to talk with General Brooke. He passed a small band of Ogalallas who were butchering and proceeded further, followed, however, by two of the Indians who appeared to be friendly.

He was shortly afterward met by Pete Richards, son-in-law of Red Cloud, who had been sent by the latter to warn him not to approach near the hostiles, because it was dangerous. Casey said he would ride to the top of a little knoll whence he could obtain a view of the hostile camp. Richards dissuaded him and he and Casey turned around and departed. Just then Richards heard a shot, and turning back saw Casey fall from his horse, the bullet having passed through the latter's head. The shot was fired by the younger of the two Ogalallas who had followed Casey. Richards would have shot the murderer, but his cartridges didn't fit his gun.

Last night General Brooke sent out a detachment under Lieutenant Gettly to recover the remains. The body was found stripped, but not mutilated. It was borne to Oelrich's, whence it will be forwarded to Ft. Keogh, Mont.

Plattsburgh city promised the precinct that if they would vote bonds to aid the M. P. R. they should have the station outside of town. The bonds were voted the station is not built and never will be. The people who are fooled are mad. The have cause to be, as the above is only one of the many tricks resorted to by the city leaders, we will say no more about it.—Weeping Water Eagle.

Who made any such promise? No one authorized us to do so we are sure. In fact, we never so much as heard of any such claim by the farmers of Plattsburgh precinct or any other place.

Bald heads are too many when they may be covered with a luxuriant growth of hair by using the best of all restorers, Hall's Hair Renewer.

## MOVING ON THE CAMP.

PLANS PERFECTED FOR FINAL ACTION.

Troops Press the Hostiles From the Rear and Will Drive Them From the Agency.

From Friday's Daily.

He May be Too Late.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., (via Rushville, Neb., Jan. 8.—[Special]—Young Man Afraid of His Horse, the most powerful chief in the great Sioux nation, arrived here today in charge of Captain O'Connell. The chief has never opposed the government. An effort will be made to have him go to the hostile camp with a last plea for the savages to surrender, but it is probable that his coming is too late, for Colonel Corbin today announced the movement of the troops upon the hostile Indian village. The soldiers are pressing upon the savages from the redskins will be driven and crushed.

The hostiles are nearly 1,000 strong, and today they sent word that they will not surrender until the soldiers were taken to the railroad. Preparations for receiving the hostiles in their rush through the funnel are now completed. A trench has been dug west of the school house, with bags of dirt piled up for breastworks. A Metch kiss gun masked with saplings, has been planted in such a position that it can sweep the valley in all directions. Fortifications on the hillside to the north and east are also finished and rifle pits have been dug everywhere.

The soldiers who were wounded are still here and are doing nicely, although all of them are desperately hurt.

### Weather Report.

The phenomena is of each month of the year 1890.

January—mean temperature 18.5; snowfall 12; low temperature 23 below; rainfall 1.57.

February—mean temperature 24.1; snowfall 5; low temperature 15 below; rainfall 1.

March—mean temperature 30.9; snowfall 4; rainfall 1.37.

April—mean temperature 53.6; rainfall 1.

May—mean temperature 57.9; rainfall 5.75.

June—mean temperature 73.2; rainfall 5.61; high temperature 101, the 24th and the 28th.

July—mean temperature 76.1; rainfall 2.50; high temperature 107; 13th at 100 and over five times and at 90 and over nineteen times.

August—mean temperature 69; rainfall 5.36; high temperature 103 the 2d.

September—mean temperature 61.7; rainfall 1; light frost the 8th, and heavy frost the 13th.

October—mean temperature 58.1; rainfall .62; first snow 30th, but light.

November—mean temperature 38.6; December—mean temperature 30.2; highest temperature 72, 10th, 63, 9th, and 58 the 20th. Lowest temperature 1 the 8th; 5, the 7th; 10, the 25th; 11, the 6th, 9 o'clock p. m.; rainfall .09.

Number of days on which rain or snow fell, 2.

Clear days without clouds, 5.

Fair days, more or less cloudy, 16.

Cloudy days, 4.

Two high winds.

Dust storm with high winds, 26th.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1890.

Annual mean temperature, 48.

Highest temperature, 107, July 13th.

Lowest temperature, 23, January 16th.

Annual rainfall, 27.

Annual snowfall, 34.

Number of days on which rain or snow fell, 81.

Clear days without clouds, 54.

Fair days, more or less cloudy, 115.

Cloudy, 54.

Prevailing winds north-west.

For the year 1889, mean temperature 48.2; rainfall, 31; snowfall, 15.

For 1888, rainfall 45.4.

For 1878, rainfall 36; annual mean temperature 50.5.

For 1875, rainfall 37.

Snowfall in 1886, 61; in 1889, 15.

### The New Board.

The board of county commissioners were organized yesterday for the coming year. Mr. Jacob Trietsch, the new member took his seat and A. B. Todd became chairman, which is a guaranty that the board will be presided over ably and fairly.

The retiring member, Mr. Louis Foltz, has served the people of Cass for six years very capably in what is really the most important office in the county, especially to the tax payer. Mr. Foltz has been careful and conscientious in his actions, which has commanded the respect of those who opposed some of his public acts; his record is clean and is one that he may well feel proud of. Mr. Trietsch is one of our most successful farmers, with a reputation for integrity wherever he is known, and we believe he will make a valuable member of the board.

What is

# CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

### Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kirchman, Conway, Ark.

### Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

## NEW LUMBER YARD,

J. D. GRAVES & CO.

DEALERS IN PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, and all building material

Call and see us at the corner of 11th and Elm street, one block north of Heisel's mill.

## Plattsmouth, Nebraska

## PLATTSMOUTH NURSERY

Buy your trees of the Home Nursery where you can select your own trees that will be a great privilege and benefit to you. I have all the leading varieties and know better what varieties will do here than agents and you can buy as cheap again.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Apple trees, 3 years old	25	2 00	1800
Apple trees, 2 years old	20	1 75	1500
Cherry, early Richmond, late Richmond, wragg	40	3 60	2500
Plum, Pottawattamie, Wild Goose	4	00	
Raspberries, Gregg Syler	25	150	
Strawberries, Sharpless Cresen	10	60	500
Concord vines, 2 years old	30	3 00	
Moors Early grapes, 2 years old	10	1 00	
Currants, Cherry Currants	10	1 00	
Snyder blackberries	25	3 00	250
Industry Gooseberry	10	1 50	
Downing Gooseberries, 2 years old	10	1 00	
Houghton Gooseberries, 2 years old	10	1 00	
Asparagus	40		125
Rosars, red moss and white moss	40		
Shrubs, Hydrangias	40		
Honey Suckle	25		
Snow Balls	20		
Lilacs	40		
Evergreens, Norway spruce B, Fir	40		

Nursery one-half mile north of town, end of 9th Street.

Address all Orders to

J. E. LEESLEY,

PLATTSMOUTH, - - - NEB.