

A TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

A YOUNG MAN KILLS HIS SISTER'S BETRAYER.

The Murderer Expresses Satisfaction at the Work He Accomplished—Ex-Senator Ingalls Says He Will Remain in Kansas—Buffalo Bill Going to Europe with Indians—Treaty with Spain—Presidential Postmaster Appointments—A Land Office Decision—The New Circuit Judges.

Killed His Sister's Betrayer.
GHNELL, Ia., March 14.—A little after noon yesterday Edward J. Ricker was shot and killed by C. Braden, formerly of Brooklyn, but recently from California.

The evidence before Coroner McGinnis showed that Braden entered the office of Newby & Parker's livery stable and fired two shots, one passing through Ricker's body from behind cutting the artery near the heart. The bullet was found in his clothing in front.

Ricker ran from the office into the stable and fell among the horses. Braden followed and firing again, but missing. Braden ran out to a lumber yard to hide, was followed and gave himself up. He surrendered a large 44-calibre revolver and a smaller one.

He admitted he had killed Ricker and had come for that purpose, saying Ricker had ruined his sister five years before, and had brought his mother almost to the grave; that God had told him to kill Ricker. He meant to give Ricker the small revolver to defend himself with had he met him in the street.

Braden seemed cool, and expressed satisfaction at killing Ricker. Braden is unmarried, and his sister is in a house of ill repute. Ricker leaves a wife and two children, about five and eight years old.

Will Remain a Kansan.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—Ex-Senator Ingalls was among the passengers on board the Baltimore steamer yesterday. He has come to Massachusetts to visit his aged parents. Ingalls' attention was called to the report that he proposed entering the field of journalism in New York, but he said: "I shall enter into no employment, however attractive or however lucrative, that will cause me to lose my citizenship. I am a Kansan, and a Kansan I shall remain. I have received a great many offers of various kinds since my successor has been elected and have declined them all, but after a short rest I shall return to my own state and engage in some employment. As far as journalism is concerned, I have always been, you know, a quasi-newspaper man, and newspaper men have always been my warm friends. But it is untrue that I am to attach myself to any newspaper in New York."

Buffalo Bill Going to Europe.
CHICAGO, March 14.—Buffalo Bill has secured the consent of the government and will within a few days start for Europe with the hostile Sioux now held at Fort Sheridan. They are to make part of his Wild West show. He will make up a party of 100 Indians from those on the reservation.

Dr. C. A. Eastman, an educated Ogallala Sioux, arrived here today from Pine Ridge. In an interview in a local paper he says he has been in the camps of the Indians at Pine Ridge and from present indications the probability of another Indian war is promising. There is great discontent among the Indians. Personally he does not think they will do anything desperate, but the young braves are holding secret conferences and even conservative men are talking of war. People out there are dissatisfied at not having received information as to how the hostiles at Fort Sheridan are being treated and fear treachery.

A Treaty With Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is understood that the mission of Messrs. John W. Foster and James G. Blaine, jr., who sailed for Europe yesterday, is to negotiate a treaty with Spain for the opening of Cuban markets to American products. Mr. Foster negotiated with Madrid while United States minister at Madrid under President Arthur, which failed of ratification. He has been Mr. Blaine's principal adviser in all negotiations with South American republics and is better posted in such matters than any other man in America. Spain is anxious for a treaty since the passage of the McKinley bill, and it is predicted that the forthcoming treaty will in consequence be very much more favorable to the United States than any previous treaty.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The records of the postoffice department show that during the two years of the present administration ended March 4 there were 2,754 appointments made of presidential postmasters. Of this number 478 were made upon resignations, 965 upon expiration of commission, 778 upon removals, 74 were made to fill vacancies caused by death and 459 were made at offices which were raised from the fourth to the presidential class during the two years. At 290 presidential offices no changes have been made.

Paucafeote Confers With Blaine.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Sir Julian Pauncefoot, the British minister, had a conference with Secretary Blaine this afternoon. It related principally, so it is said, to an arrangement of the preliminaries for the submission to arbitration of the various questions at issue in regard to the Behring sea fisheries, on the basis suggested by Blaine, and accepted by Salisbury, with certain modifications.

ALL CAN WEAR SOCKS

JERRY SIMPSON LOOKS FORWARD TO THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Secretary Rusk Talks.
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Rusk was asked today what he thought of the statement by Minister Boetticher in the German Reichstag, to the effect that the new sanitary measures adopted by the United States were inadequate and that Germany would not rescind the prohibition upon American hog products. Secretary Rusk said he could hardly believe such a statement had been made for it imparts willful or pretended ignorance of the legislation now in force in this country. The last meat inspection law passed by congress provides for the most thorough and complete system of inspection possible—more thorough than that now in force in any other country. If ante-mortem examination and microscopic examination will not satisfy the German government it is simply because they do not propose to be satisfied with any system. This government has suffered the imputations placed upon its meat products by foreign nations to exist under cover of such pretexts a long time, but the time has about arrived when unjust discrimination and false statements as to the purity of meats must cease. Such statements will no longer be permitted to go unchallenged by this government and such redress as the laws of this country permit to be should in my judgment be enforced.

Land Commissioner Groff Resigns.
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Land Commissioner Groff has resigned. He was found at his home and stated that delicate health had led him to take this step.

Judge Groff has contemplated resigning for some months, but has postponed it in the hope that his health and that of his family would improve with the approach of spring. His oldest and youngest daughters have both been ill with malaria for some weeks, and when he left his office yesterday it was to take a fifteen days' leave and then to retire from the office.

Judge Groff may return to his home in Omaha. He may be tendered another position where the climate will be better for him and his family.

He has made the best office the land office has ever had. He was paid a special compliment by congress in having his salary raised from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year for unusual efficiency. Now he stands in very high esteem at the white house and his departure will be regretted by everyone here and on the public domain who know of his official work or his personal popularity.

President Harrison's Delicate Position.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Harrison is now experiencing the most delicate period of his official career. Heretofore he has been called upon to deal only with questions in hand. Now he is asked to deal with theories and hypothetical questions on paper. His mail was never so large except during the first three months of his experience at the white house, when about half a million citizens sought office and each felt it his Christian duty to have as many of his friends as possible address the head of the nation an urgent appeal. The correspondents at present largely deal with the political future of the president and the organization of the party nationally or by states, districts, counties and townships. They seek advice and "pointers." The president has many opportunities to commit himself as to his individual plans and preferences politically. He is frequently requested to announce whether he is a candidate for renomination, notwithstanding the fact that General Harrison is not the character of man who would announce his intentions, one way or the other, thus far in advance, if for no other reason than that a wrong construction would be placed upon his action. With about sixty ex-senators and ex-congressmen and probably three hundred other prominent men seeking the nine new judicial appointments and an army of applicants presenting their claims for the land court and other places, the routine work of the president is at this time voluminous.

Funeral of Senator Hearst.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Funeral services were held yesterday over the remains of Senator Hearst. Since last Thursday, when the body arrived from Washington, it has lain in state in Grace church, where it was viewed by hundreds of citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. W. C. Foute of Grace church and the building was crowded to the doors with people. Among the pall-bearers were Governor Markham, Mayor Sanderson, Chief Justice Beatty and others of the most prominent men of the state. Although rain poured down steadily all day thousands of people who could not gain admittance to the church lined the streets to view the funeral procession in which militia organizations and many civic bodies took part.

Thurston Declines Re-election.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Hon. John M. Thurston of Omaha, president of the republican league of the United States, in an interview to-day said that he could not allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, as his personal affairs would not admit of his giving campaign matters proper attention. He has heard suggested the names of ex-Senator Spooner, Nathan Goff and others as his successor. Regarding the rumor that he is slated for one of the new circuit judgeships, Mr. Thurston said he could not and would not accept any federal appointment.

NEWS NOTES.

The California assembly has passed the senate anti-Chinese bill. It provides for the issuance of certificates of residence to the Chinese now in the state and excludes all others.

ALL CAN WEAR SOCKS

JERRY SIMPSON LOOKS FORWARD TO THE GOOD TIME COMING.

He Explains in Regard to the Story That He Does Not Wear Half Hose—How the Story Originated—A Speech That Was Greeted With Great Applause—A Meeting in the Interest of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota Sufferers—The Speakership Question—Heard From Through a Medium.

Jerry Simpson Does Wear Socks.
ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 13.—Representative Jerry Simpson of Kansas created a sensation yesterday afternoon among the Maryland farmers now in convention at the state house when he interrupted the proceedings to deny the statement that he did not wear half-hose. The explanation was precipitated by a reporter who, during the recess, called at the Maryland hotel where Simpson was stopping and sent him a note in which he requested the farmer congressman to affirm or deny the report regarding his footwear. The note wound up: "Do you wear socks?"

After waiting some time for an answer the reporter went back to the convention, which had just been called to order, and soon Simpson, hatless and with his overcoat over his arm, rushed into the hall and demanded immediate recognition. He then handed to the secretary the note left for him at the hotel. There was a quiet smile on every farmer's face when the secretary finished reading it, and all eyes were turned expectantly on Simpson. Tossing his coat to one side he faced the convention and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: This letter refers to myself and I wished it read to this alliance and then to make a personal explanation. It has been alleged that at a certain time in Kansas I had said that the poverty of the farmers was so great they could not afford to wear socks, and that I was a living example. So far as I am concerned there is no truth in the story. The statement originated from the brain of a republican editor in Kansas. My constituents know all about me and I took no occasion to deny the yarn. It is true that owing to the high tariff some of the farmers could not afford to wear socks, and we were in the same position as was Napoleon during the time he attempted to cross the frontier to attack the Austrian army. He was without arms, and when asked where he thought he could get them, said: 'Take them from the Austrians.' The man who was against me was a member of the silk stocking aristocracy, better known as Prince Hal. At the time of the election I told my people I expected to get the other fellow's socks, and not only did I get them, but I got his shoes as well.

"I want to say that I do now wear socks and I put them on after the defeat of Ingalls, which I believe was the beginning of the era that will mark the time when the humblest people can wear socks; and people who sustain the government, some of whom are my constituents, should wear the very best. I deem it necessary to explain to the people of Maryland the much vexed question of socks. Just now I am unable to determine which has given me greater reputation—my feet or my head."

This speech was greeted with tumultuous applause after which the business of the convention was proceeded with.

South Dakota Sufferers Seeking Seed.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A meeting of editors of agricultural papers was held yesterday to listen to Mrs. Blackfan of Nebraska and A. A. Pain of Dakota, delegates to solicit help for the destitute population of the arid districts of South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska. Another meeting will be held today. Milton George, who presided at the meeting, said the tales of suffering and privation are awful. All they asked for is food for stock and seed grain. George said he had talked the matter over with a number of wealthy business men, including Messrs. Armour, Higginbotham, Harvey and others and all have signified a willingness to do something handsome, provided they are assured the delegates are acting for all and that there will be no necessity for doing the work over again. Officials of roads running west say they will carry goods sent to the arid district free of charge.

The Next Speakership.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The first estimate as to the probable outcome of the speakership contest is furnished by a friend of Congressman Mills, who asserts that the gentleman is assured of 75 votes on the first ballot, while Crisp will have 45, McMillan 27, Springer 23, and Bynum 13. These figures are of course made up by Mills' particular admirers, but the advocates of Crisp's election assert that if his and Mills' places were transposed in the list it would be very much nearer the real probabilities. There can be no doubt but that the contest will be between Crisp and Mills in the outset, with Wilson and McMillan making very strong leads for the first place.

Heard From Through a Medium.

NEW YORK, March 12.—More than one hundred days ago Captain F. L. Norton sailed for Europe with his family and crew on a small steamer of the same name, for which he claimed the quality of being unsinkable by storm or flood. He has never been seen since. Now one of the members of his company has heard from the ill-fated craft through a Brooklyn spiritistic medium. The medium declares

that Captain Norton died of starvation when eighty days out from this port, his wife and his niece having died a few days before. The little ship, so the story goes, met with a terrible cyclone and was driven far to the southward, with the loss of the smoke stack and deck house. At present the wreck lies about 3,000 miles east of Brazil, and Engineer Coulson was the only survivor.

To Feed the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has awarded the contracts for furnishing the Sioux Indians with beef and corn under the recent act appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose. Among the contracts are 1,300,000 pounds gross beef to be delivered at Pine Ridge agency at \$4 per 100 pounds to be supplied as required. Contractors Walter Brothers, Charles City, Ia.: 210,000 pounds of corn for the Rosebud agency to be delivered at Valentine, Neb., at \$1.16 per 100 pounds. Contractors Broosch & Rees, Norfolk, Neb.

Palmer For President.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The name of John M. Palmer of Illinois, whose election to the United States senate terminated a dead-lock which had attracted national attention, is on every lip.

A prominent politician who arrived in Washington from New York says that when it was known in New York that General Palmer was elected senator the talk of Palmer for president in '92 was rife. At the editorial rooms of the Commercial Advertiser, a well known Cleveland paper, Palmer's name was put down as a candidate for 1892. It was stated that the dissent in the state of New York made the selection of a New York man wholly impossible.

These views are thought to be very significant, coming as they do from a newspaper which has always been a Cleveland organ and whose editor is a next-door neighbor and a warm personal friend of Grover Cleveland. It was stated also that various telegrams passed between New York and leading western democrats, the result of which will probably be announced in a formidable Palmer boom which will be launched from New York in the next day or so. General Palmer is known to hold conservative views on the question of coinage, which makes him popular in the east.

Chicago Democrats Enthuse.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A rousing reception was given by the Cook county democratic club to the 101 democratic members of the legislature. With the latter was Farmer Cockrell, who voted with the democrats. After a street parade the legislators were driven to Central Music hall, where nearly three thousand persons applauded them again and listened to speeches by Mayor Creiger, General Black and others.

Farmer Cockrell said he had not come back to the democratic party, and would not until it became the party of the people. He declared, however, that he had always intended to vote for Palmer, provided the farmers could not elect their own man, Palmer having received the suffrages of the people of the state. In conclusion Cockrell said impressively: "Now, on behalf of the 4,000,000 farmers, I wish to warn you that you cannot have Grover Cleveland as the next President of the United States."

A large portion of the audience apparently heard only the words "Cleveland" and "next president," and yelled with delightful intensity.

The American Grape.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The census bureau bulletin upon viticulture shows the total area in vineyards in 1889 to have been 401,261 acres, of which 307,575 acres were in bearing. The total product of 1889 was 572,130 tons, of which 367,271 tons were table grapes, and 240,450 tons were used for producing wine, making 24,306,905 gallons; 41,166 tons for raisins, making 1,372,195 boxes of 920 pounds each, and 23,345 tons for dried grapes and purposes other than table fruit. The product of California for the year 1889 was 14,626,000 gallons of wine and 1,372,195 boxes of raisins. The product of 1890 is estimated at 14,500,000 gallons of wine and 2,197,463 boxes of raisins, with young raising vineyards enough to increase the yield of raisins within the next five years to 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 boxes.

The President's Residence.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Although the bill to construct a home for the president beside the white house came to the very verge of becoming a law, Chairman Milliken of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, who had it in charge, says it cannot be successful under such a rule as congress is about to enter upon. It looks as though the house of the president would continue to be a public place for many years yet, and strangers will continue to demand admission and receive it at all hours of the day and night in the interest of common curiosity.

About forty persons ask to be shown through the kitchen and bed chambers every day, and if they are reminded that a portion of the executive mansion is a private household they turn away with a threat to vote the other ticket next time.

The Windom Testimonial.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There are a great many wealthy men in Washington who have recently expressed a desire to contribute to the Windom fund which has been raised in New York. But the New York people in this instance ask no outside help, and it is said today that the entire sum of \$50,000 has been raised and will be turned over to the widow of the late secretary very shortly. Windom was next to Blaine, the most popular cabinet officer under President Harrison's administration.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

YOUNG BUCKS IMPATIENT TO BE MADE WARRIORS.

And the Probability is that When Spring Comes Refractory Tendencies Will Crop Out—Trio Remedy Lies in Breaking Up Tribal Relations—The Gubernatorial Question in Nebraska—Interest in the McKinley Tariff Act.

The Indian Situation.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A letter has been received from a well known official at Pine Ridge, S. D., telling me of the Indian situation there. There is no man who could better speak on the subject or who knows more about Indian warfare or what has been or is likely to be done at the seat of the late Indian war. He writes:

"The Indians who have returned from Washington have sore hearts. They did not get all they wanted, and are disappointed. At this time of the year, with the ground covered with snow and the thermometer at nearly zero, the Indians are apt to be quiet. When the spring comes no doubt tendencies will break out, as some of the young bucks are impatient to be made warriors, to replace those rapidly passing away. The old ones naturally recount their deeds of valor, while the young ones are only too anxious to emulate.

"There seems to be some difference of opinion in the Miles-Forsythe matter. Two editorials appeared in western papers whose correspondents were present at the fight, who claim a great mistake was made by Forsythe, whose actions, while unfortunate, did not deserve his degradation by relief from his command. He made a mistake, no doubt, but not from any desire to evade orders. Miles, while blamed for relieving him in advance of an investigation, is believed to have had a bed-rock foundation for his statements of an unfortunate disposition of troops.

"The Indian problem consists in breaking up the tribal relations and scattering the Indians, placing them in localities where they can be taught to farm and make a living. An Indian does not object to work if any results come from it, but to plow the top of a hill, as they are here, and have no rain or crops, does not encourage the Indian to labor. They make good herders, and if so employed on the different ranges good results follow. Enlisting them as scouts is not well unless they are regularly drilled and disciplined, and taught all that a soldier is in garrisons. To lay around and be fed and clothed only is encouraging and teaching laziness in its worst form. Eastern education does not seem to work, as some of the worst boys during the last outbreak were among those educated, and the rule applies to girls. Education, unless it can be followed by a practical application, leads to more harm than good. To educate and then return them to their tepees and wild life develop the worst traits. If the Indian was given a vote, one of the three political parties, if not all, would take an interest, if not in his welfare, at least in his vote, which remedy would lead to improvement.

"Till something practical is done to better the Indians' condition, by teaching him to labor and help support himself, the government should give him a sufficiency, have a law to prohibit and punish individual violations of peace, and when this breach of the peace extends to whole bands of Indians declare them as at war. Then pursue, capture, imprison or kill such as may resist the forces of the United States. Have no sentimentalism, interfere or stop the execution of the process, any more than would be allowed in the punishment of any gang of desperate outlaws. If the Indians once understood this trouble would cease."

The Nebraska Governorship.

LINCOLN, March 12.—The Boyd-Thayer contest came up in the supreme court yesterday on Boyd's filing his answer. The answer is voluminous and recites a history of his birth, coming to America, and all his official acts since becoming of age, and asserts that these all constitute him citizen of the United States. Yet to further clear up the doubts that had appeared on his citizenship, he went before Judge Dundy, of the United States district court, at Omaha, on December 16, 1890, and was duly admitted to citizenship.

Upon the filing of this answer, Thayer's attorneys filed a demurrer to the answer, asserting that the answer does not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense to the information; that the facts stated in said answer are insufficient to justify the defendant in holding and exercising the office of governor of Nebraska; that the answer shows upon its face that the defendant James E. Boyd, was an alien and ineligible to the office of governor of Nebraska in November, 1890, at the time of his pretended election and that he unlawfully invaded and usurped the office of governor in January, 1891, and that he now holds the same unlawfully and without right or authority of law as charged in the said information; that the said answer admits upon its face the facts pleaded in the information showing the election of the relator, John M. Thayer, in November, 1888, and his right to said office by reason of the ineligibility and consequent non-election of the defendant for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, 1892, and until a successor shall be elected and qualified; that the exhibits filed by the defendant with his said answer, show him never to have been a citizen of the United States prior to December, 1890; wherefore the relator prays judgment of the court

upon the pleading that the said defendant be ousted from the said office of governor of Nebraska and that the relator be reinstated therein.

The court will sit Thursday morning to hear arguments on this demurrer. It is quite generally conceded that Mr. Boyd will have to go. He is a citizen to-day, but his citizenship dates from December 16, 1890, and the constitution requires that he shall have been a citizen for two years prior to the day of the election. The record of his naturalization on December 16, 1890, has been suppressed until to-day and attorneys argue that the filing of that record as an exhibit to his answer virtually admits himself out of court.

The McKinley Tariff Act.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A great deal of interest is manifested here in the forthcoming arguments before the supreme court as to the constitutionality of the McKinley bill. The case has been set by the supreme court for the fourth Monday in April, and it is expected that all the big importing houses of New York will be represented, directly or indirectly, by counsel, while the United States will array in opposition Attorney-General Miller and all the best legal talent of his department, and that several senators and members of congress will also appear in support of the bill. The general opinion is that the law will be sustained.

Boycotting a Stock Company.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—The Kansas City live stock exchange has made good its threat to debar from doing business on the exchange representatives of the American live stock commission company. Peters Brothers, commission men who were appointed agents of the company, have been formally notified that they may continue to do business on the exchange as individual members, but not as the company's agents. The action of the board of directors went into effect this morning. Five car loads of cattle arrived this morning consigned to the American company from Kansas. It was a fine lot of stock, but the order proved effective among the commission men and not a buyer even came around to look at the cattle. Buyers will not admit openly that they have agreed not to handle any stock consigned to the American company. The only excuse assigned, when the question is put to one of them is: "We don't care to buy cattle, that is all. There is no law compelling any man to purchase that which does not suit his taste or is calculated to work a detriment to him.

Late this afternoon the American company filed injunction proceedings against the Kansas City live stock exchange.

World's Fair People Sick.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Vice Chairman McKenzie of the world's fair national commission has been compelled to return to his Kentucky home, his physician fearing that should he remain in Chicago his attack of grippe will prove fatal. Colonel McKenzie's illness, combined with other misfortunes, leaves the national commission in a crippled condition. President Palmer is now on his way to Florida for his health. Director General Davis is sick at home. The members of the board of control of the national commission, who have been considering financial questions, have reached the conclusion that the appropriation will not permit of paying the expenses of the meeting of the whole commission in April, as projected. The board has decided to issue a circular stating the exact financial condition of things and explaining that if a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum would pay their own personal expenses, including railroad fare to Chicago, a session would be held. There is a project on foot to have the fair opened by the only living descendant of Columbus, the duke of Zarugua of Madrid.

The board of control today defined the duties of the lady managers. They are, among other things, to appoint one-half the members of all committees that award prizes for exhibits produced in whole or part by female labor, besides having exclusive charge of the women's building and the general management of the interests of women in connection with the exposition.

La Grippe Epidemic.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A special to the Mail and Express from Chicago says: The grippe is on the increase, and there seems a fair probability that Chicago is about to have another visitation like that of last winter. The county hospital is filled with patients, and as pneumonia follows in many cases the mortality is great. Already the effect of the epidemic is visible in industries employing a large number of men. Half of the regular force of street car employes are laid up and the ranks of the police are thinned. Forty letter carriers are prostrated, together with fifty postal clerks, as well as Postmaster Sexton and Assistant Hubbard. In the custom house twelve clerks are on the "grip" sick list and at the pension office eight have failed to report for the same cause. At Hooley's theater last night, where Rosina Voakes' company is playing the green room looked like a hospital with doctors and nurses and medicine enough to stock a drug store. The company insisted on playing, however. Two-thirds of the actors are in bed to-day.

A School Girl's Rash Act.

VIRGINIA, Nev., March 13.—Beila Prousch, a fifteen-year-old girl, was suspended from school for thirty days for misbehavior. She went home and shot and fatally wounded herself with a revolver. She says she is innocent of the charge and could not stand the disgrace.