

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

NUMBER 231.

## RED MEN VISITING VILAS.

**Wisconsin Chippewa Indians Want Their Wrongs Righted.**

## THE SECRETARY IMPLICATED.

**A Disposition Shown to Deal leniently With the Union Pacific and Severely With the Central—Capital Notes.**

### Indians at Washington.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE,  
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.

A delegation of Chippewa Indians are here from northern Wisconsin to protest against the action of their agent, J. T. Gregory, of Ashland, in disposing of the timber upon their lands contrary to the law and the regulations of the interior department. During the administration of President Arthur a rule was adopted allowing them to sell the timber from the land under contract with the highest bidder, and with the condition that the Indians should be employed and paid the ruling rate of wages to cut and remove the logs from the land. The agent has the power to make this contract subject to the approval of the commissioner of Indian affairs and with the consent of the Indians, but it is charged that Gregory is selling the timber to his favorites without competition, at prices below commercial rates, and that white men are employed to cut and remove the logs against the policy and regulations of the department. Gregory is a Wisconsin man and was appointed upon the recommendation of Secretary Vilas and J. H. Knight, of Ashland, his partner and political manager. It is also claimed that much of the timber so sold finds its way to the Superior Lumber company, at Ashland, of which Secretary Vilas and J. H. Knight are stockholders, the contract having been made with one Kennedy, an employee of that company.

### Mrs. VILAS APPEARED TO.

Now it is charged, too, that the matter has frequently been brought to the attention of Mr. Vilas, before he became secretary of the interior, without any correction of the evil, but now that he has taken official control of Indian affairs the Indians come to Washington to appeal to him in person. Gregory, the agent, denies the charges, claims that they were inspired by unsuccessful bidders, and that the law is being enforced out so far as is practicable. But the Indians are of different opinion. They assert that the Bad River, the La Crosse Flambeau and other Chippewa reservations in Wisconsin have been stripped of timber for the benefit of lumber firms who are friendly with Agent Gregory at prices much lower than might have been obtained if other persons had been allowed to bid and without regard to the allotments in severally as required by law. The favorite contractors have been allowed to select the best and most accessible tracts, without the presence of the agent and the farmers, as the regulations require, and the contracts have not been reported to the commissioner of Indian affairs for his approval. They claim that they might get 75 per cent more for their logs than they are receiving at present if the contracts were made according to law. The regulations of the department contemplate that the Indians should not receive the full market price for their timber, but that they should also be paid regular wages for the work done in cutting it and taking it to market. For example, if they sell their timber for \$7 or \$8 per log stampage, they should receive in addition \$4 or \$5, the case may be, for cutting and hauling it, and for the services performed.

But at the price now paid for their timber they are getting only \$3 or \$4 instead of the \$12 or \$15 to which they are entitled.

### The PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The treasurer today issued the following notice in regard to the issue of \$1 and \$2 silver certificates: The treasury of the United States will issue silver certificates of denominations of \$1 and \$2 in return for national bank notes, or for United States notes or silver certificates emitted or unfit for circulation only, received for redemption under the regulations now in force. As heretofore the charges for transportation to Washington of national bank notes in sums or multiples of \$1,000 will be paid by the government. The charges on United States notes and silver certificates forwarded for redemption or exchange will be deducted from the proceeds of remittances at contract rates, unless prepaid; and charges for returns in new silver certificates to be made by the managers at the general contract rates. A copy of this notice to be mailed to every bank and banker in the United States with a view of meeting the demands for these small notes.

### New Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The following railway mail service has been ordered in the northwest, to take effect February 20.

Dakota—Salem, via Spencer and Fulton, to Mitchell, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, three times a week, or as much oftener as trains may run.

Iowa—Cherokee, via Waukon, Correctionville, Ottumwa, Sibley, Tipton to Omaha, Cherokee & Sioux City, and Rock Island, via Davenport, the Union Pacific and Iowa and Pacific railroads, six times a week or as much oftener as the committee will be in favor of measures to punish Huntington, Stafford and others who are deemed responsible for its condition. Huntington has been sent for, and has roared when he comes before the committee.

The feeling towards the Central Pacific road was described by a member of the committee this morning when he said, in a very emphatic voice, "It is too good for those Central Pacific fellows, and we will give them something worse if we can find it."

**DENNIS KEARNEY AND JUSTICE FIELD.**

Dennis Kearney came near being fired out of the supreme court chamber this morning. He began shouting about the capitol for several days, and has carried in his hand a long roll which contains a map of San Francisco and shows the present condition and growth of the Chinese quarters. Kearney has been a frequent visitor to the office of repeated speech against the "yellow men" whenever he can find any person to listen to him. If there is any man he hates it is Associate Justice Field of the supreme court, who, he charges, has more sympathy for the Chinese than for the workingmen of the Pacific coast, and whenever he meets Field, which is not often, or ever seen him, he indulges in demonstrations which are intended to show his indignation that such a man should be on the bench. Dennis Kearney, however, took a seat among the other spectators, but soon attracted the attention of the watchful bailiff by muttering in an undertone and slaking his fits at the bench. The attendant, who is always on duty to see that no way is told him if he could not behave himself, would go out. Kearney's mutterings grew louder till they attracted the attention of the attorneys sitting within the courtroom, and the marshal, who rapped on his desk and cried, "Silence in the court!" Kearney, for once in his life, showed some respect for the proprieties, and betook himself from the chamber.

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL CHANGES.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Several changes in territorial judiciary are in prospect and pressure is already being brought to bear on the president in favor of numerous applicants for expected vacancies. The term of Associate Justice C. S. Palmer, of Dakota, will expire on the 28th, and those of Associate Justices Norman, Buck, Case and Broderick, of Idaho, and of Associate Justice J. B. Blair, of Wyoming, will expire on March 1. It is not regarded as likely that the present incumbents will be re-appointed.

**NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The department of state having received the twelfth installment of the Mexican indemnity announces that it is now prepared to distribute the same among the parties interested.

**JUDGE CHARLES P. DALY AND HIRAM HITCHCOCK OF NEW YORK.**

Judge Charles P. Daly and Hiram Hitchcock of New York, ex-Senator McDonald, Admiral Ammen, Commander Taylor and Capt. Eugene M. Morris of the navy, appeared before the house committee on commerce in advocacy of Representative Norwood's bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

Representatives of the letter carriers of the national postal union, the senate committee on education and labor, to-day in favor of a bill to extend the operations of the eight hour law to letter carriers.

**POLITICAL CHANGES.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—General Wingate was to day appointed postmaster at North McGregor, Clayton county, Ia. Vice L. F. Hancock, 12th.

**MANITOBA AFFAIRS.**

WINNIPEG, Feb. 3.—Premier Greenway said to-day the government would pass the redistribution and franchise acts immediately.

Negotiations are said to be in progress between the Canadian and Northern Pacific to induce the latter to abandon its plans of invading Manitoba.

**MRS. CLEVELAND'S RECEPTIONS.**

Mrs. Cleveland yesterday held a reception in the east room of the white house every other day at noon, which may be attended by all the world, with their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. It is becoming a very popular occasion, even more popular

## BISMARCK TALKS OF PEACE.

**The Iron Chancellor Believes There Will Be No War.**

## A MOST PACIFIC UTTERANCE.

**No Danger of a Conflict Among the Powers Before 1892—Reasons Given For His Belief—A Forecast.**

### The War Cloud Vanishing.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Feb. 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—Since Prince Bismarck's famous white veal saigner a blank speech there has not prevailed such general uneasiness as to the continuance of peace as at present. The persistent uneasiness and the lightning rapidity with which Germany and Austria and Russia are pushing forward their armaments, the enormous stores of tinied provisions, quartermaster's supplies and ammunition that are daily being forwarded to the Russian frontier, cause alarm and apprehension. Consequently it is with keen pleasure that I am enabled to communicate the most definite and authoritative pacific utterance that has for many years been pronounced by Prince Bismarck. It is this:

"Monday Prince Bismarck received at his residence in Wilhelmstrasse several visitors. Among them was the representative in Berlin of a foreign European power, whether ambassador or minister plenipotentiary I am not liberty to disclose. But I have the authority of a personage present upon the occasion to announce the following statement: 'What can I say in the reichstag? I say that White, of the Fort Wayne district, will be sufficient to keep White and his soldiers quiet. Of these will be cast out the greenback laborers, who are expected from the Indiana democratic members, and it is probable that at least two more honest men can be found on the democratic side. The republican leaders are hoping that the democratic will force this upon the nation, and then we will be satisfied.'"

Prince Bismarck replied in almost exactly these terms: "What can I say in the reichstag? I say that everything is peaceful, and that there is no probability of war this year, then all the opposition will raise a hue and cry about the army budget and insist on its being not increased but diminished. If, on the other hand, I tell them that war is imminent, then Russia will be irritated, France will be irritated, and Austria will be herself with excitement, and Austria will be compelled to consider this proposal."

### A NOTABLE DECLARATION.

The conversation was in French, which, by the way, the chancellor speaks with Parisian French tempered with academic purity. The diplomatist taxed the chancellor:

"I hear that they are trying to get you in the reichstag to make some kind of a declaration on the existing state of the relations of Germany and Russia."

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### A FORGER ON TRIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Ringgold Cooper, who was found dead in his dwelling in Manchester. Their death was evidently caused by poison. They had been dead for several days. The heir is that the man was driven to desperation by inability to support his family, administered poison to them and then committed suicide.

### Assaulted By Strikers.

SHERNAHDAH, Pa., Feb. 3.—The striking miners here have at last overstepped all bounds and have been rioting up and down the streets in full possession of the town.

At 5 o'clock when the non union miners left their camp the Shenandoah City and West Shenandoah collieries a lot of striking Polanders attacked them with stones. A squad of half a dozen coal and iron police went at once to their assistance. They caught one of the rioters and were hunting him off when the strikers rallied and rescued him and returned to the officers roughly. Later, however, they succeeded in breaking away and started for the Shenandoah City mine, followed by a crowd of riotous strikers, who now numbered about one thousand and who continued their attacks on the miners and boys, killing one of them.

The strikers accepted the long odds against them and returned to the attack.

They made a sharp fight and took a couple of prisoners, one of whom landed in Major's hands, but the other escaped.

Major, however, was not won over by the crowd and the miners were soon scattered.

Finding themselves down and their lives in danger they drew their revolvers and fired into the crowd, which scattered all directed into Major's hands, and is badly injured. John Cartner, an iron founder, was shot in the arm, and a Polander was shot behind the ear.

Aborough officer then arrested both police for being in the crowd. They were taken to the station house. Major, who had been shot in the arm, was assisted to a chair and given a bandage.

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