MILES GOING TO THE FRONT.

The General Will Visit in Person the Scene of the Indian Disturbance.

MOUNTING REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

The First and Seventh, Which Have Been Sent to Omaha to Await Orders, Will be Turned Into Cavalry.

Cuicago, Dec. 3 .- Shortly before noon today General Miles, commanding the division of the Missouri, arrived from Washington. A number of dispatches awaited him and he addressed himself to their consideration to the exclusion of all callers.

It is understood that the general will at once proceed to the scene of the disturbance among the Indians in the northwest. He has decided to mount the two infantry regiments which were sent to Omaha to await further orders-the First and Second-horses being got together for the purpose.

An order was received from the war department this afternoon authorizing the enlistment in the division of the Missouri of not to exceed two troops of Indians for each of the cavalry regiments serving therein and two companies of Indians for each of the infantry regiments serving in the vicinity of the Cheyenne and Sioux reservations, the whole not to exceed twenty troops and com? panies of sixty men each, in all 1,200 men.

THE GREAT MILITARY CIRCLE. It Will Be Completed Within Twentyfour Hours.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., (via Rushville, Neb.,) Dec. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Intense silence and darkness pervades our surroundings tonight. High officials say that we will eat a few more meals this side of the bad lands The Sixth and Eighth regiments will be filling the only gap (near Fort Meade) in Miles' great military circle within twenty four hours.

The hostile Indians are making use of every moment's delay on the part of the military to move on them by strengthening their now almost impregnable camp in the dreaded bad lands. The five or six hundred squaws with them are working day and night digging rifle pits about the camp. This is something very unusual if not wholly unprecedented on the part of Indians preparing for war. The reason for this move is, our scouts say, more to insure the protection of the immense quantities of stolen beef and provisions in the camp than to insure a greater slaughter of soldiers. The moment that these supplies are captured by the military that moment the Indians must surrender unless their thirst for blood is so intense as to lead them to fight until they are downed, either by starvation or United States bullets. At best, whether the military can capture the bulk of the hostiles' supplies or not, the Indians have undoubtedly secreted small quantities, sufficient in the aggregate to run them for at least eight or ten weeks,

Agent Royer fulfilled his promise yesterday to reward the friendwho continue staying in the vicinity of the agency, and today made a special issue of provisions. More than five hundred squaws presented themselves at the store house and went away with food. There was not a male Indian in the throng.

It is rumored today that Two Strikes, the -chief under whom the hostiles are marshalled, is wheeling around within shooting distance of the agency for the purpose of getting additional pointers on the military. Ac companied by my Indian interpreter, I traveled about twenty miles in the hope of catching a chat with the gentleman, but could not

THREE MORE REGIMENTS OUT.

Pine Ridge. Washington, Dec. 3.—General Schoffeld received a telegram this morning saving

affairs were quiet and unchanged at Rosebud agency. This is the only information received in regard to the Indian situation. Orders were issued today for the First, Fifth and Seventh regiments of infantry to proceed at once to the scene of the threatened outbreak. The First and Seventh regiments will pro-ceed first to Omaha and there await orders.

Inspector General Heyl Talks. Chicago, Dec. 3 .- Colonel Heyl, inspector general of the division of the Missouri, returned today from a visit to the scene of the Indian troubles. In an interview he said he did not apprehend any serious trouble. The troops are concentrated and seem to have the situation perfectly in hand. . He asserts that the alarm among the settlers is due mainly to exaggerated newspaper reports. He was at Pine Ridge agency the last few days and says the dances have nearly ceased. A few of the Ogaliala Sioux, particularly the young bucks, were auxious for trouble, but he thought they would be restrained by the old

"The principal cause of the Indian trouble," said Inspector General Heyl, "is lack of proper provisions in the way of rations - principally meat rations. The latter were reduced 1,000,000 pounds for the Pine Ridge reservation alone, and the authorities there have a practice of issuing a steer at the weight at which it was received. For instance, the agent might get a steer in the fall that would weigh 1,000 pounds. In the spring it would not weigh more than 600 pounds, but it would be issued as 1,000 pounds all the same. Of course the Indians would lose the difference. This is one great source of disdifference. This is one great source of dis-satisfaction. The Indians generally, I think, are inclined to accept any proposition made to them by the military authorities of a peaceful nature, but when I left there was a big snow storm and blizzard coming, which I think will coel the ardor of the young bucks. While I was there General Brocke enlisted ninety Slowy braves as Indian police and armed Sions braves as Indian police and armed them with Springfield rifles. They were made a guard for the Indian agent. The best evidence that these indians were all acting in good faith was that they all cut their hair of short. When an Indian cuts off his scalp lock and has his hair cut short you may feel sure that he has effectually departed from war-like customs and severed his connection from the Indian habits in this line. I do not anticipate a winter campaign in the Indian country in that sease of the word, but troops will be kept there as against any trouble that might happen this winter or any attempt to go on the warpath in the spring. The Indians are not properly fed and there will be the probability of trouble until they are. In the spring they may make a break-that is the young bucks-but they can be controlled. Troops will be there to attend to them if they

Niobrara Not in Danger. NIOBRARA, Neb., Dec. 3 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-A delegation from here to the west end of the Nebraska strip returned last evening and report everything quiet in that country. There was considerable anxiety and not a few hastened to Fort Raudall and here for protection, but all have returned to their homes and no further scare will be feit.

More Troops Moving. FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 3 .- | Special to THE BER] .- Another installment of government troops passed through Fremont this forencon

going to the Indian country. There were going to the Indian country. There were 300 cavalrymen, with full equipment, from Fort Leavenworth enroute to Fort Mead., They were under command of Captain Charles Swigart and Lieutenant Alfred Miler. They came in on the Union Pacific and were transferred here to the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road, requiring three trains for their transportation.

Miles States His Plans. CHICAGO, Dec. 3. - General Miles this evenng said that it was his intention to start for he northwest in a few days. His visit will be for the purpose of thoroughly organizing matters and locating troops at all available

and useful points. and metal points.

No startling advices were received from the scene of the threatened trouble today. From Pine Ridge a report came that a severe snow storm was raging and the temperature falling. This is expected to have a dampening effect on the arder of the hostile bucks.

Announ, S. D., Dec. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—As a result of the Indian scare, petitions to the secretary of war protesting against the abandonment of Fort Randall have been numerously circulated and signed throughout the surrounding country.
Word just received from Colonel Foster,
agent at Greenwood agency, says there is no
Messiah craze there, and that the Indians
have not been indulging in the ghost dances, and that everything is as quiet as usual

Coming From 'Frisco to Omaha. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.-In compliance with orders received from Major General Schoffeld, Colonel Shafter, commanding the First infantry regiment, will proceed with ils regiment to Omaha tomerrow on a special

SLIPPERY HORSE MEN.

They Are Charged with Violating Rules of the Trotting Association. CHICAGO, Dec. 3,- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The board of appeals of the American Trotting association met in this city today. Eighty cases are pending for adjudication. The first protest considered was that against Benjamin C. Stanley and Samuel Hewey of the Minnesota association of trotting and pacing horse breeders, These gentlemen are charged with violating rule 25 of the association, which reads as follows: As many horses may be entered by one party or as many horses trained in the same stable as desired, but only one that has been owned or controlled wholly or partly by the same person or persons, or wained in the same stable within ten days preceding the race, can start in any race of

It was charged by Mr. Steiner, secretary of the association, that these men had con-trolled and stabled horses known as Harry Belmont, Aga, Jim Lane, Cæsar, Sir Arthur and Pilot W., and had entered horses in races at Hambling and at Rochester, Minn. The defense claimed that control of the ob-jectionable horses was given up twenty days before the races. The case occupied the attention of the board until nearly moon. The evidence showed, notwithstanding affidavits by the defendants to the contrary, that the rule had been violated. Secretary Steiner prosecuted the case. Mr. Ijams, one of the members, stated that should the board establish a precedent by dismissing the case on the ground of ignorance the entire fabric of the rules of the associa-tion would be affected. The board will pass upon the case in the executive session. The upen the case in the executive session. The case against Hardenburg & Crockett, owners of the black horse, Star Edsall, charged with entering him at Ellensburg and Shenandoah in races out of his class, was begun. The horse is said to be over two years old and was entered in the two year-old class. This case was continued for further evidence.

Argentine Republic Finances. LONDON, Dec. 3 .- The English delegates on the Argentine committee have arrived at to the governor of the Bank of England tomorrow. They oppose any advances to the morrow. They oppose any advances to the Argentine Republic involving preferential security over existing creditors; advise the funding of the coupens of the national and external bonds of the republic for three years, during which time the greatest possible amount of inflated paper currency be withdrawn and burned. This will give breathing time and prevent the stoppage of the payment of interest. The proposed new funded bonds will be secured by customs receipts. The combe secured by customs receipts. The com-mittee has come to the conclusion that if ex-change were only at par or even at a moder-ate premium, the Argentine government

could be pronounced solvent.

Cold Wave and Snow. CHICAGO, Dec. 3 .- The signal service offi cial here says Chicago is just at the edge of a snow storm this morning. The storm is moving east with the center in Ohio. At Rapid City the thermometer registers 8° above zero, Fort Sully 6° above and at Bismarck 2° above. Toronto, Dec. 3 .- A severe snowstorm provails throughout Ontario and the western portion of Quebec. The weather is boister

ous and cold. Trains are delayed. The World Awaits.

LONDON, Dec. 3 .- Sir Joseph Lister, in a speech at King's college on his return from Berlin, announced that within a month the world would be startled by two new discov eries. He said that Koch's consumption cure hinted at and involved the cure and preven tion of two of the most terrible diseases. Koch had practically concluded the work of the discovery, but desired to make further

Wholesale Cattle Stealing. Kansas City, Me., Dec. 3 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- In the final round up of the cattle in the Cherokee strip, finished today, the startling discovery was made that over two thousand head of cattle had been stolen and driven to the southwest, it is supposed by Mexican cattle thieves. The Ar-kansas City cattle company is the heaviest loser, 700 head having been cut out of one head by the thiogen

Prevented from Salling. LONDON, Dec. 3 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE, |- The National line steamer Helyetia, which had loaded at London for New York, has been prevented from sailing by the board of trade. Her cargo has been mostly discharged and it will be transferred to the Wilson-Hill line—steamer Tower—Hall as rapidly as possible. The Tower Hall will probably sail for New York on Sunday.

A Joint Resolution on Silver. Washington, Dec. 3.-Taylor of Illinois in troduced in the house a joint resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury to purchase at a market price not to exceed. \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver the 13,000,000 ounces of silver now in the United States and hereafter to contine the monthly purchase to the domestic product.

New Hampshire Legislature. Concord, N. H., Dec. 3.—The senate this

afternoon passed a bill making the census of 1890 the basis of representation in the next house. The house judiciary committee this evening decided to report the senate bill as inexpedient. This will probably create much discussion tomorrow.

Killed by His Erother. Jackson, Miss., Dec. 3-Near Bolton this morning J. A. West, owner of a large planta-

tion in this vicinity, was shot and killed by his brother Hugh, who has been managing the plantation, over a disagreement as to a settlement of affairs. More Alabama Miners Out.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3.—The striking coal miners have been joined by all the men who were at work Monday and all the miners are idle except where convicts work or negro miners have been secured,

CONSIDER HIM UNFIT TO LEAD

The Catholic Hierarchy Will Issue a Manifesto Against Parnell.

WILL BE MAINLY ON MORAL GROUNDS.

Nationalist Members of the Commons Bold a Meeting But Adjourn Until Today-Rumors of a Compromise,

DUBLAN, Dec. 3 .- At a meeting of the Catholic hierarchy at the residence of Archbishop Walsh today it was resolved to assue a manifeste declaring that the archbishops and bishops of Ireland consider Parnell unfit to remain leader of the Irish party. The objections to Parnell are based mainly on moral grounds, but it is also the opinion of the hierarchy that his continuance in the leader ship would inevitably cause a disunion of the

The manifesto issued by theC atholic heirarchy declares that their judgment is not given on political grounds, but solely on the revelation of the divorce court, after which they are unable to regard Parnell in any other light than as convicted of one of the gravest violations of Christian confidence. "Further, we cannot avoid the conviction that a continuance of Parnell's leadership will disorganize and range in hostile camps those hitherto united with the forces of our country." Conference with the presence of try. Confronted with the prospect of a continuance so disastrous we see nothing but inevitable defeat, as the general offenses known to religion and society are aggravated in his case by almost every circumstance possible to give it scandalous prominence in guilt and shame." "Surely Catholic Ireland," the manifesto continues, "so eminently conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its social life, will not accept as a ader a man wholly dishonered and unworthy of election, and as a result home rate will be indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetuated the hands of the evictor strengthened and the evictees without the shadow of hope of being reinstated."

SALISBURY'S OPINION.

He Challenges Mr. Gladstone to Give

the Public the Facts.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Waterfoot, Lancashire, this evening, said that while he praised the moral outburst against Mr. Parnell, he regretted that the breaches of the sixth and eightn commandments committed by the Irish people had hitherto been allowed to pass without blame. Messrs Healy and Sexton, ter supporting their leader, had turned

and rent him. The liberal leaders, Lord Salisbury said, took no decided view regard-ing Parnell until they saw what effect the revelations had on the religious portion of the community. He challenged Mr. Glad-stone to give the facts concerning the Hawarden interview. A crisis, no deciared, was in-evitable sooner or later from the very nature of the alliance between the liberals and the home rulers. Such a vague, dark policy would be impossible in the future.

London, Dec. 3 .- Clancy's compromise proposal involves the temporary retirement of Parnell subject to certain conditions being exacted from Giadstene in connection with the proposed home rule scheme in the event of a liberal victory in the next general elec-

Parnell is in the best of spirits and expresses with the greatest confidence the view that the present movement will finally result favorable to him. The feeling among his supporters is that his position is materially strengthened today, especially by the assurances of support received from America and

The municipal authorities of Boyle, Cork and Drogheda, the plan of campaign tenants of Cuross and Mellin and the Boyle branch of the National league have the Boyle branch of the National league have passed resolutions against Parnell. The municipal council of Ballina, the Newry nationalists, the poor law guardians of Ennis, the Cork Young Ireland society and the Lismore branch of the National league voted in favor of his remaining leader. Bishop Gilhooley of the diocesse of Eliphin and the closure of his disease favor Parnell's and the clergy of his diocese favor Parnell's retirement.

A Compromise Agreed On DUBLIN, Dec. 3 .- | Special Cablegram to

THE BEE.]-The Freeman's Journal says: At today's meeting of the nationalist members of the house of commons in London to consider the advisability of retiring Parnell from the leadership of the party, a suggestion or resolution or some form of amendment will be submitted which will preserve the unity of the party and set the home rule cause on a certain and satisfactory basis.

The London correspondent of the Journal says that at today's meeting Clancy, with the approval of Parnell and his followers, will propose a compromise for a settlement of the differences between the two factions of

Another Cablegram from the Envoys CHICAGO, Dec. 3 .- After reading the test vote in the Parnell meeting in London last night William O'Brien for himself and coleagues, who signed Sunday night's manifesto, sent the following cablegram to the editor of United Ireland: "Stand by us un-less our party deems it injudicious. Insist that the representatives of the people shall not be buildozed. They speak from a solemn conviction that Parnell's leadership means destruction."

Gill and Sullivan went to Dayton, O., to-day to address a meeting.

day to address a meeting. Said What He Didn't Mean.

London, Dec. 3.-The News publishes letter from President Evans of the Liverpool reform club, who says that Parnell conversed freely with him after the meeting at Hawarden, evidently much impressed with Gladstone's cordiality and more still with the thoroughness of the liberal leader's proposals concerning Ireland, which Parnell said went further than proposals from any great English statesman could be expected to go and meant the most satisfactory solution of the Irish problem.

A Rumored Compromise.

London, Dec. 3.-The meeting of the nationalist members of the commons to further consider the question of the retention of Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The meeting adjourned until noon tomorrow. It is probable that a compromise will be effected. The proposed compromise involves the temporary retirement of Parnell, subject to certain conditions being exacted in connection with his promised home rule scheme,

Parnell and the Leadership. London, Dec. 3.—Parnell has decided to

state explicitly whether he will retire from the leadership, but has asked a day in which to consider Chancy's proposal, which was cleverly designed in Parnell's interest, with the double object of gaining time and putting the Sexton side further wrong in the event of the almost certain refusal of Gladstene to give the required pledge. give the required pledge.

Money and Sympathy.

New York, Dec. 2.-The Irish county organizations at a great mass meeting tonight subscribed \$1,500 for the relief of the famine sufferers in Ireland and adopted a resolution endorsing Parnell and declaring that nothing less than the demands that he has upon the liberal leaders on their advent to power will satisfy the Irish people.

Gill and Sullivan at Dayton. DATTON, O., Dec. 3 .- The Irish envoys, DAYTON, O., Dec. 3.—The Irish envoys, Fair in castern, snow in western parts; Gill and Sullivan, arrived from Chicago to southerly winds; warmer,

night and were escorted by a large procession to the opera house, where they addressed a large audience of Irish-Americans.

In the Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 3,-In the commons today the Irish land purchase bill passed a second reading, Parnell and his followers voting with the government. Their Programme Still Uncertain.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3,-A rumor was circulated late topicat that the Irish envoys were can celling all engagements and preparing to return to Europe. M. E. Stone, who has been their constant companion since their arrival, said the report was incorrect and that the future programme of the porty is still a matter of uncertainty.

PARNELL'S LITTLE SCHEME.

He Would Rather Like to Make a

Counterfeit Retreat, LONDON, Dec. 3. — [New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—In the house of commons today a rather curious turn of affairs has taken place in connection with the Parnell crisis. One of his supporters, Clancy, introduced an amendment ptedging the party not to accept any scheme of home rule which did not give the Irish parliament control over the constabulary, judiciary and land. It was intimated that if this resolution was adopted Parnell would reconsider his position. The meeting having heard Clancy's statement adjourned without much further discussion tili 12 o'clock tomorrow. Several members of the party give me to understand that in their opinion this will lead to working a compromise. Purnell, they say, is becoming more amenable, but his friends are far too well satisfied and confident to allow of the supposition that he proposes to make any important change. In case the party passes Clancy's resolutions, Parneil will have got them all pledged hard and fast against Gladstone's scheme. That at any rate new means death to Gladstone's hopes. Parnell could then go to Ireland and declare that having defeated an insiduous attempt on Irish nationality and integrity he proposed to withdraw for life from the leadership. He well knows there would immediately spring up a cry that the people could not trust Sexton or Healy and that Parnell, who brought to light the treachery of the liberals, must remain at the head of the party. In the face of such a cry as this no one could stand for twenty-four hours against him. He would have made a counterfeit retreat merely to render his would-be successors ridiculous and discredited. This is the true meaning of the sudden break-up of the meeting today and the so-called compromise. Parnell will never make concessions which would involve his permanent withdrawal in any settlement arrive at. He will see his way clear to eventual victory. Those of his opponents here or elsewhere who take any other view are merely falling into a trap. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE

Resolution Introduced Against Federal Control of Elections.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 3 .- The sensation of the morning session of the fareners' alliance was when President Livingston of the Georgia alliance arose to a question of privilege and denounced as infamously false the insinuations in certain newspapers almed at Dr. Mc-Cune and himself and even at President Polk in connection with the recent senatorial contest in Georgia. He demanded the appointment of a fair and impartial committee to thoroughly investigate the charges. President Polk and Dr. M cCune also spoke, and it was decided that a committee of investigation be appointed, to consist of one member r each state delegation, to make a thorough and searching investigation in accordance with the demand of the gentlemen con-

of Mississippi introduced a preamble and res-olution setting forth that the president of the United States in his annual message recommends and urges the immediate passage of the Lodge election bill; that said bill involves a radical revolution in the election machinery of the union and that its passage would be fatal to the autonomy of the state and the cherished liberties of its citizens; that said bill is partisan in spirit and will be partisan in application, thus revitalizing the gory ghost of sectional estrangement; that in the holy war the alliance baseclared against sectionalism, the firesides of the farmers of the north, east, south and west are citadels around which the heaviest battles are being fought and to the end that victory may crown the crusade and fraternity and unity reign

therefore be it

Resolved, by the National Farmers' Alliance
and Industrial Union of America in national
convention assembled. That we do nost
solemuly protest against the passage of said
bill and most carnestly potition our senators
to employ all fair and legal means to defeat
this unpatriotic measure, which can result in
nothing but evil to our common and beloved
country.

McAllister made a strong speech in favor Delegate Dewing of Pennsylvania said he regarded the introductor of the resolutions as untimely; that the farmers' alliance was a southern organization, saturated with south-ern sentiments, and that the passage of these resolutions would strengthen their opinion and heck the growth of the alliance in the north

A delegate from Illinois expressed the same entiment. He feared that the adoption of he resolution would confirm the charge that ne farmers alliance is a party body. alliance." he said, "is getting a grip in the west and in localities where republican senti-ment is strong. This action of the national order would tend to throw it into political disrepute and stop its expansion over states

of the west and northwest. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the Louisiana lottery as a blow at American the Louisiana lottery as a blow at American civilization and morals and providing for the introduction in congress of a resolution calling for the submission to the people of America of an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting the operation of lotteries in any state. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A resolution will be offered tomorrow endersing Senator Stanford's bill for loaning

dorsing Senator Stanford's bill for loaning money on land at 2 per cent interest, mort-gages to run for thirty years.

CLLEBRATED HORSES.

Many to Be Disposed of at the Bel mont Executors' Sate.

New York, Dec. 3 .- [Special Teleram to The Ber.]—In compliance with the will of the late August Beimont, dated about a year ago, the executors will first sell the horses in training and the yearlings reserved by Mr. Beimont for racing and subsequently the stallions, mares and youngaters at the breeding farm in Kentucky. The horses in training and the reserved yearlings will be sold at the nursery farm near Babylon, N. Y. on December 27, allowing time for buyers to make entries for the stakes of the Coney Island and New York jockey club, which close on January 1. The horses to be sold number in all twenty-eight, and include Raceland, Prince Royal, St. Carlo, Magnate, Potomac, St. Charles, Masner, La Tosca, Flavia and Beauty. The yearlings which will be two years old on January 1 are Alliance, Belissima, Captive, Fifelio, Ingot, Magnolia, His Highness, Regina and Laventella by the illustrious Caliph, St. Carolos, St. Felix, St. Elovian, St. Mark and Schuylkill by St. Blaire, King Cadmus by King Fisher, Beldomonia by Uncas and Victory by Brag. Both Uncas and Brag are from English sires. The stallions, marcs and yearlings of 1891 and the produce of the marcs covered this year. THE BEE.]-In compliance with the will of stallions, mares and yearings of 1891 and the produce of the mares covered this year will be sold late in the spring of 1891.

The Weather Forecast. For Omana and Vicinity-Fair; colder. For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota-

CONGRESS TAKES A HAND.

The Indian Troubles Cause a Lively Debate in the Senate.

LO BOTH DEFENDED AND CONDEMNED.

The Elections Measure Comes Up and Turple Speaks in Opposition to It-The House Passes the Copyright Bill.

Washington, Dec. 3.—An interesting disrussion took place in the senate today on the abject of a threatened war apropos of the joint resolution to issue arms to the states of North and South Dakota and Nebraska, Mr. Voorbees charged that the situation was due to the fact that the Indians were being starved and was replied to by Messes. Dawes and Pierce The debate was interrupted at 2 c'clock by the election bill coming up as unfinished

In presenting a petition for an amendment to the tariff will in relation to the rebate on manufactured tobacco Mr. Allison said the conferees on the part of both houses had agreed to the section, but it was omitted in the enrollment. He had no doubt the matter would receive early attention.

Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to reduce leter postage to 1 cent. Mr. Hawley, from the committee on military affairs, reported and asked to have put upon passage a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to issue arms and ammu-

nition to the states of North and South Mr. Manderson moved to include the state

of Nebraskef.

Mr. Voorhees said that if the proposition were one to issue 100,000 rations of food to were one to issue 100,000 rations of 1000 to the starving Indians it would be more con-sistent with Christian civilization. He re-ferred to the statement of General Miles in a published interview that the Indians were driven to revolt by starvation, and said it was a crime on the part of the government to stand by and do nothing but furnish arms to the whites. The Indians had been suffering for years in silence. There was blood-guiltiness somewhere in connection with it. The nostilities into in connection with it. The nostilities into which the Inpians in the northwest are being starved would result not merely in the lives of many Indians but the lives of a thousand American citizens and a hundred American challenge their results of the results of soldiers being lost. That condition of things soldiers being lost. That condition of things had been brought about by a niggardly, parsimonious or dishehest policy—he knew not which. A policy had been pursued to take the lands of the Indians and not to pay enough for them to keep the Indians from starving when deposessed of their homes.

Mr. Hawley spoke briefly, saying he had no objection to the remarks of the senator from Indiana event that they were perhans

from indiana except that they were perhaps a little exaggerated. Mr. Lawes, chairman of the committee on

Indian affairs, very much doubted if short-ness of food was the origin of the trouble or that a good supply of food would be a cure for it. The difficulty with the Indian service all along had been a constant change of policy. Heretofore for years it had been im-pressed upon congress that the best way to treat the Indian was to starve him into selfsupport. "Root hog or die," had been the phrase put over the door of those who ad-ministered the affairs of the Indians and the policy had been to cut down year by year the rations required by treaties and give notice to the Indians that next year they were only to have so much, the difference to be supplied by the labor of their own hands. He thought it well to hold out every inducement to the Indians to turn from dependence on government rations and supply their own support and that it was well to resort to all reason to induce them to do it. As to the suggestion in the public press that the gov-ernment and falled to keep its promises made to the Indians by the Sioux commission, etc., he said the commission had made two sorts of stipulations with the Indians. One of them was written out in plain lan guage and enacted into law by congress, and that stinulation the commission had taken out to the Indians and asked them to accepit. The Indians had just cause of complaint because of non-fulfillment of other agreements and the commission told them it had no au-thority as to those matters, but that it would use its influence with the government in this case. When the Indian representatives came to Washington with the commission a full discussion was had and an agreement embodied cussion was had and an agreement embodied in a bill, which was submitted to congress by the president. The bill thus framed to the complete satisfaction of the Indians passed the house, but where it was now he did not know. He knew, however, that the skirts of the executive and of the senate were clean of any attempt to depart one tota from the assurances given to the Indians by the compission. He (Dawes) saw the Indian troubles mission. He (Dawes) saw the Indian troubles with a full appreciation of the danger and of the necessity of some present relief to bring around composure among the Indians and ex-tricate them from the lead of such bad In-dians as Sitting Bull and Red Cloud, who

were the bane and the curse of the tribes.

Mr. Voorhees repelled the feeble attempt at a sneer on the part of Mr. Dawes and said the latter knew the situation just as well as he did, for General Miles had told the public that the Indians had been made hostile and preferred to die fighting than die of starva tion. These red men could enter the field with 6,000 fighting men well armed, and with could fight 6,000 of the best American troop on terms of equality. He asked the senator from Massachusetts to state whether the fudians had enough to eat, whether Miles was

right or wrong, and whether the Indians were being starved into belligerency, Mr. Dawes said the great difficulty of deal mr. Pawes said the great attrictive of dear-ing with those 6,000 Indians who are rebellious is that they have nothing to eat. They are away from their tepees. They belong to that class of Indians who never did a day's work in their

ives. Mr. Pierce of North Dakota said he had ometimes wondered that the white people in that region did not themselves go on the warpath because they were hungry. The Indians seemed to get noble as well as hungry, the further people got away from them. He (Pierce) lived within a few miles of the Sioux reservation. He had been there for the last two months and this was the first time he had heard it asserted that the In dians were on the warpath because they were hungry. He saw Indians every day in the town where he lived and they were sleeker town where he lived and they were sleeker and better fed, apparently, than the senator from Irdiana. [Laughter.] He had no doubt but that in some of the agencies there are Indians who complain of insufficient food, but he questioned very much whether General Miles made the statement at-tributed to him in the newspapers. The trouble with the Indians is that they are fed and clothed and allowed to live on the bounty and clothed and allowed to live on the bounty of the government, and the "devil finds mis-

chief still for idle hands to do.' Mr. Voorhees said he would take the state-ment of General Miles far sooner than that of the senator who lived near the reservation and who with his people wanted to get the Indian lands as soon as possible. One was a reliable officer, the other was the fox, lying around the pen where the geese were, wait

The discussion had not closed when, at 3 o'clock, the vice president laid before the senate as unfaished business the elections bill.

Mr. Turple took the floor in opposition

Mr. and the floor

The substitute measure, he said, rested for its support on what was called the suppressed colored republican vote in the south. In the colored republican vote in the south. In the course of his remarks he said that in the northern states, where all this outery was made, the colored men had no more chance of preferment than a Roman Catholic had in New Hampshire 100 years ago. The suppression of the colored vote in the south was the thing manifestly in question—affirmed on one side and denied on the other. But the suppression of the colored voter of the north was a thing without question—absolutely unconditional. The suppresso of he white race was not peculiar to any por he white race was not peculiar to any por

tion of the Unit is ates. South Carolina was not more comp Pennsylvania. The of the white house the white house to sought to embroil the white and black east for purposes he could not conceal guilty of an outrage of the same he had offerent races were living peacefully under the same laws, members of the same body politic, without any other thought than that some must command and others obey, the race problem was being selved. The purpose of the national election bill was, so far as it relates to the South, to wreek and destrey this pending condition of inter-racial adjustment. It proposed not to maintain the will of the n (especially the rnat It proposed not to maintain the will of the majority, but to overthrow it or a single issu of race—to make a majority of black may be-cause they are black—to establish a govern-ment of complexion, not of opinion. The purpose of the bill was that the law of the land must be suborned to set enmity between the white man and black man. Pass this bill and the right of the people to choose their representatives, that right so precious and priceless to every lover of liberty, was lost

seyond recovery.
At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Turple received the congratulations of his dem cratic colleagues, and the senate adjourned.

House. Washington, Dec. 3. -In the house this norning the speaker stated the pending business to be the further consideration of the

copyright bill. After arguments against the bill by Messrs Springer, Peters and Kerrand in its favor by Messrs, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Farquhar, McActoo, Cummings and Butterworth, Mr. Peters moved to recommit it with instructions to the committee to report it back with an amendment limiting the life of

the copyright to fourteen years.

Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas moved to amend the instructions by instructing the committee to provide for the importation of books of fereign authors at the rate now provided by law.

Both amendments were lost. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and the roll call resulted—yeas, 130; nays, 95. The house then adjourned.

WITH A FALSE NAME.

A Young American Defrauds People

in Mexico of Snug Sams.
Galveston, Tex., Dec. 3.—[Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-George W. Clark, traveling agent of the Missouri Pacific railway, who has just returned from Mexico, tells how a smart young man passed himself off as the son of an American statesman. There arrived in the City of Mexico November 24 a person calling himself John G. Carlisle, jr., who claimed to be a son of Senator Carlisle of Kentucky. He formed the acquaintance of prominent citizens, among them General Frisbie, who endorsed a draft on Senator Carlisle for \$10,000. "Carlisle" soon left on the train for Monterey. General Frisbie's suspicions were aroused by his sudden disappearance and he telegraphed Senator Carlisle, who replied: "My two sons are at

The telegraph was then brought into requisi that to arrest the man at Monterey, but he had retraced his steps to San Luis Potesia and there he was arrested on the night of November 28 and put in jail. Prior to his arrival in the City of Mexico. the Two Republics stated that John G. Car-lisle, jr., and James G. Blaine, jr., would ar-rive in the capital on the 34th. Some Americans went to the depot to receive the sons of the two distinguished American statesmen.

They asked "Carlisle" what had become of James G. Blaine, jr., and "Carlisle" confidentially whispered: "Between you and me, I had to leave Jim." There was an exchange of courtesies and drinks, in the course of which the gentleman parading under the name of Carlisle ingra-tiated himself into their affection and de-ceived them with real tast. He then called on several Americans, including a Baptist lergyman, who after his departure found

\$15 missing from the charity box. MRS. PEARCEY WILL HANG.

of Mrs. Hogg in London. London, Dec. 3 .- | Special Cablegram to

THE BEE,]-The trial of Mrs. Nollie Pearcev.

on the charge of murder ended today. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to hang. The crime for which Mrs. Pearcey is to die was committed October 24 last. On the merning of October 25 the body of a woman, which was subsequently identified as that of Mrs. Hogg, wife of a London porter, was found in the South Hampstead locality. Her throat had been cut and her skull fractured. Investigation by the police soon revealed the fact that Mrs. Hogg had visited Mrs. Pearcey the previous afternoon, taking her intant child with her. A search of the Pearcey residence revealed traces of a bloody struggle, and Mrs. Pearcey was taken into custody. The motive for the murder was revealed at the coroner's inquest, when Hogg, husband of the murdered woman, testified that a liason had existed between himself and Mrs. Pearcey. It was shown that during the visit words had passed between the two women, or, as Mrs. Pearcey said, "Mrs. Hogg made or, as Mrs. Pearcey said, "Mrs. Hogg made a remark I did not like," and Mrs. Hogg was assaulted and murdered by her husband's mistress. Mrs. Hogg's infant was also killed by the woman. The body of Mrs. Hogg was removed from the house and deposited in the place where it was found. The body of the

nfant was subsequently found near the same

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Kansas republicans gained one representative today for Marion county. At the recent election Rood, the republican candidate, and E. W. Maxwell, the peoples candidate, each received 839 votes. To determine which should be elected the law provides that the state board of canvassers shall decide by lot. Thirty-two silps of paper were accordingly placed in a hat at the meeting of the board at Topeka this morning, thirty-one of which were blank and one havthirty-one of which were blank and one having upon it the word "representative." The
hat was held by Governor Humphrey and
the drawing done by Treasurer Sims for
Maxwell and Auditor McCarthy for Rood.
Thirty draws were made before the prize
was taken from the hat, Auditor McCarthy
drawing the lucky paper. The drawing was
witnessed by Chairman Chase of the peoples
party, Chairman Buchan, Candidate Maxwell and a number of politicians and state
officers. Mr. Rood was not present, but was
immediately not lifed of the result by wire. immediately notified of the result by wire.

To Regulate Immigration.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Chairman Owen of the house committee on Immigration today introduced a bill making it unlawful under certain considerations for foreigners to emi grate to the United States, and imposing penalties for violations of the law. The bill practically excludes all immigrants or the subjects of any foreign power now in the country who may leave and attempt to return who may be personally hostile to the principles of the constitution or insane or dependent for support. It also pro-vides that no person shall encourage by promise of employment or advertisement the im-portation or immigration of allens under an agreement to perform labor in the United

Democratic Senators Will Filibuster Washington, Dec. 3.—The democratic senators at a caucus this afternoon resolved to maintain opposition to the election bill, seize every opportunity to discuss it ex-baustively and strive to amend every objectionable feature as reached in the detailed consideration of the measure. The caucus did not undertake to formulate an order of business, as the republican senators have not yet completed their programme.

THE NEW RAILROAD COMBINE.

One of the Leaders Gives an Outline of the Proposed Plan.

AN ADVANCE IN WESTERN RATES.

Preliminary October Statement of the Union Pacific-Treasurer Peasley Refuses to Answer Ou stions-A New Summer Resort.

New York, Dec. 3 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE]-According to the World one of the prominent leaders in the contemplated western railroad association thus outlines its scope: It is proposed to form a new combine to succeed the present several associations existing west of Chicago and St. Louis. The new association is to embrace all the roads west of St. Louis and Chicago to the Pacific coast and continue not less than five years, The association is to have a general manager or commissioner, with such assistance as may be agreed upon or found necessary. The association will regulate through tariffs, the management of competitive business, and the conductof outside agencies for the procuring of traffic as well as routing it over the re-spective roads in such amount, manner and proportion as may be agreed upon between the members. During the existence of the agreement the members of the association must not construct any railway lines that will compete in the local territory or with the business of another member of the associa-tion, at least without the consent of the parties to be affected. A board of arbitration will be named to which all questions shall be finally referred for arbitration where the parties cannot agree between themselves.

Western Rates Advanced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-At the meeting of the general managers of the western roads today it was agreed to advance the rates on grain from the Missouri river and points beyond. From Missouri river points the rate on corn is to be advanced from 17 to 19 cents per 100 pounds. On oats, rye and barley the rate is to be advanced from 17 to 21 cents, and on wheat and lour there will be an advance from 20 to 23 cents. A proportionate advance from Kansas and Nebraska points was agreed upon. All this is contrary to the order of the interstate commission, the Rock Island swinging inteline and consenting to advance, although it was the only road that insisted on the compliance with the order, when the other roads were in favor of ignoring it. Anadvance of 115 cents was also agreed upon on cattle, making the new rate 235 cents per 100 pounds, from Missouri river points to Chicago. The Alton insisted upon its original proposition in regard to equalizing the rates on hogs and packets. ing house products, and it was agreed to reduce the rate on hegs from 25 to 1815 cents per 100 pounds, taking effect December 22. An adjourned meeting will be held today. The new rates are to take effect January I.

The Treasurer Obstinate.

CHICIGO, Dec. 3.- |Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-James C. Peasley, treasurer of the Chicago, Burnington & Quincy railroad company, was brought into the federal court this afternoon for failing to answer questions before the federal grand jury and refusal to produce the books and papers of the company. For a week or more the grand jury has been inquiring into the question as to whether some railroads have been handling whether some radioads have been handling grain from western points to Chicago at less than the rates fixed under the interstatecom-merce law. With this object, Peasiey was requested to appear before the grand jury, when he declined to furnish the information and papers. Judge Blodgett ruled that Peas-ley must answer the

must answer the questions and produce The judge imposed a fine of \$500, with directions that Peasley stand committed until the fine is paid and the questions answered. Peasley's attorneys will take the same action

Grain Men Declare War.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. [-There was a secret neeting of the grain men and traffic officials of the western railroads today, at which the rain men were refuseda flat rate on all grain into Kansas City. The grain men at once de-clared war and will demand a United States grand jury or un interstate commerce comnission investigation into the methods pur-med by the railroads in favor of certain firms here, a method which, they assert, has njured Kansas City grain trade with Texas o the amount of millions of dollars annually. Forged expense bills, false weights and gross rate manipulations are a few of the charges that are made, and the matter has now gone o far that an investigation is necessary only to protect the name of the city and hon-est grain dealers, but to save the city's grain

rade with the south.

Passenger Rates Advanced. Cuicago, Dec. 3.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-At the meeting of the Western Passenger association today it was agreed that passenger rates from Chicago to Pacific coast points should, December 15, by way of St. Louis, be advanced from \$72.50 to \$75 irst class, and from \$47.50 to \$50 second class. This action was taken in order to comply with the demand of the trans-continental nes for increased proportions in the divis-

ion of through rates.

A New Summer Resort. Four Donge, Ia., Dec. S .- [Special Tele gram to Tee Bee. | -The Chicago, Milwaucee & St. Paul railway has just completed egotiations by which it obtains control of Arnold's park, the well known summer resort of West Okoboji. The old hotel there will be torn down and a large modern summer lotel erected that will compete with the hotel of Spirit Lake, which has enjoyed a opoly of the summer resort patronage at

he lowa lakes in the past.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4. - [Special Telegram o THE BEE. |-The preliminary statement of the Union Pacific for October shows gross earnings of \$4,306,692, an increase of \$5,264. net earnings, \$1.482.505, a decrease of \$482,459. The expenses show an increase of \$487,723. For ten months to October 31 the gross earnings are \$35.859,783, an increase of \$3,485, 502; net, \$12,019,294; decrease, \$783,595. Ex penses increased \$4,269,098.

An Important Meeting Called.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- C. P. Huntington president of the Southern Pacific, has issued a call for a meeting of railroad officials and bankers identified with railroad interests. He states that no agreement is signed and no provision or information in regard to the purcose of the meeting is contained in the paper

New Evidence Changes a Decision. Washington, Dec. 3 .- Under the rehearing of the case of Bates vs the Pennsylvania railroad the interstate commerce commission today decided that the additional evidence warrants a finding contrary to what appeared and was found in the original hearing; that the cost to defendants of transporting the direct products of corn, including terminal expenses, properly chargeable as freight charges between Indianapolis and seaboard points, is greater on the product than on raw corn. The former order is vacated and no further order is now made.

A Public Building Bill. Washinston, Doc. 3. Senator Cullon today introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Dan-