THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1890. NUMBER 170.

SIGNS OF DISINTEGRATION.

About Half the Indians Who Left Rosebud Agency Inclined to Return.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT GREATLY PLEASED

General Miles Lays the Cause of the Trouble to the Fact That the Savages Have Suffered for Want of Food.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—General Schofield received a telegram from General Brooke this afternoon saying that forty lodges of Indians had left Rosebud agency since the removal of the camp across White river to the edge of the bad lands and that there are strong symptoms of disintegration, as about half seem willing to come back to the agency. General Brooke also says that from all he can gather as to their intentions a majority of the Indians want to come back. The war department officials are much gratified at this intelligence.

Probably Last Effort at Settlement.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., (via Rushville, Neb.,) Dec. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Father Jute, a Catholic priest here, had a long private consultation with General Brooke this morning and immediately thereafter started in the direction of the camp of the hostiles, accompanied by Red Cloud. Secrecy is observed, but the object of the journey is probably a last effort at peaceable settlement. C. H. C.

General Miles on the Cause.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—General Miles said this morning that he would go to the northwest in a day or two to direct the military arrangements being made in the Indian country. The general said he had overwhelming evidence that the Indians had been suffering for want of food for two years past, and one of the principal causes of dissatisfaction is this fact. He said that one object of his visit to Washington was to urge the necessity of immediate relief. The secretary of the interior has ordered an increase of rations and has asked congress to appropriete the necessary money.

An order has been sent out from the interior department to agents on duty among the Sioux instructing them that during the present Indian troubles they will co-operate with and obey the orders of the military officer commanding the troops on the reservation.

Compensation for Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The secretary of the treasury today sent to the house a communication from the acting commissioner of Indian affairs, submitting the draft of a bill containing the following items: To pay such individual Indians at the Standing Rock and Cheyenne river agencies as were deprived by the United States of ponies in 1876 at $40 for each pony, $200,000; for compensating the Indians at Crow creek reservation for losses sustained in receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than by Indians occupying other diminished reservations, $187,039; to purchase lands for such Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska as are unable to take lands in severalty by reason of the restoration of unallotted lands to the public domain, $32,000.

Troops Pass Through Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Two car loads of soldiers, numbering 150, from Davis Island, N. Y., came into Fremont this afternoon by special train over the Northwestern road and went west on the Elkhorn road to the seat of the Indian disturbance.

Everything Reported Quiet.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—At army headquarters tonight General Miles reported that all advices today indicate everything quiet at the scene of the Indian troubles.

Fifth Infantry Ordered to Dakota.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 4.—The Fifth Infantry has received orders to repair at once to the scene of the Indian troubles and will be on the road by Saturday.

KING KALAKAUA ARRIVES.

He Receives a Royal Welcome in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The United States naval ship Charleston, with King Kalakaua of Hawaii on board, entered the harbor this evening.

The Charleston was met and saluted by the Swatara. The forts in the lower bay also fired the royal salute. The king left the Charleston in the admiral's barge late this afternoon and was landed at the Clay street wharf. The Charleston and Swatara again fired the royal salute as the king left the ship. Upon arriving at the wharf he was received by General Gibbon, commanding the division of the Pacific, and Consul General McKinley of Hawaii. A battalion of United States cavalry was drawn up in line.

Great crowds of people surrounded the landing place, and as the king left the barge he bowed right and left in acknowledgement of the cheers of the spectators. King Kalakaua immediately entered a carriage and was driven to the Palace hotel, where he held a reception, which was attended by Governor Waterman, Major Pond, representatives of commercial organizations and many prominent citizens.

Colonel McFarlane, the king's chamberlain, stated that the king visited California for the benefit of his health and eyesight, which were somewhat impaired. The king will probably remain in California five or six weeks, but will not go east. Princess Liliuokalani is regent during the king's absence from Hawaii.

A FREE FIGHT IN COURT.

Exciting Scene in a Spokane Falls Temple of Justice.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Dec. 4.—Judge Blake's department of the superior court was the scene today of an exciting free fight, in which Mayor Clough, Attorneys Turner, Graves and Quinn and the officers of the court participated. The fight was the result of a case involving a conflict of the city and judicial authorities. During the hearing George Turner, a prominent politician, made a remark reflecting on the city administration. Just after court adjourned Mayor Clough told him that his remarks were uncalled for and that his law firm had been mixed up in every dirty case with the city. Turner struck at Clough, the latter fell and Turner jumped at him, whereupon Attorney Quinn and Frank Graves took a hand and for a few minutes there was an inextricable tangle of arms and legs. Finally Turner emerged from the mass and grasping the mayor's cane began to belabor the crowd generally. Sheriffs, deputies and constables rushed in, the judge pounded on the bar and confusion reigned supreme. Finally the contestants were separated, nobody having been seriously hurt. Turner served as a United States marshal in Alabama under Grant's administration and was one of the famous "300" in the Chicago convention of 1880.

A Witness Assassinated.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 4.—John Acheson of Odell's Corner was called to the door early this morning and shot by an unknown assassin. Acheson was an important witness in the Pettit case.

Stewart's Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Stewart today introduced a bill for the free and unlimited use of silver as money. It amends the first section of the present law by repealing the clause limiting the purchase of bullion and requires the secretary of the treasury to purchase all silver bullion offered at a price not preceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver. It also amends the third section by requiring the secretary to coin at least 2,000,000 ounces per month after July next and so much more as is necessary to redeem treasury notes issued in the purchase of bullion.

WRECK ON THE ALTON.

A Coal Train Runs Into a Limited—Two Persons Killed.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 4.—Last night the south-bound limited on the Chicago & Alton road, while standing at the depot in this city, was run into by a coal train on the Wabash. The sleeper was cut in two. There were eight persons in the car, two of whom, Fred Smith, a wagon manufacturer of Pekin, Ill., and Judge Riffell of Kansas City were instantly killed. William Knight of Kansas City was badly burned and bruised, but will probably live. Two others were slightly injured. Slippery rails are alleged to be the cause of the accident.

TRANSLATION WANTED.

A Provision of the McKinley Bill Which Puzzles Chicago Importers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The importers' bureau of Chicago, comprising 300 importers, has addressed a long letter to the secretary of the treasury asking for a construction of the following section of the McKinley tariff law: "On and after March 1, 1891, all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles shall be plainly marked, stamped, branded or labeled in legible English words so as to indicate the country of their origin; and unless so marked, stamped, branded or labeled they shall not be admitted to duty." The importers say they have no means of knowing what the requirements of the customs officers will be under section 6. T literally carry out the terms of the law they say is practically impossible and they are anxious to know just how liberal the treasury department will be in the matter, for there will be no end of difficulty growing out of such features as the requirement to label minor articles.

Trotting Association Appeal Board.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The board of appeals of the American Trotting association finished its business this evening. It decided the Emery case in favor of the complainant and the application that winners of guaranteed stakes be paid the excess accruing from moneys placed in the hands of the association as such stake. This decision will establish a precedent.

In the case of Richard Price against Smith & Russell, owners of the trotter, Decorah, at La Crosse, Wis., wherein a protest had been entered claiming they had entered their horse in Minnesota races and were not residents of the state, the protest was overruled.

L. B. Goldberg of Oshkosh and the "ringer," Dick Organ, were expelled.

Dr. Clark of Chicago, who was victimized by a former driver entering his horses at Jerseyville and Terre Haute without the owner's knowledge, was granted half the entry money.

The following men and horses were expelled for violations of rules: C. B. Cook and Ellis Dillon of Normal, Ill., and the chestnut mare Daisy D, alias Elsie D; William Boswell, Onarga, Ill., and the by gelding O C D, alias Little Tom; Daniel Hawyer, Monroe, Wis., and the chestnut mare Doubtful Girl, alias Topsy; Charles Culver, Clarence, Mo., and the chestnut gelding Joe R. A number of other cases were decided.

Death of a Profligate.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—A private dispatch received here today announces the death in New York of E. Dunbar Price, whose wealth and extravagance made him well known in this country and Europe. Price was born in this city in 1859 and by the death of his grandfather in 1877 inherited an income of $42,000 a year. Immediately he launched into wild extravagances, one of his fancies being a racing stable. In 1881 he married Miss Sarah C. Burton, but in a few months she returned to her father's home. A reconciliation was afterwards affected, but in 1886 they separated finally. In 1888 his wife filed a bill to compel the payment of a monthly allowance of $900, which Price had promised her. He paid this up to about a year ago, since when he refused to pay any more, and another suit is now pending. By the terms of his grandfather's will the income of about half the estate will pass to charitable institutions. Price's lawyer said today that the young man executed a will nearly two years ago, devising all the property he might be possessed of to a young woman named "Rolly" Booker, who had been his companion for the past four years. The death of Price removes all claims of the widow on the estate, there being no issue.

Slashed by a Negro Burglar.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.—Surgeon William A. Wheeler of the United States marine hospital service and his wife were seriously slashed with a razor in the hands of a negro burglar this evening. They had just finished tea, and going into another room found the burglar calmly looking through their effects. The doctor grappled with him and was getting the best of him when the negro drew a razor and began slashing right and left with terrible effect. Mrs. Wheeler rushed to her husband's assistance, but was soon slashed in a terrible manner. Though faint from loss of blood, she rushed into her husband's room, secured his pistol and handed it to him. The burglar broke away and escaped, although the doctor thinks one of the shots he fired hit the man. The doctor and his wife are not fatally injured, but will be laid up some little time. The police are searching for the negro.

Missionaries in Trouble.

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KAGASAKE, Japan, Dec. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—When the Alliance arrived at Ponapi it was found that a war had broken out between the natives and the Spanish. The American missionaries were accused of causing the war and the Alliance was forced to remove the missionaries to the Island of Malan.

The Paris Blazing.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The French steamer "Paris," Captain Chevalier, at Havre from New Orleans, before reported with her cargo on fire, was docked Monday. Holes were cut in her deck to allow of the flooding of the afterhold. Twenty partly burned bales of cotton were landed when it was found necessary to again close the hatches.

Big Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.—The McGinn cracker house, Jenkins' warehouse next door, and Harris' drug store were damaged by fire $150,000 at an early hour this (Friday) morning. An explosion of chemicals caused the wall to fall, severely injuring several firemen.

A Defaulting Clerk Suicides.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec 4.—Joseph B. Abbott, confidential clerk for H. W. Sage & Co., lumber merchants, committed suicide this evening by poison. Abbott was a defaulter to the amount of $80,000.

The Mississippi Closed.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 4.—The cold weather has closed up all river traffic and today the Mississippi is one mass of ice blocks. A heavy snow storm prevailed over southeastern Iowa today.

Burial of Holland's King.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—The final interment of the remains of the late king of Holland took place today with elaborate ceremonies.

THEY WILL FORCE THE FIGHT.

Nationalist Opponents of Parnell So Determine at a Caucus.

THE CLANCY COMPROMISE PROPOSAL.

Proceedings of the Nationalist Members of the Commons to Consider the Question of Leadership.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—At a caucus this morning of the opponents of Parnell, who comprise a majority of the members of the nationalist party in the commons, a resolution was adopted not to accept the Clancy compromise which was offered at today's meeting, but to force matters to a decisive issue forthwith.

A Stormy Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—At the opening of the meeting today Sexton denied that he had ever proposed that Parnell retire from public life, and said he only meant that he should retire from the chairmanship of the party.

Parnell then proceeded to deal at length with the Clancy proposal. He decided that he would not bind himself to retire until he could see Gladstone's reply. His proposition had been granted him not merely as a leader of the party, but the leader of the nation. This had been derived from circumstances in which, speaking with the greatest respect, his hearer had no share. After speaking of his services in assimilating and soothing the prejudices of the discordant elements of the Irish throughout the world, Parnell said: "You know and I know that there is no man living, if I am gone, who could succeed in reconciling the feelings of Irish people to the Hawarden proposals. As you wish to withdraw from me this responsibility, I think it only reasonable that you should give judgment on those matters for the benefit of your constituents. Therefore, I submit this resolution, that the party accept no home rule bill unless it gives immediate control of the police and the power to deal with land. Mr. Gladstone is capable of working to secure a majority at the elections which will render him independent of both the Irish and conservative parties. If you throw me over for him get my value by securing a pledge of a satisfactory home rule bill." He was willing to do his best to reconcile the prejudices of the Irish people in regard to the control of the police in the bill of 1886. "And Gladstone knows," he continued, "that in striking me down he strikes down the only man that could make that measure acceptable to Ireland. Was I to keep the Hawarden seal on my mouth when Gladstone himself put it out of my power to remain longer silent?" In conclusion Parnell made references to what he termed Gladstone's ambiguity, and said: "I have had many dealings with him, but never got a straight answer." If his (Parnell's) resolutions were accepted and the liberal replies were satisfactory he would place himself in their hands.

He only expressed amazement at Parnell's speech and protested against adding new conditions to the Clancy resolution. Parnell, he said, wanted to withdraw the question of leadership and substitute a discussion of home rule. They could get neither straight conduct nor straight answers from him.

Parnell replied that he had given his answer. He regretted that it was not considered straight, but by it he would stand or fall.

Healy—Then you will fall. What's the use of further discussion!

A tremendous uproar followed. Leamy shouted, "Away with him." John O'Connor yelled, "Crucify him," and a scene of wild disorder ensued. When quiet was finally restored Healey said that nothing could change his determination to depose Parnell. The latter was no greater than the majority of the party, yet he talked of defying it. Healy believed there would be enough statesmanship left in the benighted majority who opposed Parnell to take a course as statesmanlike as that of 1886. Then Healy read portions of Parnell's speech delivered at his birthday banquet six months after the Hawarden interview, declaring the independence of the Irish party and eulogizing the alliance with Gladstone.

An angry duel of words followed, Healy repeating Parnell's recent remarks about Gladstone, and finished by asking: "Who broke the alliance?"

Party and Nolan both exclaimed—The Gladstone letter.

Healy retorted: "It perished from the stench of the divorce court."

Parnell replied that if the Gladstone letter had not been written the alliance would have been maintained.

Healy defended Gladstone. He said that Parnell bespattered that gentleman's gray hairs with mud and now wanted the Irish members, hat in hand, to go and ask Gladstone for terms. If Parnell succumbed he was only one man gone. The heads of greater leaders had been stricken off at the block before now for Ireland, but the Irish cause remained.

Sexton said he had listened to Healy with regret. Would Parnell resign if the majority voted for the acceptance of Gladstone's proposals?

Parnell—Certainly.

Barry asked for a further explanation and Parnell vehemently replied: "I have stated with distinctness that I will not give a further answer."

At 6 p. m. the meeting adjourned until noon tomorrow.

A rumor was circulated this afternoon to the effect that Clancy's amendment had been rejected. Inquiry proved that there was no truth in the rumor. On the contrary, the latest phase of the situation bids fair for an agreement, a committee having been appointed to wait upon Gladstone and endeavor to obtain from him the assurances desired by Parnell. The committee consists of Sexton, Healy, Justin McCarthy, John Redmond, Deasy, Power and Leamy. Parnell will take no part in the negotiations with Gladstone. Before the appointment of the committee Parnell asked the meeting for an informal show of hands on Clancy's amendment. This disclosed the fact thrt only Barry and Clancy continued to hold out against the amendment. Besides Gladstone the committee will also see Harcourt and Morley and endeavor to conclude the negotiations tomorrow.

The committee decided to entrust Healy, Redmond, Sexton and Leamy with the conduct of the negotiatioes with Gladstone. It is reported that at a meeting of his adherents last night Parnell promised to abide by the decision of the majority of the Irish members on the value of Gladstone's assurances. The supporters of Parnell are confident that Gladstone's assurances will prove inadequate.

Salisbury Denounces Gladstone.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Waterpool, Lancashire, last night, asked what right Messrs. Healy and Sexton and others who were trying to hound Parnell to earth had to pose as apostles of domestic purity. First, they backed Parnell and then the seventh commandment, changing from one horse to another with as much indifference and criticism as a man hedging on a race course changes when he hears something detrimental to his favorite. "If," said Lord Salisbury, "the enthusiasm of Healyites is disinterested it is worthy of the highest applause, but if it is merely a screen for political maneuvers it is worthy of the deepest condemnation." Lord Salisbury proceeded to denounce Gladstonians for offering the secretaryship of Ireland to Parnell while foulest things were alleged of him and Captain O'Shea's action for divorce was pending. "Would anyone," he asked, "select a partner, banker or agent, a man against whom an action for swindling was pending?"

President Fitzgerald Cables Loyalty.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 4.—The executive council of the Irish National league of America, comprising President Fitzgerald of Lincoln, Judge Fitzgerald of Cincinnati, Dr. O'Reilly of Detroit, M. V. Gannon of Omaha and Secretary Sutton of Lincoln, will hold a meeting in this city tomorrow. Judge Fitzgerald, who is now here, today cabled the following to Parnell: "Hasty action of the Cincinnati Parnell branch misrepresents Irish sentiment. You have ever been faithful to Ireland, while Gladstone until lately was among her oppressors, hence the Irish race rejects his dictation and demands your retention as leader."

In the Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—In the commons today Balfour made a motion that parliament vote £5,000 to provide seed potatoes for the distressed land cultivators in Ireland. Seed potatoes will not be given the people gratis, but as a loan, and any one paying ready money would obtain 29 per cent discount. This was only a small part of the measures to be taken by the government to meet the impending distress in Ireland. He spoke of the railroads and other public works to be undertaken. The appropriation asked for was approved.

Gladstone Will Negotiate.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The committee appointed by the nationalist meeting sent a letter to Gladstone asking him to open negotiations for a future home rule bill. Gladstone expressed a willingness to interchange views with the committee, but reserved the right to choose the members with whom to negotiate.

Afraid of Cartoons.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—United Ireland publishes a number of letters showing that Parnell has made fruitless efforts to prevent the publication of articles and cartoons hostile to him.

A Noble Angler.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The News says: Lord Salisbury is again angling for the Irish vote. Let him state the main provisions of his home rule bill.

A PERILOUS CONDITION.

Ireland's Worst Enemy Could Not Wish Her Worse.

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LONDON, Dec. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Parnell is playing out his game on the lines indicated yesterday, forcing Gladstone's hand and committing the Irish party to declarations of the party which cannot be accepted by English home rulers. It was resolved this evening to form a committee, of which Parnell is a member, opening negotiations with Gladstone by letter which has already been written and sent. It asked whether he will agree to hand over the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the land question to a home rule parliament when established, or undertake to deal with the Agrarian difficulty himself in his own scheme but surrender the constabulary to the Irish parliament. If he consents to these terms Parnell gives a kind of conditional undertaking to retire from the leadership for the present. He can safely make this offer, for if Gladstone gives up the constabulary a large section of the English supporters will raise a great outcry, and what he gains by temporarily deposing Parnell will be more than lost in another direction. Parnell will be in a position to boast that he has proved his sincerity and can go before the Irish people as the only man who has adequately defended their cause. In any case he has nothing to sacrifice by the result. His power in the house of commons would be his even though he sat on the back bench. Every day strengthens him in Ireland in spite of the hostile attitude of the Catholic hierarchy. Many of his opponents have received an avalanche of telegrams today from their constituents directing them to vote for Parnell in event Gladstone dodging. It would be almost impossible for them to vote against him without incurring the stigma of betraying the Irish people. Parnell's audacity and subtility have never been more conspicuously displayed than in the generalship of the last two days.

Tim Healy and his leader came into a somewhat violent collision today. Bad blood increases on both sides. Healy is for showing no quarter and taking none. It is more and more evident that this is destined to shatter the present Irish parties and throw Ireland into a state of most dangerous excitement and agitation. Parliament will certainly rise next week, and then the Irish members will be free to go back and fight it out. This winter will see the war transferred from the conservatives to each other. The worst enemies of Ireland could have scarcely brought about a more perilous state of affairs.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Chairman Dunnell of the census committee today said that the committee would begin consideration of the apportionment bill next week and did not doubt that it would be before the house before the Christmas holidays.

In the house Bland introduced a bill requiring the secretary of the treasury to prepare a new series of treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, and issue them in sums equal to the amount of national bank notes from time to time surrendered for redemption or cancellation.

Bland also introduced a bill authorizing the issue of a series of legal tender notes to meet any deficiencies in the revenue of the government. The preamble to the bill recites that a deficiency in revenues is now threatened and the country is not in condition to bear further taxation.

Representative Hansbrough of North Dakota today introduced a joint resolution appropriating $500,000, to be expended by direction of the secretary of agriculture in the purchase and distribution of seed wheat for the benefit of residents of North Dakota, who lost crops by reason of the drought of 1890.

A Catholic Church Burning.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.—1:15 a. m.—St. Mary Magdalene Catholic church and school at Homestead, Pa., caught fire at 1 o'clock, and the church is already destroyed. There are no hopes for the buildings on either side. The convent is now burning, as is also a dwelling house. It now looks as if three other dwellings near will also go, as there is absolutely no water to be had on the hill.

An Encyclical Address.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The pope has issued an encyclical address to the bishops engaged in the anti-slavery movement. He explains the mission of Cardinal Lavigerie and expresses thanks to the sovereigns who assisted in the work of the anti-slavery conference. In addition he advises continued missionary efforts in east Africa and announces that he had instituted an annual collection in behalf of the anti-slavery movement to be taken upon the feast of the Epiphany (January 6.)

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Snow; colder.

For Nebraska—Snow; northerly winds; colder.

For Iowa—Rain or snow; southerly winds; warmer.

For South Dakota—Snow; northeasterly winds; warmer in eastern portion, colder in western portion.

Run Down and Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—James Helferty, William McGowan and Michael Newman were instantly killed this afternoon by being run down by a train on the Reading railroad.

The Gold Premium.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Gold today was quoted at 209 per cent premium.

CONGRESS AND THE INDIANS

The Senate Adopts a Resolution for Issuing Arms to Settlers.

CONSIDERING THE ELECTIONS MEASURE.

Pugh Makes an Address in Opposition to the Bill—Cooper of Indiana Attacks Pension Commissioner Raum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the senate today among the bills introduced and referred was one for a permanent tariff commission and one for the free and unlimited use of silver money. The latter bill was introduced by Stewart.

The joint resolution reported yesterday to issue arms to the states of North and South Dakota and Nebraska was taken up.

Mr. Hawley said that if anything was to be done in the mater it should be done quickly. He hoped, if possible, that any elaborate discussion of the Indian question should be postponed.

Mr. Voorhees said he did not want to delay passage of the joint resolution, but after what had transpired yesterday he thought it due not only to himself but to General Miles and to the country to submit some matter which had since come to his hand. It was an interview with ex-Governor Foster of Ohio in which he said the Sioux Indians were starving. Give them plenty to eat and there would be no further trouble.

Mr. Voorhees said that ex-Governor Foster was a man of great experience, and the statement justified what he (Voorhees) had said yesterday.

Mr. Dawes replied that Governor Foster was not so well acquainted with the condition of things among the Sioux as men who lived among them and had charge of them. He added that the public mind had been perverted by newspaper men out in the Indian country. He sometimes thought there were more newspaper men there than soldiers. One who read the newspapers every morning would think a conflagration was about to sweep along the Indian boarders. In answer to certain inquiries by Mr. Blair, Mr. Dawes said that Sitting Bull is the most pious hypocrite in this country, and that is saying a good deal.

Mr. Reagan said he assumed that if there was any great danger of an outbreak some communication would have been made from the executive department.

Mr. Allison spoke in the same vein. He took little stock in the suggestion that the trouble was caused by starvation.

Mr. Voorhees interpreted Mr. Allison's remarks as a contradiction of ex-Governor Foster's statements and said the latter gentleman was the peer of any man in public life. He would accept Foster's statement in preference to that of Mr. Allison, who was necessarily ignorant of the question.

Mr. Dawes remarked that Foster got his information regarding the Sioux a year ago, since which time he had not been near them.

Mr. Voorhees read some further extracts from the Foster interview, and then, referring to Mr. Dawes' criticism of the newspapers, said that to every newspaper man who has thrown a single ray of light on this miserable business he returned heartfelt thanks. The newspapers may get things wrong some times, but in the great volume of what they do they contribute to the light and knowledge of the world and to the cause of justice.

After further debate the joint resolution was amended so as to apply to the states of North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska and passed.

Mr. Morgan introduced a joing resolution, which went over until tomorrow, appropriating $5,000 for an investigation under orders of the senate as to the causes of the trouble among the Indians.

The election bill was then taken up and Mr. Pugh addressed the senate in opposition to it. The bill, he said, was never intended to be put in operation in republican districts. It was founded on one proposition, and that was that state election officers might be watched, guarded and overruled because they were democrats. The whole conception of the bill was a transparent and audacious scheme, having no other end or purpose than the capture of democratic districts and their transfer to the republican party in congress, to be used in perpetrating its supremacy in defiance of the will of the people.

Mr. Gray obtained the floor, but as he did not desire to speak this afternoon Mr. Blair moved to lay the election bill aside until tomorrow and take up the displaced labor bill.

Mr. Hoar gave notice that after today he would try to press the election bill without having it laid aside for any other purpose whatever until a final vote was reached.

Mr. Cockrell objected to the labor bill being taken up, and after a number of bills on the calendar were passed the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the house this morning the unfinished business was a bill for the punishment of every guardian, conservator, curator, tutor or other judiciary agent for the embezzlement of the pensions of a ward. The previous question was agreed to and the bill passed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Morrow explained that the bill appropriated for the payment of pensions $133,173,000 to be distributed among 654,715 pensioners. This was the largest number of beneficiaries ever provided in any single item in the statutes of the United states. It was estimated that the gross cost to the United States of these pensions for the year 1892 would average $203.40 each. He believed there would be no deficiency next year.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana got the floor, reviewed all of the charges made against Commissioner of Pensions Raum which formed the basis of investigation at the last session, and asserted that they had all been proved. The pension bureau should be presided over by a man above criticism and above reproach. During the last campaign the commissioner had gone to Indiana and had invaded his (Cooper's) district. The commissioner's only excuse was that he might defeat Cooper's election. The commissioner had gone to Indiana to prostitute his high office for partisan ends. He (Cooper) had great veneration for the pension bureau and protested that the institution should not become a spawning place for corporations or a stall for the sale of patent rights, nor should it be presided over by a moribund and malodorous politician, likened by a republican paper to a bad egg.

Mr. Sawyer of New York was surprised that Cooper should make his speech at this time before the case closed. Mr. Cooper had said the committee had abandoned any further investigation, but it had been the clear understanding that the committee should hear further testimony this session. Mr. Sawyer further denied that the charges against Raum has been proved.

After further debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

South Carolina's Governor Installed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—Governor B. C. Tillman, elected on a reform ticket composed of the farmers' alliance and other democrats who wanted a change of government, was inaugurated this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd from all parts of the state. His inaugural address referred to the national victory of the democratic party, and in regard to the election in his own state said: "It is gratifying to note the fact that this was attained by a political phenomenon which was a surprise to all of us. Our colored fellow-citizens absolutely refused to be led to the polls by their bosses. When it is clearly shown that a majority of our colored voters are no longer imbued with the republican idea the vexed negro problem will be solved and the fear of a return of negro domination will haunt us no more. Can I not appeal to the magnanimity of the dominant race? Can I not pledge in your behalf that we white men in South Carolina are willing to listen kindly to all complaints, grant all just rights and safe privileges to these colored people and guarantee fair treatment at our hands?"

"We whites have absolute control of the state government and we intend to retain it. Intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, at once the highest privilege and the most sacred duty of a citizen, is beyond the capacity of the vast majority of colored men. We deny that all men are created equal. It is not true now and it was not when Jefferson wrote it, but we cannot deny that it is our duty as the governing power in South Carolina to insure to every individual, black and white, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit to happiness."

It is now believed that Senator Hampton will be defeated by Irby, the Tillman candidate for the United States senate.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Colored Organization Receives a Cordial Welcome.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 4.—The national alliance received the national colored alliance in a body in the convention hall. The visit was one of fraternal greetings and introductions.

General John H. Rice of Kansas is drawing up a call to the farmers' alliance and industrial unions of New York which will favor the principles of the St. Louis platform, to meet in Cincinnati February 23, to consider the formation of a third party movement.

At the afternoon session a delegation representing the citizens' alliance of Kansas was introduced by Colonel Livingston of Georgia and all made addresses, the substance of which were that their organization was deeply interested in the success of the farmers' movement; that both bodies were practically working on the same line and they saw no reason why merchants, traders, druggists, etc., should not unite in promoting this movement. They asked for a committee of conference to arrange for closer relations between the citizens' alliance and the national alliance. The request was granted and a committee appointed.

Delegates from the New York workingmen's reform league and anti-monopoly league addressed the convention, saying, among other things, that mechanics and laborers in cities were as much dependent upon the industrial condition of the country as the farmers were and should be eligible to membership in the alliance.

Colonel Livingstone in reply said they would best keep their own separate organization, as at present, but should fraternize more closely and confer more frequently upon measures of public policy. He recommends co-operation and fraternity with other national bodies, but not consolidation.

In an interview with an Associated press representative this afternoon Delegate Davis said the call for a national conference to be held February 23 next, with a view of forming a new party, had been drawn up. It endorses the alliance platform adopted at St. Louis and invites all organizations in sympathy to send delegates to Cincinnati. It lays down four propositions with reference to national reforms—finance, transportation, land and labor. Further than this its contents have not been made public yet. Davis thought the convention would undoubtedly result in placing a presidential ticket in the field in 1892. The call will not be presented to the national alliance, but be circulated for signatures in thirty-six alliance states and perhaps in all the states of the union.

There is considerable indignation among correspondents over the failure of the press committee, which was to give out information, to perform its duty. A vigorous protest was made to President Polk today. The policy of the alliance seems to be one of the strictest secrecy.

At this evening's session J. A. Pickler, congressman-elect from South Dakota, spoke on the sub-treasury bill. He said it was the keynote of the financial condition of the country in the future. He advocated the free coinage of silver and regarded the transportation problem of the greatest importance.

The national colored alliance this afternoon discussed a resolution condemning the white alliance in passing a resolution yesterday in opposition to the federal elections bill because such action has no reference whatever to the aims and purposes of the organization. The opinions expressed were not so much in favor of federal control of elections as in condemnation for going out of its way to meddle in politics. The resolutions will probably be passed.

A resolution was adopted condeming the lard bill and praying for the passage of the Paddock pure food bill.

At the open session of the national alliance the delegates of the colored alliance were received and several speeches were made, all indicating the leaning of the colored alliance toward a new political party.

Lecturer Tracey of the white alliance in his speech said pointedly: "Before we leave this place we must establish a political federation with the colored farmers' alliance. I mean business. There must be no foolishness about it."

A Fair Smuggler.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A pretty female smuggler was arrested here today. She gave her name as Mrs. Abdelneour and was accompanied by a little boy. She had a valise filled with fine silks, laces and embroidery which had been smuggled across the British Columbia line. She has been suspected for some time owing to her frequent trips to Victoria. Every time she returns well laden with silks and other fine goods on which no duty had been paid. There is a noticeable increase in smuggling at all Puget Sound points.

End of a Prison Scandal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The great scandal at the Minnesota state prison has resulted in the resignation of Warden Randall on a direct request from Governor Merriam. The resignation grew out of the scandalous charges that Mr. Randall permitted Cole Younger, the leader of the Northfield bank robbery and wholesale butchery in 1876, to go outside the walls of the prison unguarded and that another notorious convict has been allowed to leave the penitentiary and pass a night in an orgie many miles away in St. Croix county, Wisconsin.

Two People Burned to Death.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 4.—About 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the flat owned by Dr. Dickson. The lower floor is occupied as a drug store. Two bodies have been taken out of the burning building, those of Mrs. Irvine, the janitress, and that of her husband. The latter was burned to a crisp. It is supposed that these two are the only lives lost. The occupants of the building had many narrow escapes.

He Was Not Eligible.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4.—Governor Fifer has ordered a special election December 30 for representative in the Twenty-first senatorial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William E. Collins, republican, of Rock Island. Collins was ineligible, not having been a resident of the state five years before the election.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The president has appointed the following postmasters: Iowa—John Bush, Knoxville; J. W. Stocker, Logan; Siathiel Ary, Mapleton. Minnesota—Samuel Owens, Tower.

Nebraska—J. M. Fitchpatrick, Hebron. Wisconsin—O. P. Steverson, Menomonee.

Chicago's World's Fair Bonds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The city council tonight adopted an ordinance authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 municipal bonds in aid of the world's fair, voted upon at the last election.

Snow in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 4.—Reports from nearly all parts of Minnesota and North and South Dakota state that snow has been falling all day.

THE CONTEST FOR OFFICE.

The Taking of Prohibition Testimony Began at Lincoln Yesterday.

THE SAME OLD STORIES REHASHED.

Witnesses Testify That Workers at the Polls Who Met Opposition Peddled Richards and Boyd as Well as Powers Tickets.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A little store room, with half a dozen old tables scattered about, a score of dilapidated chairs, 200 politicians craning their necks and two or three lawyers shouting at the same time. That is about all there is for a casual observer to see in the great contest now in progress here.

This contest is the result of the recent election for governor and other state offices. It was begun by the alliance candidates against the democratic governor-elect and the republicans-elect for the other executive offices. The grounds alleged for the contest are that the election in Omaha was fraudulent, that voters were driven from the polls and that a general state of outlawry existed on election day. Some other irregularities are also alleged in other parts of the state, but the chief point on which the contest is being conducted is the alleged condition of affairs in Omaha.

The first hearing in the contest was begun this morning in a vacant store building on Tenth street near O. The morning session resulted in no progress, the lawyers objecting to the arrangements which had been made for taking the testimony. This dispute, however, was settled during the noon recess and at 2 p. m. the real business of the contest began.

In order to facilitate matters it was decided to take testimony for the governorship and the other state office contests separately and at the same time. Accordingly tables were drawn up on opposite sides of the room and the examination of witnesses began.

The room was crowded to suffocation. No chairs had been provided for spectators and as a consequence everybody crowded around the tables where the examinations were being conducted. The governorship side of the room proved the greater attraction, although the other contest had a good big following.

John H. Powers, the alliance candidate for governor who is contesting the election of James E. Boyd, occupied a chair in a corner of the room and seemed the least concerned of all until the testimony commenced. Then he put his spectacles on, pulled out a bunch of paper and a pencil and hitched his chair a little nearer the witness box. As the testimony continued he gradually edged up nearer the witness, and finally seated himself at the side of the reporters. Then he pulled off his glasses, rolled up his paper and devoted himself to listening. Occasionally he rested his head in his hands, then stroked his iron gray whiskers, and now an then scratched his head. He appeared a little tired and bored.

James E. Boyd, his oppenent, failed to put in an appearance, but nearly all of the republican contesters were on hand.

In the crowds around the tables there appeared to be more old prohibition wheelhorses from Omaha than anybody else. V. O. Strickler, the Omaha prohibition attorney, conducted the examination for Mr. Powers. He