THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1890 NUMBER 177.

WAR CLUBS FOR ARGUMENTS.

A Deadly Fight Precipitated in the Hostile Camp.

RIVAL FACTIONS COME TO BLOWS.

Several of the Braves Bite the Dust—Yankton Charlie's Story—The Military Preparing to Move on the Rebels.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The troops have received orders to be in perfect readiness by tomorrow to march to the bad lands. Officers and men have been flying about with all the rapidity possible and not attract particular attention on the part of the alleged friendlies here to the fact that the war department's patience with the hostiles is at last at an end, and that the soldiers had finally been ordered to use force. The confidence that General Brooke has seemed to repose in the idea that the council held on Saturday settled the matter, and that control of the friendlies could be secured in a peaceable manner, was doubtless shaken when three days had passed without a word from any of the six scouts whom he sent back with the hostile chiefs Saturday night with orders for one to report to him every day. But whether or not his faith began to waver as early as Tuesday, it is certain that it received a shock when at an early hour this morning one of the scouts, Yankton Charley, returned and gave his report. The general received the messenger in bed, it being not yet sunrise when the latter arrived, and the general's anxiety having been worked up to a high pitch.

First the scout explained that neither he nor any of his associates had come before, simply because after having succeeded in getting into the hostiles' camp they were not allowed to leave. He had made his escape only by taking desperate chances. Soon after the return of the party sent in to counsel with General Brooke a grand conclave was held by the hostiles among themselves. Two Strike and his little band urged peace, while Short Bull, Kicking Bear and other chiefs, representing a majority of the camp stood for a continuance of the hostile and war like stand until they either conquered or the military had conquered them. Everything that had been said in the council here at the agency with General Brooke was gone over in great detail. Two Strike made a great effort to impress his war-hungry brothers that the general would treat them right and perfectly satisfactorily if they acceded to his request to abandon the war path. But the more Two Strike pleaded with them the greater their opposition.

After a session of many hours the council finally broke up in a row, followed by a hand-to-hand fight between the opposing factions. While the fight, carried on with war clubs, was at its heighth, and after seeing several Indians on both sides killed, Yankton Charley, who is a full-blooded Yankton Sioux, and who was in Indian costume, made his escape. He became separated from the other scouts early in the trouble and does not know what became of them. When he attempted his escape, he says that he never expected to accomplish it, but thought that under the circumstances the best thing he could do was to make the break, since the entire camp of over two thousand armed braves had become aroused to a pitch of frenzy.

This report had great effect upon General Brooke, as Yankton Charlie is one of the oldest and most reliable of scouts. One way in which the tidings affected the General was shown in the secret giving of orders to hasten the preparations of the military to move.

As I write this dispatch I glance out of the window, and over at the quartermaster's headquarters see the colored cavalrymen loading the pack mules for the march. The idea now is to take all the troops to the bad lands except one or two companies of infantry, which will be left as a guard for the agency. The battery, consisting of six thirteen-shell guns, a Hotchkiss and gatling, will also be taken to the front. A temporary base of supplies will be established near the White river. Whether or not General Brooke will take the field in person cannot be ascertained.

Reports have been received that the cowboys all through the vicinity surrounding the bad lands are massing to lend assistance to the troops. As every one in this part of the country affirms with great emphasis that the Indians consider the cowboys a foe more to be feared than the military, by reason of their bravery and thorough knowledge of Indian tactics, trails, haunts, etc., there seems to be good ground for supposing that their services will prove very valuable.

Reliable reports continue to pour in that bands of fully armed braves from all the other agencies are daily seen sneaking across the country headed for the bad lands, plainly to reinforce the hostiles, and this suggests mention of a fact which is impressing itself more and more upon the minds of every one, namely, that the hostiles have undoubtedly allowed none of the scouts to discover their real strength, and that they have hundreds of armed men who have been concealed and whose presence in the bad lands has never become known to the agency or military officers C. H. C.

Hostile Chiefs to Be Arrested.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The situation from latest courier reports remains unchanged in the vicinity of the Cheyenne river, Battle creek and the hostile camp at Grass Basin. At daylight this morning a party of Sioux Indians were seen going north and were given chase by a party of ranchers from Smithville. Several shots were exchanged, but the Indians disappeared into the hills. A dispatch was received here today that Short Bull and Kicking Bear with some of the hostile Sioux Indians had broken away from the Indians coming in from White river and went back to the bad lands. It is surmised that they will go north into other agencies. Three more troops of cavalry, viz: A, K and I, of the Sixth cavalry, under the command of Major Tupper, with 180 men and horses, will leave General Carr's headquarters early tomorrow morning for White river and vicinity to capture, if possible, Short Bull and Kicking Bear. The department commander directs that should the hostile element break up it may be expected that several of the principal ones will endeavor to escape, and he therefore directs that the troops take such precautions as will anticipate and intercept any small bands who attempt to get away.

General Miles' Advices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—General Schofield today received a dispatch from General Miles stating that reports from Generals Brooke and Ruger were of a favorable nature. The presence of troops had a cooling effect on the Indians. Captain Everts has brought Chief Hump into Fort Bennett. Hump did good service with the whites in the Nez Perces campaign, and Miles expects to make good use of him to bring in others. General Brooke reports that the Indians near White river are turning loose the stolen stock and coming in. Similar reports come from Colonel Sumner.

The Bottom Dropping Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Colonel Corbin of General Miles' staff says the tenor of the dispatches from the Indian country leads him to believe the bottom is dropping out of the threatened uprising.

Stealing Cattle and Horses.

CUSTER, S. D., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hostile Sioux are raiding the western part of Custer county. Within the last two days 200 horses and 600 cattle have been stolen and driven into the bad lands. Several houses have been robbed, and the settlers are leaving and coming into town. Several companies of United States troops have just arrived and are stationed near the reservation in Custer county. An Indian battle is imminent.

Major McLaughlin's Opinion.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 11.—Major McLaughlin, agent at Standing Rock Indian agency, is in town today. He says there is no danger of an outbreak and never has been. Sitting Bull and his followers are still keeping up the ghost dance on Grand river, but the wild enthusiasm is rapidly abating. The major thinks a week more of cold weather will stop the dancing. He says he can arrest Sitting Bull without any trouble but that there is no occasion for taking him into custody. He says reports from Standing Rock Indians state that the report of a cattle stampede by the Indians and an exchange of shots near Buffalo Gap is a canard. No cattle have been run off by the Indians except their own stock.

The Oklahoma Indians.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. H. Von Luettwitz of the United States army, stationed at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, passed through Atchison today to Pine Ridge agency, S. D., where he has been ordered to report. Dr. Von Luettwitz says that all the uncivilized Indians of the territory have the Messiah craze, and they are all dancing. No one is especially alarmed, however, as there are enough soldiers to keep down all trouble. The newspaper correspondents, he says, print many lies. He anticipates no trouble until spring, when he predicts one of the greatest uprisings in the history of the country. Even the government scouts have been participating in the ghost dances. He says there are 9,000 young bucks in the territory who are eager for glory, and the old chiefs encourage them by telling stories of former victories. He tells of three young squaws who went to school three years, and as soon as they returned they put on a blanket and joined in the ghost dance. He made the statement that the Indians were better armed than the whites.

CLARK IS RETICENT.

He Has Little to Say About the Future Union Pacific Policy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—S. H. H. Clark, first vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific, and the recently appointed general manager of the Union Pacific, arrived home today from New York. Mr. Clark was very reticent about the new policy that will be pursued in the affairs of the Union Pacific, and had little to say. It was learned, however, that Mr. Clark conferred with the traffic managers of the Union Pacific, and that they in turn had a conference with the freight traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and Texas & Pacific. It is inferred that the matter of traffic arrangements between the roads was discussed at the conference. George C. Smith, assistant to Vice President Clark, will be appointed assistant general manager of the Missouri Pacific.

A SILVER ADDRESS.

The National Executive Committee Issues One to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The national executive silver committee today issued an address to congress. The committee believes that the present money stringency and the breaking down of credit on both sides of the Atlantic is due mainly, if not entirely, to an attempt to conduct the world's growing business on a narrowing basis of gold as a single money standard, and again appeals to congress to delay no longer the restoration of silver to unlimited use as money, with all the rights of coinage and legal tender possessed by gold. All attempts to relieve the present situation by increasing the volume of credit currency can afford but temporary relief. With the gold supply constantly diminishing, the population increasing and business rapidly expanding, a recurrence of the present situation must come, forcing a periodical adjustment of prices and business to the ever-contracting scale of a single gold standard. What is needed is a broader basis of primary money, constant and adequate in supply. Bi-metallism must be re-established. There never has been and is not likely to be in the future too much gold and silver to supply the world's needs for money. To supply the probable population of the United States alone for the next century with the same per capita we now have will require a production of the metals as great as the entire production of the American continent since its discovery by Columbus. With the free coinage of silver the difference between silver bullion and silver coin must at once disappear and end silver speculation. If everybody can have silver metal converted into coin free of cost at the rate of 371¼ grains to the dollar, then, of course, there can be no difference between the value of the given weight of silver in bullion or coin.

The committee believes that the fear that free coinage would destroy the parity of gold and silver on our ratio of 16 to 1 is not well founded. Certainly this cannot take place and continue permanently until enough silver has been coined to provide us with our full distributive share of the world's money independently of gold. Our share at present is $1,500,000,000, of which at least $650,000,000 is gold. Silver enough must be coined, then, to give us full $1,500,000,000 besides gold and besides enough to take the place of retired bank notes and supply the requirements of our increasing population and growing industries. Besides, the proposed issue of new paper money will tend in the same degree to displace gold that silver will. Which, then, is the best, metallic money, constant in supply, self-regulating and that needs no redemption, or an additional credit money to be some time redeemed in gold that becomes constantly dearer as the demands upon it increased? The people demand their constitutional rights to have recourse to both gold and silver for money to be restored to them.

Colyar's Star Engagement.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A. C. Colyar, jr., son of A. S. Colyar of this city, returned home from Mexico Sunday. He gave himself up to the authorities and was taken to Manchester, Coffee county, last night to stand trial for the larceny of a horse committed some months ago. Young Colyar played a star engagement in Mexico, passing himself off as John G. Carlisle, jr., son of Senator Carlisle of Kentucky. He lived high in the City of Mexico and was toasted and received most royally. General Frisbee called upon him and invited him to be his guest. The young American accepted all hospitalities and gave Miss Frisbee a box party at the theater, and obtained the general's indorsement of a $10,000 draft on Senator Carlisle. He is said to have $9,000 of this money now on deposit in a Mexican bank. It is said that this has been surrendered and the deficit will be made good.

The Death Roll.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Senator Edmond de Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, died today.

PARNELL'S TOUR IN IRELAND.

It Does Not Prove to Be the Triumphal March That Was Anticipated.

MET AND SPED WITH GROANS AT MALLOW.

The Reception at Cork and His Speech to His Constituents—Kilkenny Will Tell the Tale.

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CORK, Dec. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Parnell's star is on the wane. Audacious effrontery may carry the day at the start, but it cannot last. In Ireland Parnell's apparent success is a flash in the pan. His reception at Dublin last night was to be expected. The publicans are for Parnell and the priests are for the patriots. The publicans with the unthinking, and particularly among the young, make a loud noise and much show. They did last night. Still it was only a small proportion of the population of Dublin, though headed by the lord mayor, McCarthy's supporters are quiet and yet without headquarters and an organ, but they will soon have both; but for a couple of weeks, or perhaps more, Parnell will have his own way. He met with a terrible check today. His journey to Cork was intended to be a triumphal march. Before beginning it he captured United Ireland for the second time. He capture it first on Wednesday, and at 3 o'clock this morning the patriots retook it. Parnell is greatly exercised at the carelessness of his lieutenants. I was with Healy today when he got word that another attack was contemplated, but he got there too late. United Ireland was once more in the hands of Parnell. It is a curious contest in which physical force is the arbiter and likely to remain so for some time, as neither cares to invoke the law and both dislike the assistance of the police. In spite of the loss of the paper, McCarthy and his followers are confident of victory. They say they have all good citizens with them and that Parnell could not carry Cork if he went to the people. The reception last night looked much better on paper than otherwise. The people at it were not representative. It is easy to raise a crowd in Dublin and money was no object.

Having recaptured United Ireland, Parnell took the train for Cork. About a hundred people at the station cheered and wanted a speech, and he spoke a few words. The train was very slow. It traveled at the rate of thirty miles an hour and stopped at every station, apparently in order to give the surrounding country a chance to gather and Parnell's lieutenants were always on hand and called for three cheers. The gatherings were very small until Thurles was reached. There was a crowd of one hundred. Thurles is the residence of Archbishop Croke. Heretofore whenever Parnell has made a tour his reception has always been the charge of the priest. Not a single priest was seen at any station today. At Limerick Junction a crowd of 200 met the train. Every man was armed with a stick. The crowd was evenly divided and it looked like war, but nobody was hurt.

Great preparation was made for the reception at Mallow. This is William O'Brien's constituency. The reception will not soon be forgotten by Parnell. At the head of the procession was a large portrait of O'Brien with the inscription, "O'Brien Forever." Five thousand people were on the platform when the train drew up. There were terrific cheers for O'Brien and Dillon and terrific groans for Parnell. An address was presented by the town commissioners and the people of Mallow to Parnell. They begged him to listen "to a few outspoken words." Some of these were: "Your audacious claim to be the leader of the Irish race we spurn with infinite disgust." The address referred to his seizure of United Ireland as an outrageous tyranny and wound up with the notice that the people of Mallow would fight him to the death. The address having been read, the people cheered for O'Brien and Dillon with terrific energy. A man called out, "You ruffian, you did what Balfour would not do." This was followed with awful groans for Parnell and a rush for the carriage in which he sat. Attempts were made to pull him out of the carriage, and would have succeeded but for the inference of those with him assisted by some outsiders. The train left Mallow amid a storm of groans.

When the train arrived at Cork Parnell was met by a torchlight procession and by a crowd, including several bands, all of which were hired. He spoke in the chamber of commerce and the Victoria hotel. He said:

"If you are satisfied with me, I care not for all the world besides; if you are satisfied with me, Ireland will be satisfied with me. I am happy with your approval. As fellow-citizens I would not be false to you. I will win this battle and then we must win triumph and victory for Ireland, and you, men of Cork, my constituents, will then be the proudest of the proud, since it fell to our lot on this day to be brave and true for the cause of our country."

Kilkenny will tell the tale. Parnell goes there tomorrow accompanied by Nolan, Harrison, Fitzgerald and others. If there is no blood spilled there I will be surprised.

A Tough Gang.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—W. C. Rogers, alias "Omaha Billy;" Minnie Rogers, his wife; Tom King, alias "Potato Tom," and John Trainer, all of whom are well known in Omaha as hard characters, and who were run out of town about a month ago, are now under arrest in this city. Rogers was arrested last night as a fugitive from justice, being wanted in Wilber, Saline county, Neb., for jail breaking. He is one of the men who was in Murphy's saloon when Clow was shot and was suspected of having stolen the diamond stud from Clow's shirt front. He finally confessed that he had taken the diamond and expressed a willingness to give it up. He asked permission, however, to send one of his friends after it. This was granted and the diamond was turned over to the detectives. Shortly afterward a raid was made on Rogers' room in the Copper block and Mrs. Rogers, King and Trainer were arrested as accomplices.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Philadelphia—The British Princess, from Liverpool.

At New York—The France, from London; the State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

At Southampton—The Aller, from New York.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair; colder.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair; northerly winds; colder.

For South Dakota—Fair; winds shifting to easterly; warmer.

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs and chief constructor of the navy with the relative rank of commodore. Postmasters: Iowa—William B. Means, Boone; Samuel Daniel, Marion. Illinois—Henry C. Cullom, Joliet. Nebraska—Christian Rupp, West Point.

Confirmations: Romualdo Pacheco of California, minister to the Central American states. Postmasters: Illinois—H. C. Cullom, Joliet. Iowa—J. W. Stocker, Logan. South Dakota—C. E. Baldwin, Columbia.

DORSEY'S BANKING BILL.

The House Will Be Requested to Pass the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The house committee on banking and currency has adopted a resolution to request the house to set apart for consideration and disposition Chairman Dorsey's bill to reduce to $1,000 the minimum amount of United States bonds which national banks shall be required to keep on deposit and to permit the issue of circulating notes by national banks to the full amount of the par value of bonds deposited. This would, it is said, increase the amount of money in circulation by $18,000,000 and would result in a freer issue of national bank notes. When the bill comes up in the house Chairman Dorsey will move an amendment to provide for the issue of greenbacks whenever the national bank circulation falls below $185,000,000.

Morrill of Kansas was authorized to report favorably the bill to subject national bank and United States treasury notes to state taxation.

IOWA NEWS.

A Bold Robbery at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At Richardsville, a small village in this county, a stranger wearing a mask appeared at the residence of John Beckes, a prominent business man, last night and demanded of Mrs. Beckes, who responded to his knock, all the money in the house, at the same time presenting a revolver at her head. She handed him $12.50 taken from a bureau drawer, whereupon he said, "You have more than this. Give it to me or I will kill you." The frightened woman then produced $1,100 more, and the robber left after threatening to kill her if she raised an alarm. There is no clue to the robber.

More Claims Against the Short Line.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—More mechanics' liens were filed today in the Dakota county district court against the Pacific Short Line. F. L. Seeley has a claim for $24,400 for contractors along the line. The Sioux City and Nebraska Pontoon bridge company claim $12,000 for use of the temporary railway bridge put in at a cost of $30,000 especially for the Short Line, and Rathborne, Lord & Co. want $480 for depot stoves. This makes about $60,000 in liens filed during the past two days, and the claimants express little hope of realizing anything.

At His Old Tricks.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A fellow called "Jack the Pincher," who terrified all the women in the upper part of this city some two years ago, has resumed operations by suddenly going up to all unattended women on the street after dark and pinching them viciously on the arms and other parts of the body. The police are trying to catch him.

The Boone Elopers Captured.

BOONE, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Deveraux, the bogus detective, and Mrs. Davis, wife of a Boone upholsterer, who eloped together a few days ago after being baptized and joining the church, were captured in Janesville today and brought to Boone this evening. Davis, the woman's husband, will prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

A Sioux City Suicide.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Carl Paegar, aged thirty, was found this morning hanging in a new house on Nebraska street, near Seventeenth. He was a laborer and had evidently grown tired of battling with the world, and being out of work took his life, leaving his wife and two small children in poverty.

The Horticulturists.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This was the last day of the western Iowa horticultural meeting. Several interesting essays were read. The meetings have been attended by large numbers of farmers and citizens, in addition to the regular members of the society. The meeting will be held at Council Bluffs next year.

Fire at Marshalltown.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 11.—Fire in the rear of the Fremont hotel block this afternoon caused a little damage to the hotel, but the stocks of Bromley, Ingeld & Co., boots and shoes; Stearns' clothing store, and Hoyt's grocery house were badly damaged by water. The losses will aggregate $30,000.

An Iowa Man Killed in Arizona.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—T. S. Thompson of Mason City, Ia., a wealthy stock dealer, has been killed in a railway wreck at Kingman, Ariz.

Rolling Mill Operatives Laid Off.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large number of men employed by the Illinois steel company at South Chicago have been laid off. Comptroller Gray said that the mills were prosperous, but that the company always laid off a number of men at the beginning of winter. Said he:

"The men laid off are nearly all outside men. No operatives in the mills have been let out. The mills are running full, so there is not much danger of our laying many operatives off. We have a sliding scale of wages. The men's pay is based upon the price per ton of rails for the month. Of course there are always some differences to adjust. These matters are always talked over and adjusted about the last of the year—the last week in December usually. I don't know that the company anticipates any serious trouble in making the adjustment this year."

"Will wages be reduced?"

"That will depend, under the sliding scale, upon the price of rails. Of course these financial troubles have affected the railroads, and the railroads are our customers. If they buy rails at all they will have to get them cheap, probably. If rails are cheaper the men will get less money."

Illinois Farmers' Alliance.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—The farmers' alliance adjourned tonight. Resolutions were adopted denouncing trusts, foreign ownership of lands, the liquor traffic, Chicago stockyards charges, option dealing in grain; in favor of a 2-cent passenger fare, government control of railroads and telegraphs, free coinage, a uniform series of text books to be supplied by the state, and the election of all state officers by a direct vote of the people. They also favor an English education for every child, the Australian ballot system and the Conger lard bill. A. E. Brinson of Northville was elected president.

The Engineer Held Responsible.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—The coroner's jury tonight laid the blame for yesterday's railway accident, resulting in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Todd of Sioux city and their daughter, Mrs. C. E. Slayton, on the engineer of the Omaha train, who admitted that he was running contrary to rules. The bodies were sent to Sioux City for burial.

Four Carpenters Seriously Injured.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—By the falling of a scaffold at New Duluth four carpenters were precipitated thirty feet and all seriously injured.

FINANCES TAKE PRECEDENCE.

They at Present Occupy the Attention of National Legislators.

THE SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE SAVAGE.

A Rumor That Frank Murphy of Omaha Will be Appointed—The Original Greenbacker Dead—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.

There has been a great deal of talk around the capitol today about the financial situation in connection with the consideration of various measures, and especially the election bill. On the house side the action of the committee on banking and currency in determining to push the bills giving national banks the full par value of circulation upon bonds deposited, reducing the minimum of circulation required for each national bank to $1,000 and authorizing the states to tax national bank notes, is regarded as evidence that at least that committee is determined to have some kind of action upon the national bank question at this session of congress. These are all old bills which have been acted upon favorably by the senate committee and endorsed by Senator Sherman especially. There is very little doubt now that these three bills will become laws at this session, but just what step will be taken towards free coinage and what will be done in any direction to make money more plentiful is left for the senate. The house awaits the pleasure of the upper branch of congress and expects it to take the initiative.

There is a committee of New England merchants in Washington trying to induce Senator Hoar not to press the force bill any longer, but to give some attention to the financial legislation pending before congress on the ground that the situation in the money centers requires the immediate action of congress to prevent a panic and the ruin of many merchants and manufacturers who may be saved if something is done to quiet the apprehension of the public and settle values. These gentlemen argue that it is not so much what congress does as the moral effect of doing something.

Representative Chandler of Massachusetts, who is an old merchant and is now retired from business, accompanied the committee on their call upon the New England senators and supplemented their remarks by some observations of his own to the same effect, that what the country needed now was not political legislation but the passage of some measure to relieve the money market.

Today Representative Dorsey of Nebraska, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, speaking of the financial situation, said: "The circulating medium of the country is too small. Nearly everyone admits that, but we could get along as we did before if confidence could be restored, and we hope to do that and to increase the circulation somewhat by the bill we will call up. The banks all have more money in their vaults than they ever had before. All the western members concur in that. Our little banks have twice as much money in their vaults as they formerly carried. The big banks even discount our bills, and we have to protect ourselves. Then a great deal of money has been taken out of banks by people who have become alarmed at the course of legislation and have locked their money in safe deposits. A great deal of money has been sent abroad to buy consols. Only the other day a man told me that he had put $1,000,000, about all he had, in English consols. Of course it is foolish, but people are alarmed."

JUDGE SAVAGE'S SUCCESSOR.

It is rumored tonight in Nebraska circles that Frank Murphy of Omaha will be appointed to the Union Pacific directorship, lately occupied by Judge Savage, deceased.

THE ORIGINAL GREENBACKER DEAD.

Spencer Morton Clark, the man who designed and printed the first greenback, died at his home near Washington yesterday at the age of eighty years. He was in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, when, on August 29, 1862, it was decided to issue paper money by the government. Mr. Clark suggested the form and design to Secretary Chase and was authorized to organize the bureau of engraving and printing, which is now one of the largest establishments under the government.

A FEMALE REFORMER.

Charlotte Smith, the female labor agitator, is out with a circular, which she was handing to the senators and representatives today as the head of the Woman's National league. She protests against ignoring "women" on the world's fair board and recognizing only "ladies." She declares that these lady managers took no part in securing the representation of women at the fair except a few "parlor meetings." She gives a long list of women such as Helen Campbell, Grace Dodge, Marion Todd and others distinguished in women's work who have been ignored to give place to "ladies." She adds: "All these women and many others who represent the industrial women of the United States have been completely ignored and only a few ladies of national reputation have been appointed in consequence of their political influence in the two leading parties, ignoring completely the great independent political labor organizations, such as organized labor, the alliance, the leagues, the granges, the Knights of Labor, the federations, the unions, the prohibitionists, etc." In conclusion she says that as the Chicago board is to be made up of "ladies," the wage-workers will have an industrial fair of their own, either at Washington or New York. She appeals to labor leagues, farmers' alliance bodies, etc., to support this protest against what she says is an indignity to working women and a combine for an outside woman's fair. A "mass meeting" to consider the matter is announced to be held in New York on January 25. Charlotte Smith has prepared a bill, which Senator Blair will introduce, providing that 25 per cent of the typesetters in the government printing office shall be women.

WESTERN BANKS SOUND.

The New York Mail and Express has this editorial based upon an interview with the editor of THE BEE: "Editor Rosewater of THE OMAHA BEE, as our Washington dispatches today inform us, treats contemptuously Senator Gorman's wild talk about financial dangers in the west. Mr. Rosewater says that the western banks are sound and strong, and that business in general is in a healthy condition."

IOWA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The bill introduced by Representative Kerr of Iowa, amending the act of July 20, 1882, dividing the state of Iowa into two judicial districts, has been reported from the house committee on judiciary with favorable recommendation and an amendment. The bill provides that the counties of Cedar, Johnston, Iowa and Tama shall be transferred to the northern judicial district and the counties of Grundy, Hardin, Butler, Bremer, Black Hawk, Benton, Lynn, Jones and Clinton shall constitute a new division in the northern district, called the Cedar Rapids division, the terms of which shall be held at Cedar Rapids. The amendment provides that all cases and proceedings, civil and criminal, from other counties named now pending in other courts shall be continued to final adjudication or settlement in the courts where now pending unless changed by order of the court.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INFANTRY.

For six years now Senator Manderson has been trying hard to secure the passage of a bill for the reorganization of the infantry into regiments of twelve companies each instead of ten. Today he is delighted with the prospect of ultimate success. The status of the case is just this: The house the latter part of last session passed a bill to increase the number of artillery regiments from five to seven and providing for an increase of the officers and men in the artillery, Senator Manderson succeeding in placing on that by the votes of the majority of the military his three batallion infantry bill, which means the organization of infantry regiments into twelve companies instead of ten, making it possible to organize three equal batallions in each regiment and conform to the cavalry and artillery arms of the service. This was done last session, but nothing ever came of the matter until today. Several years ago, when General Logan was at the head of the military committee, Senator Manderson succeeded in getting his three battalion bills through the house committee and afterwards he succeeded in passing it through the senate, but it never passed the house. The scheme has been urged forward by every general of the army since the days of Grant, and every secretary of war for many years back has strongly advised the necessity and desirability of this change. This morning the secretary of war and General Scofield went before the military affairs committee of the senate and gave their reasons for desiring that this change should be made, and they finally agreed. There was some opposition on the part of members, but the senator conquered these by adding a proviso that four second lieutenancies in each regiment of infantry were to be left vacant, thus saving an expense of a hundred second lieutenants. Another feature which was added provides that no less than two thousand Indians shall be enlisted in the army as soldiers. The strength of the army has also been increased by the bill to 10,000 men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By a slip of the pencil somewhere Interstate Commerce Commissioner Schoonmaker of New York was spoken of as a republican in these dispatches the other day in connection with his retention on the commission, whereas he should have been recorded as a democrat. It is believed that it would be better to retain Mr. Schoonmaker, who is a very capable democrat and lawyer, and make the political change when the commission of Mr. Morrison of Illinois, another democrat, expires.

Representative Connell today introduced a bill to retire national bank circulation and to issue gold and silver certificates instead.

John S. King of Chamberlain, S. D., a railroad commissioner of that state, is here.

Christian Rupp was today appointed postmaster at West Point, Neb.

B. T. Lito has been appointed a fourth class postmaster at Lowell, Henry county, Iowa, vice A. S. Williamson, removed.

J. N. H. Patrick, Herman Drake and C. E. Yost of Omaha are here. Mr. Yost is going to New York on telephone business, while Mr. Patrick is looking after the vacant Union Pacific directorship for Henry W. Yates.

This evening's Star says: "Captain John G. Bourke, who has been on special duty in this city for several years, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment. The order does not take effect until spring. Captain Bourke was on duty with the Pan-American congress and was one of the most efficient factors of the success of the great tour of the delegates throughout the country. He has lately been working on the records of the congress and will leave when that duty is completed.

In the claim of J. T. Parrett of Rapid City, S. D., the secretary of the interior today decided that the losses sustained by the claimant on account of Indian depredations in 1877 aggregate $3,390 and that he be awarded damages to the amount of $1,614.

PERRY S. HEATH.

GRESHAM UPHOLDS BLODGETT.

Counselman and Peasley in Contempt for Refusing to Testify.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Judge Gresham this morning decided the petition for habeas corpus presented on behalf of Charles Counselman, the board of trade man, and James C. Peasley, treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, and held in both cases that the orders of the district court adjudging both gentlemen in contempt and that they should be fined and imprisoned, was authorized. Mr. Counselman and Mr. Peasley were remanded to the marshal and the opinions in each case explain the whole matter.

The attorneys for the petitioners will appeal to the United States supreme court. In his decision Judge Gresham finds that Counselman can be made to testify before a grand jury because he is fully protected against punishment on his own evidence in that section 880 of the revised statutes prevents any evidence he may give under such procedure from ever being used to criminate him. In the Peasley case the petitioner is placed in the same attitude. The force of Judge Gresham's ruling is very great. It is looked upon by the most eminent lawyers as firmly establishing the interstate commerce law by providing an avenue by which to reach violators.

Changing Union Pacific Methods.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first effect of Jay Gould's acquisition of the Union Pacific road felt in this city was a letter from the general freight agent of the company to the Philadelphia contracting agent, received yesterday, instructing him to close up his office December 31 and report in New York for duty. The Union Pacific has maintained an expensive office here for years, and now rents a fine suite of rooms in the Bullit building, where several clerks and soliciting agents are employed. The lease will be given up and the employes transferred to other cities. The abolition of this office is in pursuance of Gould's plan, which will be undoubtedly adopted at the presidents' meeting, for restoring harmony and establishing a uniformity of rates among western lines. Instead of a separate and expensive organization of soliciting agents for each western road in every eastern city, there will be but one commissioner in Chicago. All business originating in Philadelphia designed for western points will be forwarded by whatever line the Philadelphia sub-commissioner may select. He will take care, of course, to divide the business equitably among the roads in the association. There will therefore be no occasion for the services of any soliciting agents.

The Switchmen's Strike at Ogden.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There were no new developments in the switchmen's strike in the Union Pacific yards here today. The officials of the division did the work as they had done yesterday and probably will do today. They claim that they moved 200 cars today and will move fifty more tomorrow. They deny that there is anything like a blockade here and no loud complaints have been heard from the public. No attempts were made today to compromise the difficulties by negotiation. The switchmen are holding a meeting tonight but refuse to state what, if any, decisions were arrived at.

Three brakemen who assaulted Yardmaster Nicholson on Wednesday were held on preliminary examination today to the grand jury. They gave a bond of $200. The charge was assault with intent to do great bodily injury.

A New Western Railroad.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Seattle, Boise City & Salt Lake railroad company filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The capital stock is $20,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. It will run from Seattle to Spokane Falls, thence through the Pelouse valley to Lewiston, through the Seven Devils country to Fayette, thence to Boise City, to Mountain Home and Salt Lake. The officers are I. E. Fulton, president; A. B. Moss, vice president; J. W. Bates, general manager; Joseph Pinkham, treasurer; M. L. Sproat, secretary. The road will be bonded for $17,500 per mile. Surveyors are here now, and work will be commenced as soon as the depot grounds and right-of-way can be secured. Boise City will contribute liberally to this road.

Railway Bonds at Auction.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—By order of the reorganization committee, the St. Louis & Chicago railway company's $850,000 first mortgage bonds and all rights, title and interest of the reorganization committee of the road in the new first mortgage bonds and the capital stock of the North & South railway company of Illinois, have sold at auction.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The House Agrees Without Discussion to the Fortification Appropriation Bill.

POSTOFFICES AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Mitchell Offers a Resolution of Inquiry Upon the Subject—Wilson of Iowa Favors the Federal Election Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Soon after meeting the house went into committee of the whole on the fortification appropriation bill. The bill was agreed to without discussion, and the committee, having risen, the bill passed, together with a bill appropriating $400,000 to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding.

The house passed the bill amending section 5515 of the revised statutes to provide a penalty for any person having the custody of ballots and returns after an election had been held who shall alter such returns or erase the name of any candidate for representative or delegate in congress from any ballots in his custody or in any way alter or deface the same with intent to affect the result of such election.

The bill was then taken up to amend the anti-polygamy law by providing that personal property formerly belonging to the Mormon church, which is now in the hands of a receiver, shall be placed in the common school fund territory. Without completing its consideration the house laid it aside as unfinished business and went into committee of the whole on bills from the public land committee.

Mr. Payson called up the bill to indemnify purchasers of swamp lands and reimburse the several states for lands due them under the swamp lands act.

After discussion the committee rose to close the debate, but Mr. Holman raised the point of no quorum and the house adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the senate today the bill appropriating $200,000 to provide and equip a steam vessel for boarding purposes at Chicago, Ill., was passed.

The action of the senate in concurring in the house amendment for a public building at Sioux City, Ia., was read, considered and then the amendment was non-concurred in and the bill sent to a conference.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution (which was agreed to) instructing the postoffice committee to inquire into the feasibility and advisability of a law for postal savings banks in connection with all or certain classes of postoffices throughout the country.

The resolution offered yesterday for daily meetings of the senate at 11 a. m. and for recesses from 5 to 8:30 p. m. was taken up. The discussion was kept up amid considerable excitement until 2 o'clock when it went over without action.

The election bill was then taken up and Mr. Wilson of Iowa addressed the senate in its advocacy. The question which confronted congress was one of duty. In several states not only the right of the individual citizen had been outraged, but the equality of states in the matter of representation had been denied. Thus Mississippi and South Carolina, with a vote of 191,119, sent fourteen members to the house of representatives, while Iowa, with a voting population of 293,255, sent but eleven members. The people of the country could not believe that the people of Mississippi and South Carolina were as free to use the ballot as the people of Iowa. Nor would the people be content until absolute safety was assured in the use of the ballot, nor until fairness and good faith was shown in the counting of the same in each state. The country must do right, that every citizen, be he white or colored, shall cast his vote as is his right and have it counted as it is cast. If congress obeyed the dictates of duty it would establish peace throughout the republic. If it refused it would but involve the country in the perils of retributive justice, which was ever the ally of the oppressed.

Mr. Frye said the pending bill was not one-tenth part stringent enough. If in order to secure the right of an American citizen to freely cast his ballot and have it counted it was necessary to put a bayonet behind every ballot he would do so. [