Ecstile Sioux Charge on the Burial Party From Pine Ridge.

SHARP FIGHTING DRIVES THEM BACK.

A Second Short Brush Reported Near Clay Creek.

AN INDIAN KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.

Assistant Adjutant General Corbin Called to the Scene.

THE MILITIA ARRIVES AT CRAWFORD.

Sign s Which Indicate that the Bloodlest Battle of Indian History is at Hand-A Swarm of Surgeons.

Gordon, Neb., Jan. 4.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Two scouts just arrived confirm the report made last night of a battle north of this place. The fight was between the Indians and a detachment sent out by General Miles to bury the dead Indians killed at the Wounded Knee battle of December 29 and a detachment of troops from Rosebud

The unregenerate Sioux, objecting to the burial of their dead by their pale-faced foes, opened fire, and after desperate and sharp firing of the Hotchkiss guns, were forced to return to the protection of the friendly

Company H, Second regiment of the Nebraska sational guards, Captain C. F. Beck commanding, arrived here last night.

The arrangements already made with timely aid has put us in a position to protect our town against any force the Indians are likely to send against us.

A BRUSH ON CLAY CREEK.

Indian Reported.

A Short Engagement and One Bead

Curcago, Jan. 4.- Assistant Adjutant General Corbin, upon a telegraph order from meral Miles, left for the Indian country at o'clock tonight over the Chicago & Northwestern. Captain E. L. Huggins, new in charge of army headquarters, at 8 o'clock tonight in an interview said he had heard a rumor to the effect that General Miles' command had met the hostites and that General Miles had lost heavily, but he did not believe it, and was positive that the general could not have been within many miles of the locality where the fight is said to have taken

Just before Colonel Corbin left tonight he was asked if the order transferring him to e seat of war meant that the situation was more serious than supposed to be, replied: "I think not. It is not at all strange that I am sent for and probably ought to have been there before. By virtue of my rank, I am chief of staff and when the general in command is on the field his chief of staff should be there also. Further than this I caunot say anything about the matter."

The only news received at headquarters this afternoon was a short message from Eleutenant Moss, and to General Miles. It was to the effect that the Sixth cavalry under the command of Captain Kerr had met a band of Indians at Clay creek and a short engagement followed. One of the Indians was reported killed and one wounded. No casualties to the troops.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT HAND. Everything Indicates the Approach

of a Day of Terror. PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Jan. 4 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The event of the morning here was the taking away of twenty-nine of the wounded. Instead of all being taken to one point, they will be distributed to three.

At Fort Omaha-First Lieutenant John Kinzie, adjutant Second infantry; Privates Hahn, Horan, and Gruner, Company B. Secoud infantry; Corporals Boyle and Cowley, Company G, Second infantry.

At Fort Robinson-Private Jackson, troop I, and Private Irvine, troop K, Ninth calvary. Fort Riley-Lieutenant Garlington, troop A; Lieutenant Mann, troop K, Seventh cayalry; Lieutenant Hawthorn, Second artillery: Quartermaster-sergeant Campbell; Privates Duncan, McManon and Needer, troop A: Sergeants Ward and Toohey, Privates Lewis and McKinzie, troop B; Privates Green, Clausson and Shiver, troop G; Private Kern, troop D; Trittle, troop E; Howard, troop I; Sergeant Royner, Corporal Clifton and Privates Smith and Vooder troop K.

The wounded will leave Rushville in aspecial car attached to the eastbound passenger train that leaves Rushville at 8:15 tonight. Assistant Surgeon Glenman will have charge of the sufferers while en route and will remain at Fort Riley when that point is reached. Privates Goodwin and Kuhn of the hospital corps also accompany the wounded, but will return here. A military escort accompanied the wounded to Rushville. Much auxiety is expressed as to the effect of the journey upon the poor boys, and in some instances it is | Central City, with Captain Hanson in comthought that serious results will occur, but everyone approves of their being taken away from here, where all is one long contined round of excitement, and where an attack from the Indians is almost momentarily ex-

As to the situation here, considered in its entirety, the indications that the greatest battle in Indian history is almost at hand are increasing. The report of every scout adds new and very strong support to these indications, that were only emphasized by the bloody affair on Wounded

and has said so in strong words. The small morning for Gordon, Neb., to take a hand in handful of Indian employes here affirm it highly clated over the prospects of service, vehemently. Before the terrific clash comes they want to try and rescue their relatives from the enemy's camp and are now interceding with the authorities for permission at the risk of their lives to make the attempt.

These Indians in government employ also express the hope that they can induce many of those who were friendly before the Wounded Knee battle, and were remaining here according to instructions, also to come in and be saved from the certain annihilation that awaits them within the ranks of the hos-

Extensive rifle pits are reported being dug, twelve miles west of here, by the hostiles and the report is of such a nature that the authorities rely upon its truthfulness. Last night the hostiles burned many more houses belonging to settlers along the White river and finished killing the last remnant of the great herd of government cattle that they raided so heavily about a month ago and have been drawing on ever since.

Without desiring to make the situation a particle darker than it really is, for God knows the truth is bad enough, everything constrains me_to say that the danger in which Pine Ridge agency's white populace stands Cat this hour, and must remain until this trouble is all over, is one of the most fearful peril that can well be imagined. I say this, not for a moment forgetting, and knowing perfectly just what military protection we have here.

Since General Miles arrived he has received carnest admonitions from the administration to avoid further bloodshed.

Further bloodshed cannot be avoided and before the light of another Sabbath morning the truth of the assertion will have been

The eastern press is just waking up to the seriousness of things here with the nesult of sending out parties of correspodents from New York and other cities in the extreme east who arrived here today,

There is a rumor current in official circles here today that a general call for volunteers to protect the adjacent territory will be made. The shooting of an Indian war arrow, covered with pitch partially burned last night, created considerable comment. The Indians have a superstition that if the first fire arrow fired into an enemie's camp is extinguished in its flight it is evident that their contemplated raid will be a failure. The arrow that came in last night was shot from the north and barely missed the head of a teamster, who was unhitching a team a few yards south of the hotel, where the correspondents are quartered, which is near the center of the agency.

Today's arrivals helped to make the largest assemblage of medical officers here that has occurred since the rebellion. Coming, as they do, immediately after the battle of last Monday and the heavy skirmishes of Tuesday. The fact is plain that the war department is convinced that great bloodshed is at

Following is a list of all the army physicians now here. Drs. Bache, Hartsuffe, Bradley and Hoff of Omaha; Drs. W. H. Gardner and - Angelist of San Francisco: Dr. E. F. Gardner of Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Ives of Fort Sill, I, T.; Dr. Evarts, David's Island, N. Y.; Dr. Lauderdale, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Dr. Colbourn of West Point, N. Y.; Dr. Gipson of New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Glennan of Fort Riley; Dr. Ewing of St. Louis. Nearly all of these physicians tell me they were summoned by telegraph a day or two after the C. H. CRESSEY.

NIGHTS OF TERROR.

The Singing of Rifle Palls Banishes Sleep from all Eves.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.,) Jan. 4. - The army of Indians now surrounded by General Miles' soldiers on White Clay creek numbers 4,000 men, women and children, most of them from the upper Dakotas reservations. Hundreds of the crowd are crazed with ghost dancing and will fight as Big Foot's men fought. Shots were fired by pickets nearly every hour last night. banishing sleep from all eyes. Fire arrows were thrown into the agency about midr from a ravine near by, but fortunately fell Half-breeds and squaw men are leaving for

he railroad, saying they know what is coming and don't propose to remain. This war will not be ended except by one of the bloodiest battles in the history of Indian war-

PRAISE FOR INDIAN POLICE. I gent Royer Says That They Saved

the Agency Buildings. Washington, Jan. 4.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has, in response to a telegram sent to Agent Royer at Pine Ridge, inquiring as to whether any of the Indian scouts or place had joined the hostiles, received the

following reply from the agent: "None of your enlisted scouts have joined the bostiles. The police and scouts are rendering good service and, by their vigorous firing, prevented the hostiles from burning

the agency buildings." A reporter tonight called the attention of the commissioner to the reports from Pine Ridge saying that General Miles had recom-mended the removal of the Indian agents at mended the removal of the indian and to the Pine Ridge and at other places and to the statement that Indians were slowly starting statement that Indians were said that, so far to death. The commissioner said that, so far as the agents were concerned, there was no evidence that there had been any dishonesty on their part in distributing supplies. The commissioner has submitted to the a statement covering the question of the charge made that the agreements made with

the ladians had not been fulfilled.

The Militia at Crawford. CRAWFORD, Neb., Jan. 4 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Two companies of the Nebraska National guards came in on a succial train from Grand Island at 10 a.m. today, company K, First regiment, from mand, and Lieutenant McDonald, command ing company B of the Second, from Ord, Neb. They were received by the city council and are at present quartered in the Meyers & Bone building.

The town is flooded with the fleeing set tlers from the Hat Creek country, but a betr feering exists since the arrival of the above troops and eight companies of regulars from Utah, which went into camp at Fort Robinson, three miles west of here, yester-

Company C Ordered Out.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 4 .- | Special Telegram to Tak Bek. | Company C of the Nebraska National Guard this evening re-Knee. General Miles believes exactly this ceived orders to leave the city tomorrow

while others are trying to secure substitutes.

Relief for the Settlers. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 4.—[Special Telegram o The Ben.]—This evening Governor Thayer received a telegram asking that a company of the national guards be sent to Georgia and Cody, Neb.

The governor replied: "Have ordered one company to Georgia and Cody.11

The following was received: RUSHVILLE. Neb., Jan. 4.—Governor Thayer:
The World-Herald correspondent's telegram,
saying that Rushville people did not want
militia is a direct misstatement of the facts.
The mere knowledge of the national guards'
coming has helped to quiet the apprehensions
of the unarmed settlers, crowding the
churches of Rushville. J. W. Thomas,
President First national bank.
Major George Long of Valentine made an
urgent appeal for militia and the governor

urgent appeal for mintia and the governor responded.

George W. Marris, Reshville, NenHave Just ordered 150 sacks of flour from
Bazille nills, fifty to Rushville, fifty to Chadron, fifty to Hay Springs. Mr. Ludden will
forward beans and rice tomorrow. Will send
further supplies as needed.

JOHN M. THAYER.

STORIES OF THE BATTLE.

How the Smell of Blood Affected a Civilian Spectator.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 4 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-Some interesting anecdotes, which have not yet appeared in print, are connected with the present Indian disturbances on the Sioux reservation. The stories are told by eve-witnesses of the incidents, and your correspondent stands ready to veuch for the credibility of the witnesses.

At the time of the famous fight with Big Foot's band, near Wounded Knee postoffice, a number of civilians accompanied the troops, little dreaming of the terrible battle that would ensue. The fight began so unexpectedly and raged with such violence that one of these civilians found himself completely suggested by the complete by the completely suggested by the completely sugges pletely surrounded by warring soldiers and Indians before he sufficiently recovered from his surprise to think of running. He stood an unwilling witness of the deadly conflict until an Indian made a victous stab at him with a knife. Then, catching up the gun and belt of a wounded soldier the citizen plunged into the thickest of the fight and is known to have killed at least three of the red skins.

lighting was over and soldiers were pursuing the fleeing savages in every direction, two squaws were seen attempting to drive a team of horses up a steep declivity. In the wagon were two bucks, crouching down in a vain effort to hide, while a third squaw sat un-concernedly on the rear end of the wagon, with a pippoosa strapped to her back in a shawl. The soldier who manned one of the Hotehkiss guns directed the implement at the wagon and casta shell squarely "amidships." In response to this summons, the entire concern went into fragments and rolled back into the gully, out of which it had just been lriven. On reaching the spot, a few minutes later, the pappoose, a child of three or four years, was found to be the only living relic of the explosion, and it was industriously tug-ging at its mother's shawl, endeavoring to make her rise. Seeing the soldiers approach the little one gathered up a war club from the ground and began dancing a war dance in true Indian fashion. A citizen present took charge of the orphan, promising to keep and therish it.

At the second day's fight, while the Sev.

enth and Ninth cavalry were engaged in a desperate struggle with Two Strikes' band, out near the Catholic mission school, the water supply of the soldiers gave out and it was a question who could be spared to run the gauntlet to a creek hard by. A volunteer teamster from Rushville offered his services. Mounting his wagon he put his horses into a run, and made the trip safely, though not without receiving several bullet holes through the bed of his wagon.

It was while this battle was in progress that a body of hostiles, located on a hill with-

n less than a mile from the agency building pened up a rattling fire on the soldiers lo rated there, and made a determined effort to burn the town. Finding their assault at-tended with poor results, three or four brayes crept along the ground unseen until within a short distance of the building in which Gen-eral Brooke stood, surrounded by the Indian police as a body guard. On being discovered they fired ther guns against the milding and beat a hasty retreat. No sooner was the crack of their rifles heard than the entire police force fairly flew out of the building and gave chase, leaving the general without protection and going without even his permiss much less his orders. Nor did they return until the eatire band on the hillop had retired farther away, minus several of their original number. It is said that General Brooke was much irritated by this unseemly

enthusiasm of his body guard.

Among many incidents that occurred il lustrating the treacherous nature of the savages the following will serve as a fair sample: While the attack on the agency was in progress a citizen teamster decided the the had no pressing engagement in that local-ity. He lashed his horses into a run and started south on the road that led through the village of so-called friendlies. On reaching their camp a dusky warrior stepped into the road and intercepted him with the cus-tomary "How, Colah," at the same time reaching out his hand to further emphasize the friendly greeting. Of course the team ster offered to take the proffered hand, but at this juncture the savage drew his gun fired a bullet into the unfortunate man's

Not less treacherous was the almost fatal ounding of Father Craft, the priest, which curred during the battle at Wounded Knee. Father Craft, himself slightly injured by gun shot wound in the ankle, had found warrior apparently bleeding to death. He asked permission to dress the Indian's wounds, which was readily granted. Bu he instant this good Samaritan stooped t perform an act of so great morey the red devil stabbed him three times with his knife

Atarmed for Their Friends. TEKAMAH, Neb., Jan. 4. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Owing to the dispatches from Gordon in THE BEE, there is some uneasiness here among the friends of Company H. now stationed at Gordon. Lote Mason and Bert Teeters, both members of Company H, who were in Iowa when the order came for the company to go west, obtained from the dispatches in Tue Dany Ben their first intimation that the company had gone and, re-turning to Tekamah, they donned their uniforms, shouldered their guns and started west on their own hook to join their com-

Ready for the Call.

FULLERTON, Neb., Jan. 4 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE.] -A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the court house here Saturday night. Fifty men signed a paper, pledging themselves to respond to the call of the governor or other proper officers to go at once to the front. The company is headed by the gallant Captain Jack Smith, Lieutenant Governor Meikeljohn left today for Lincoln with the proper papers and the boys are holding themselves in readiness to go a a moment's notice. All they need is guns

CODY ON THE INDIAN WAR.

He Regards the Situation as Extremely Critical.

William F. Cody, the world renowned Buffalo Bill, came in from his home at North Platte yesterday and will leave Tuesday morning for Chadron to assist in protecting the frontier of Nebraska against a possible attack of hostile Indians.

Mr. Cody was seen by a Ban reporter at a late hour last night at the Merchants hotel. He had donned his night robes and was ready to retire, but motioning the reporter to a chair the famous proprietor of the "Wild West" threw himself carelessly across the bed, propped himself up on his elbow and entered into an animated conver-

sation upon the Indian situation. As he talked his eyes glistened and comething of the old fire that must have litue his face years ago when he was employed as a government scout in the border wars was spread over his

countenance. "I think the situation is exceedingly criti-"I think the situation is exceedingly criti-cal," said Mr. Cody in answer to the report-er's question. "Those Indians are deter-mined to fight at all hazards. I see they have taken my old friend Red, Cloud out with them. He is usually for peace, and one of the most sensible of the chiefs, but I suppose the most scasiole of the chiefs, but I suppose they forced him to go. One great danger just now is that those Indians will break away from the soldiers and go across the country in small bands, burning houses, de-stroying property and killing the settlers. Our frontier towns of Nebraska are in dan-ger, for some of them are not more than ger, for some of them are not more than twenty-five miles from the hostiles.

twenty-five miles from the hostiles.

"The correspondents up there speak of General Miles having a cordon of soldiers around the hostiles. Well, you may call it a cordon if you like, but I should like to see how three thousand troops can form a cordon around a section of country seventy to one hundred miles square. I tell you if those Indians come to the conclusion that they can not hold the soldiers level in a fight where they are, they will get away. Thoy will find a weak place in the pen and go through and then scatter all over that country. That is the style of Indian warfare. When they are hotly pressed they cut their way out and scatter with the understanding that they are to meet at some selected point.

to meet at some selected point.
"The trouble is that General Miles hasn't troops enough. Miles is a great Indian fighter, and he will win there if it can be done with his small force, but I am afraid he has more than he can handle."

has more than he can handle."

"De you think that Sitting Bull could have been arrested without the shedding of blood to "Certainly he could. If McLaughlin had let me alone I would have delivered Sitting Bull to the government without the loss of a drop of blood. McLaughlin said, though, that the would go down and get Sitting Bull, but he dign't go, you remember. He stayed back forty-five miles from Sitting Bull's camp and sent the Indian police and the soldiers down. That miles from Sitting Buil's camp and sent the Indian police and the soldiers down. That unfortunate event precipitated the war. It is difficult how to dermine how many, if any, of the Indians are really friendly and trustworthy. I am still of the opinion that my Indians, the ones that were in Europe with me, are all right and can be trusted. So far as I can be supported by the constant of the product of the government learn they are doing good work for the gov ernment and are among the most efficient peace-makers, but when the killing becomes general I can't promise that any of them will stand out to the last without joining in the fight. You get a tribe of Indians crazed with religious fanaticism and then kill some of them and you have something todeal some of them and you have something todeal with that requires the most able generalship and decisive action, or a general disaster is sure to follow. If those Indians are all going to fight like the bucks who fought at Wounded Kaee, General Miles has got to have more troops or they will wipe him off the field."

the field."
"Do you expect to go to Pine Ridge?"
"I shall await orders from Governor Thayer. My first work will be to see that the frontier towns are protected. After that is done I shall be ready for something else, I am not anxious to go out killing Indians. I have always sympathized with them a good deal. Even when I was engaged as a scout, years ago, I always felt a warm side for the Indians, and for that reason I am not anxious Indians, and for that reason I am not anxious to plunge into the fight. I would rather prevent bloodshed, but I see very little hope for

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. Financial Transaction : of the Coun-

try During the Last Week. Boston, Jan. 4 .- [Special Telegram to THE BET.]-The following table, compiled from disputches from the clearing houses cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, we rates per cent of increase or decrease as against the several amounts for the corresponding week

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4 Tartistation care.		100.0	
Philadelphia			10
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Guer Illumental many	Wat made About	4.2	
Haltimore	13,511,04		28
Cincinnati	11,585,500		8.
New Orleans	13,114,58		100
Kansas City	0.018.79		23.
Milwankee	5.018.000		5
Buffalo	6,329,21		
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		44.1	12.
Louisville	6,380,077	100000	17.
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Louisville	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		11.
Omaha	4.511,470 3,494,468	*****	111
Donwar	17 (194 SET	*****	12.
St. Paril	8,000,85	113.5	12.1
Omaina Denver St. Paul Columbus Memphis	3,081,221	2.0	11111
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Dallas	2,932,753	10.00	0.1
			15.
Duluth Portland, Ore	L563,908	100000	3.0
Testinos and the	3,64,528	14.0	****
Indianapolis	3,694,828	61.8	2225
Hartford,	1,270.045		1.3
Hartford	2.30,366	MARKE NO.	
Peorta	1,509,531	1.3	
St Joseph	1,009,654	1.8	21225
Portland, Me	1,219,668	*****	10.
Worcester		1114.22	6.07
New Haven	1,964,951	1544.43	26.4
		252273	2,5
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Lowell	43,021		15.1
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Montreal	6,841,716		8.1
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Outside of New York	\$ 9903,734,966 418,954,668		19.7
	4.1 % 16.1 41.15		

A TROUBLOUS HONEY MOON. Eanker Dow's Son Tries to Kill His Newly Made Bride.

*Not included in totals.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 4 .- The honeymoon of Banker Dow's son and Millie Price, the actress, who were married here Friday night after an acquaintance of only two days, came near ending in a double murder tonight, Dow's father has refused to have anything to do with him or aid him financially Several creditors had the young man arrested Saturday on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses and the trial was set for Wednesday. Tenight the couple retired for Wednesday. Tenight the couple retired to their room at the hotel about 10 o'clock. Two hours later Mrs. Dow rushed out of the room just in time to escape being shot by her husband. Seeing that he had failed to hit her, he attempted to blow his brains out, but the bullet flew wide of its mark and he was overnowered before he could make a second atpowered before he could make a second at-tempt. It is supposed that the trouble was over money matters.

Emma Abhott's Condition Critical. SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 4.—Emma Abbott's condition at 8 o'clock tonight is very critical. She was informed today that her chances for recovery were very slim and responded: "I know it." The physicians say the crisis is fast approaching and that there is but little hope. The physicians fear heart failure. At 11:30 tonight a conference of physicians says that Emma Abbott's condition is very

serious. She had a sinking spell this even-ing, and the members of the company were all called in to the bedside. She recovered and is now resting easier, although her chances for recovery are about one in a Failure of the Java Coffee Crop. Washington, Jan. 4. - The bursau of American republics has received advices of the almost total fuilure of the coffee crop in Java, which is estimated at only about 16 per cent

of the former annual averages.

INDEPENDENT EARLY BIRDS.

A Majority of the Legislature Already on the Ground at Lincoln.

BOTH PARTIES ARE CAUCUSING.

Prognostications That the Speaker Will Be an Independent-Inauguration Talk-Views of Members-Dech's Confidence.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 4 .- | Special to Tirm Ber. |-For the first time in many years there is a majority of the members of both houses of the legislature on the ground three days before the convening of either. This majority comprises the independent members, who number 51 of the 100 representatives in the house, and 18 of the 33 members of the senate. It is apparent that all of these could not have assembled at the same time and so far in advance of the spening of the session, had it not been because of some preconceived understanding or the command) some controlling power. On this question. however, the members are silent. I have met a number of them and I must say that I have been favorably impressed by them. As a rule they are well dressed, intelligent, careful as to what they say and when they do say anything they say it, if not with the air of educated men at least with that of men who have found time between the hours of toil upon the farm to study the theories advanced by the leaders of the party to which they belong. Thus far I have found few enthusiasts among them, and still fewer who desired notoriety through the press. Indeed, almost to a man they seem aversed to getting their names in print, and find shelter from the interviewer behind the statement that they have come to

work. As between the attendance of independents and that of republicans and democrats there is a remarkable contrast. Among the former present I have been able to find only the folowing: C. A. Schappel, Pawnee City; W. M. Gifford, Burchard; F. C. Soverin, Princeton; J. C. F. McKesson, Emerald; J. W. Faxon, Lanham; J. W. Williams, Filley; Hammond Clapp, Steele City; J. O. Cramb. Fairbury; J. R. Fee, Crockston; E. L. Heath, Rushville. These are members of the house. The republican senators present are S. L.

Thomas of Plattsmouth and Jesse Starbuck of Hebren.

. Few of the democratic representatives and senators have reached here yet. The republicans present are without a eader. They have no concerted opinion upon any question likely to come before the legislature, neither have they any respecting the organization of either the senate or the house. Thus far, however, John Watson of Nebraska City has been mentioned most frequently in connection with the speakership, though the independents claim that no combination can be formed which will elevate him to the chair. The candidates for president pro tem of the senate, among the independents, are Collins of Gage and Stevens of Lincola county. From present indications, it looks as it a few of the leaders of the independents would be able, in conference, as they call it, to act with impusity in the apportionment of the committee chairmanships. Thus far, however, John Watson of Nebraska committee chairmanships. he house is concerned, the situation has not

charged since the telegram on the subject in today's Box was disperched. There is a desire in the matter of the clerical positions in both houses to give them to mon who are specially qualified for the work, irrespective of their political affiliation. This fact will tend to strengthen Mr. Thomas Cook's chances, who, it is known, aspires to the position held for so many years by Brad

laughter in the house.

There is a remarkable absence of applicans for janitorships, clerkships, custodians and the hundred other positions which fringe out the legislature. There will, however, host of them here tomorrow, which will oubtless make up for the time which thus

far has been unimproved.

There is a sullen disposition manifested by almost every independent on the ground to remain silent on the subject of future work in the legislature. This is especially notice-able on the subject of Boyd's inauguration, insofar as one may judge at the present writ-ing, I have no doubt that the legislature, or rather that the independents, will decline to admit that that gentleman was fairly elected. This afternoon Mr. W. H. Dech of Ithica, Neb., candidate for lieutenant governor on the independent ticket, sat in the headquar-ters of his party, with his hand upon his heart. Dech is not a strong man. He had just experienced an intermittant attack of heart failure. He had sent for a bottle of stimulants and after having qualfed half of it his heart resumed its somewhat irregular work, the conversation turned upon the re sult of the late elections. Mr. Dech said the that he had regretted that he had been nom inated for the position mentioned above, but that he would now hold on until the question was decided

"It will be decided by the 12th of the month," said one independent,
"Nobobody can tell," said Mr. Dech,
"when it will be decided, unless the men remain with us."

"They will remain with us," said another "unless they want to be considered traitors, "These are not the times," said Mr. Dech, that people would like to be considered traitors, and yet I would like to call them Later I had a private talk with Mr. Dech.

He said: "As regards the legislation which shall be effected, the platform adopted by our party will give you a correct idea. I may say, however, that as regards railroads, we conside the railroad law of lowa as worthy of emula tion. It affords cheaper rates than those which our people receive here in Nebraska. There is a very big chance that our state poard of transportation will be knocked out because our people feel that it may be con-

trolled by corporations. It certainly looks as if it had been so controlled in the past.

"The Australian ballot system will be adopted without a doubt. Or coure it will not remove all the evils which have crept in upon elections, but it will aid in doing away with many of them and I blink it will aid. with many of them, and I think it will secure

with many of them, and I think it will secure
a free and honest count.

"We will also endeavor to have equitable
taxes prevail. We will endeavor to have
property assessed at its full value. The tax
will fall upon all parties alike, capitalist,
railroad company or farmer. If a railroad is
stocked at 860,000 a mile, it will be taxed for
830,000. If a man own a form or capitalist, \$60,000. If a man owns a farm for one-half of which he is laboring under the weight of a mortgage, we'll tax the man who holds the Regarding the inauguration of Mr. Boyd, Mr. Dech said: "Why does the constitution

provide for a canvassing board! For just such cases as the present—just to see after the result of the vote has been announced whether or not fraud has been perpetrated. Several methods could be employed to get through the testimony. It might be briefed after the manner of a lawyer in court and if any objection should be made, the record could be referred to.

"Then, again, it could be referred to a com-mittee and the latter could report. That would be the easier method."
"As you understand the law, will Mr. Hoyd be inaugurated before the contest shall have

been inquired into?

"Most certainly not. It ought not to be imagined. His inauguration would be an usurpation of power not allowed or contemplated by the constitution. He cannot be inaugurated until the legislature shall have incomplated by the placetion, and it cannot do so vestigated the election and it cannot do so except as a jury with testimony before it." Other legislators spoke as follows: Representative S. T. Herman of Saline-I

have been elected as a Knight and have been an independent from away back in 1881. At that time I was the only independent in the house. I have read a great deal of testimony taken in the contest case, but I have not

read all of it. f. t I have read I have not found anythi throwing out of Ix at would justify the I can't tell what will

Representative (of Madison-The alliance has demande popular election for state board of transportation for the reason that it would prevent interested parties from dictating the nomination of members of that board. If the members should be elected they would be more likely to act so as to comply with their obligations. I do not say that all the members of the state board have been nominated by the railroad companies, but I think they have been in greater part The alliance does not want to make any radical laws and it is willing that railroads should have a fair laterest on their investment. It does devote itself so much to passenger rates as it does to freight rates. I believe that the rates in Nebraska should be the same as they are in Iowa. It costs much less to build a road in this state than it does in Iowa. Lived on the Corn river in Iowa and I now have on the this state than it does in Iowa. Ilived on the Corn river in Iowa and I now live on the Eikhorn in Nebraska. The Corn is just about the size of the Eikhorn. Now they built a bridge over the Corn and it cost \$10,000. Out here they just drive piles with a trestle on them and run over with their heavy trains. In Iowa therivers rise twenty Icet, but in the Piatte and Elkhorn a threstoot rise is a big one, and they can get along foot rise is a big one, and they can get along with much cheaper bridges. This is one reason why our rates ought to be as low as those in

Senator Smith of Buffalo and Sherman-One of the questions which the legislature will attempt to settle will be that of trans-portation. I do not know that it will involve the doing away with of the state board of transporation. And yet there ought to be something done. When you look at it in one way there ought to be a state commission, but then it looks as if that implies the giving of too much power to a few men. Then when you look at the settling of the difficulty with a law it would be difficult perhaps to make a law which would be flexible enough to adapt itself to difficulties. There ought to be something intermediate, as it were, but what that is I can't exactly say. I guess, though, we will be able to find it out before

Representative L. G. Ruggles of Dundyhave been reading THE BEE for the last six weeks and I have read the testimony in the contested gubernatorial case—I may say nearly all of it. I must say that it is not as damaging as I thought it would be. So far as I can see there is no preconcerted move to make Mr. Powers governor. It proposes to act in a fair, honorable and honest manner and let the consequences fall where they

Representative Clapp of Jefferson-My own opinion regarding railroad legislation is that they have just as good a law in Massa-chusetts as is needed. It provides for a com-mission or council, but I am not prepared to say that that law ought to be introduced into

Cebraska.
Representative Cramb of Thayer and Jefferson (rep.)—I have not read all the testi-mony in the Boyd contest case conservatively, but it has appeared to me that the greatest objection to it was the opposition to submission. It did not appear that anybody was prevented from voting for Boyd or Richards, but there was shown opposition to submission which would have been a credit to Omaha if it had not been displayed. I shall want more light upon the railroad question before i shall be able to actintelligently upon it.

DOTH PARTIES CAUCUSING. This afternoon trains brought in Church Howe from Auburn, John Watson from Nebraska City, Judge Crawford from West Point, R. M. Olmstead from Hastings and several others of more or less celebrity. Mr. Watson is unwilling to speak regarding his chances for the speakership of the house and will not be likely to until he thinks the chances are more encouraging. He realizes, with many others, that the chances are all against the selection of a republican un-less the democrats and republicans unite. He is willing, however, to do what he can for the advancement of the party. As chair-man of the republican state central commit-tee he has called a caucus of the republicans at the Lincoln tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Church Howe says he knows nothing of the situation, not having had time to canvass the situation, nor, indeed, to make the acquaintances of the legislators, most of whom

e claims are strangers to him.

The independents held a conference at the Lindel this morning, and on good authority it is learned there were forty-eight members present who pledged themselves to anide by the decision of the caucus in all matters. This number lacks two of being the strength of the party, and is three fewer than the number of independents in the house. More names are yet to be signed to it. Those who have not yet affixed their signatures are said in the main to be democrats. Considera-ble interest is displayed to ascertain the names of the democrats who have signed the list, because the more of that party who can-not be reached by Mr. Boyd's friends, the poorer the latter's chances. Still, his friends claim they can control eight independents. It is stated that the independents are quietly circulating a subscription list for money for purposes which may not be defined. The list is not being liberally received, occause many of the independents are not

overly well supplied with cash. I was told today that the testimony drawn out in the contested election covers nearly 10,000 pages and that it will require at leas four weeks for the legislature to consider and adjust. The independents claim that it s expensive and that as it was instifled by he facts they are sure the legislature will make an appropriation to pay for it.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR-ELECT BOYD, This evening at 8:20 o'clock Hon. James E. Boyd arrived from Omaha, accompanied Boyd arrived from Omahu, accompanied by Charles Ogden, chairman of the state central committee. He was met at the depot by Tobe Castor of Saline, who for several days past has been working here in the interest of Mr. Boyd and his party. Mr. Boyd was escorted to the Lincoln, which has not yet been thrown open to guests. Manager Shears, however, provided a combe of rooms in which were our related a combe of rooms in which were our vided a couple of rooms, in which were quar-tered Mr. Boyd, Mr. Ogden and Mr. George Bertrand, the last mentioned a member of the house from Douglas.

Mr. Boyd was asked if he would remain

until the inauguration, and replied that he would remain after it also, because he in-tended to be in a gurated. He locked himself up in his room and was spared the anne callers through the watchfulness of the The late trains tonight brought a number legislators and some of the old familiar characters whom only death can keep away from these biennial excitements. Among the latter were John Sahler, Governor Butler and Pat O. Hawes. Among the others were Senators Keifer of Pierce, who stops at the Lindell; Van Housen of Colfax, Collins of Gage, Shumway of Wakefield, and Repre-sentativas Hall and Schlotfield of Hall, Ames

and Fleming of Otoe, McKessen of Emerald

Stone of Peru, Shrysen and White of Cass, all of whom are at the Onelt Senator Chris-

topherson is the first of the Douglas delega ion to arrive, and he is temporarily quartered There is a strong representation here of candidates on the several state tickets of in-terest in the preliminaries. Among them terest in the preliminaries. Among them are John Powers, the independent candidate for governor: J. W. Edgerton, South Omaha candidate for attorney general; W. F. Wright, commissioner for public lands and buildings; A. Dallemande, superintendent of public instruction: Lieutenant Governor-elect Majors, and R. B. Wahlquist, candidate for auditor on the democratic ticket

KILLED BY THE SHERIFF.

for auditor on the democratic ticket

A Missoula, Mont., Man Holds High Carnival for a Time.

Missour.s, Mont., Jan. 4.—This morning Louis Simons went to a room above the saloon kept by his brother and another man and began to abuse his mistress. Policeman Poutchens was called to arrest Simons. As he entered the room Simons shot bim, inflicting fatal wounds. Simons then went down to the saloon and by indiscriminate firing drove everyone from the place. Sheriff Housten was sent for and as he appeared on the scone Simons began shooting as The sheriff, however, returned the fire, kill-

THEY TAKE A CHEERFUL VIEW

What Western Senators and Representatives Think of the Business Outlook.

REASONS FOR THE RECENT STRINGENCY.

The People Hoarded Their Money

Through Fear of a Financial Crash -Chances of Certain Legislation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEB, 1 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.

Senators and representatives from points the far west who have demonstrated their inancial capabilities by large accumulations of property, take quite a cheerful view of the usiness outlook for the new year. They believe that notwithstanding the entaglements in congress over the proposed financial pill, there will be some legislation which will renew commercial confidence, make money more plentiful and give vigor to the general condition of the country. They believe that real estate has not reached the apex of prices, and that there will be more railroad and other building throughout the country than there has been during any year

Senator Paddock of Nebraska said the other day that the financial distress through which we have been passing for some time was due more to lack of confidence than anything else; that there was as much money in existence as there ever was, but that the people had held it to closely and were afraid o put it out because they feared a financial crash, and that it was this kind of action more than anything else that precipitated

"Primarily, of couse," said Senator Paddock, "the crash in the Argentine Republic and the apprehended failure of the Barings in London and the consequent return of enernous amounts of American securities to this country caused the stringency, but the appronensions of widespread financial trouble, I believe, were entirely unfounded. The resuperative power of our country is not undertood generally throughout the east, and the fact that western banks have felt but slightly what caused the actual disturbance in Wall street is the best possible evidence not only of the resources of the country but of the fact that the region west of the Allerheny mountains is very high and be-Allerheny mountains is very high and be-coming more and more independent of the New York clearing house.

The senator said that he believed congress hould at once pass some financial measure which would increase within conservative limits the circulating medium and would re-store the confidence of the people, who are apprehensive that there is not enough money n circulation to transact the legitimate business of the country.

Senators Stanford of California, Plumb of Kansas, Teller of Colorade and Squire of Washington, who surely have as good posi-tion to view the financial and commercial outlook of the west as any other men in the country, take a very cheerful view of the situation. They believe that instead of the financial distress through which we have just been passing having a depressing condi-dition upon the future of real estate it will take the contrary course and enhance the value of real estate. They believe that it will emphasize the fact that all classes of personal property are susceptible to changes and depressions upon the fluctuations of stocks and speculative practices, while at the same time real estate investments will be-

come firmer on this account. Mr. Aldrich the senate committee or finance, and Mr. McKinley, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, who were the principal figures in the enactment of the new tariff law, are surprised at the in-vigorating effect that law has had upon manafacturing interests. They unite in predicting a revolution in commercial interests before the next presidential campaign fairly opens. Major McKiriley says there never has been such a revolution in political sentiments among mechanics and laborers us there has been during the past sixty days, when they have seen the effect of a protective tariff The guarantee to manufacturing interests by the new law he believes will have a self-sustaining effect upon all classes of commercial paper, and that it will maintain the very foundation of banking and loan com-panies, dealing in paper made largely upon the future of agricultural end manufacturing

CHANCES FOR CERTAIN LEGISLATION. Any measure requiring more than two days debate and which has not passed either house of congress has very little if any chance for success. This fact is conceeded by overyone and it decreases the hopes of the friends of the shipping bill very greatly. Some of its most ardent advocates believe that it may get through if the house passes it next week, but in the senate it is stated that there will be an amendment offered which will not only increase the perplexities in the house when it goes back to that body, but make its opportunities of final adoption few in the senate in view of the complication of affairs there. Very few measures on the private calendar of either house will become laws. The noise has practically abelished private bill day—Friday. A very few measures have been passed in the house during this session on private bill day and the entire time given to the four private bill days in December would not aggregate a half of one real working day. Nobody expects any general pension legislation, and those who have private bills pending have little hope for success, owing to the glat of general legislation. The adoption of the general pension bill at the last session made un-necessary the passage of the great majority of private bills, and the condition of the surdus at this time will not warrant, it is hought, any broadening of the pension disbursements. Congress will adjourn on March 1-just eight weeks from next Wednesday and there consequently remains of this session forty-eight working days. There are yet to be passed about twelve gen-eral appropriation bills, and some of them, notably the general deficiency bill, v quire a great deal of general debate. probable that the primary debate and lastly the conference consideration of the general appropriation bill alone will consume one-half of the remaining days of congress. It can thus be seen that the work which will be done during the next eight weeks will in the main be of a routing pattern. main be of a routine nature. KILGORE OPPOSES DEPREDATION CLAIMS,

Representative Kilgore of Texas says he will lead the democrats in the bouse against the proposed Indian depredations bill of Senator Moody and the Indian depredation court bill recently reported to the house from the committee by Mr. Herman of Oregon. Mr. Kilgore says: "It is estimated that if the depredation court bill becomes a law it will involve the expenditure of \$30,000,000. Claims amounting to more than \$30,000,000 are now pending and parties have three years in which to present others not yet come to light. Yet it is safe to say that the government will be out \$30,000,000 before it is through with the job. There is a law now in force providing for the payment of claims for property taken or destroyed by the Indians who receive an annuity from the government, the government compelling the payment by the Indians out of their annuipayment by the Indians out of their annuni-ties. This is just as far as the government ought to go and not a step further. The gov-erament is not liable to the people who have lost property on the frontier and it ought not to be so held liable, but that is the purpose of this bill. The government has ex-pended millions of dollars and sacrificed thousands of men to protect the frontier and drive back the Indians, and the man who gave up civilization with its burdens and benefits and voluntarily went into the west on the frontier is no more entitled to indemnity for his losses than he who took his family and went into a new country, felled the forest, built churches and school houses, and blazed the way for civilization. Hard