

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

NEW YORK'S CELEBRATION

How the Anniversary of the Country's Discovery Will Be Celebrated.

FEATURES OF THE DEMONSTRATION

Proposed Exercises Carefully Arranged in Every Detail—Interesting Special Services in the Churches of the City Yesterday.

New York, Oct. 9.—Columbus week has come at last, a week of pomp and pageantry, and it finds the great city ready for it. The streets are swept and garlanded, the buildings are resplendent. Massive arches and lofty columns have been reared in our proudest avenue and our famous streets, and all things made ready for the marching hosts, whose footsteps will ring out the name which gave our country its bravest title—Columbia.

You might have known it early in the day. You certainly had no doubt of it if you mingled in the margin crowds which ran all day and far into the night, between the blocks of red, white and blue, with here and there a streak of Spanish yellow, which marked the outlines of coming parades. You knew it if you were real good and went to church. You knew it if you noted the complexities of the crowds upon the streets.

It was just the most whimsical pretense of bad weather which ushered in the festival week. It took the dust out of the air and took up your constitutions, and did not do the decorations a halfpenny worth of harm.

After sporting for awhile in the streets, the day got suddenly good natured, the sun came out, and there was a cool breeze.

How gay the avenue looked, and how processional. The only marbling feature was the miles of raw planking, in which the steps and banisters of rich men's houses had been sheathed. But this, in a measure, was a necessary evil.

Before other houses high forts of planks were reared. The streets were lined with the women's particular friends, but none for the common herd. Scores of other stands were built on speculation, with seats ranging from the upper part of the sidewalk to the top of the churches engaged in this business. The proceeds will go to charity.

But in spite of the raw carpenter work, which was partially covered with humdrum when the processions go by, the avenue was a gay spectacle, and the thousands and tens of thousands of people who thronged it, found plenty to do in dodging the medal sellers and studying the earnest efforts of the men who decorate.

From the Battery to Central park there was a ceaseless procession all day long.

Fraises from the Palatians. Wherever God was worshipped in the city of New York, thanksgiving was uttered for Columbus and for the voyage which led the way to the birth of light and life to this city.

From a hundred altars the song of the "Te Deum" went up to heaven, the church's song of joy and thanksgiving. In the big steeples took up the glad refrain and the voices of other bells which have but a single note pealed it as joyously as they could.

At Columbus when his caravels had borne him safe several hundred years ago. Many were the words which were said in honor of Columbus' life, the lesson of his faith and courage and steadfastness of his purpose which never faltered amid the storms, waves of appointment and the buffetings of fate.

Cunning hands had been at work the last day or two putting holiday attire on many church edifices. All the loved colors of the national flag were decked in the windows of decoration. They were interwoven with blossoms of autumn. But the star spangled banner was the by no means preeminent feature. It was the flowers of spring at Easter, and the fruits and grains at Thanksgiving time were decked in the windows.

Wherever the cross of the Roman Catholic church arose there was a scene of festival and rejoicing. With a pomp and pageantry which was not to be seen elsewhere, the island to which he came was the name of Holy Saviour and the great church united in paying tribute to the man who had been called in name and faith. Wherever the cross of Rome was raised there was sung the ancient Gregorian chant, "Te Deum Laudamus," which followed the example of innumerable navigators himself.

National Aids in the Cathedral. Somewhat of a new sound swept through the vaulted arches of the great white marble cathedral. The music was played by a master touch—played on the organ and sung by the enhancing orchestra—and sung by 5,000 voices with all the fervor of the national aid.

The American colors were draped artistically about the conductor's box and over the cover of the pulpit was a solid and magnificent mass of flowers. The American flag found a resting place in the sanctuary. It is a rare thing for the Catholic church to allow national colors upon its walls, and the compliment paid was intended to be very high. Outside and in front of the cathedral was a rainbow, while the apostolic residences were also decorated.

High mass was sung at 11 o'clock. At 10 o'clock mass was omitted in order to concentrate all the forces of the cathedral upon the festival services. As soon as the doors were opened the pontifical processions from the building, filling all the available pews and standing in dense masses wherever there was space. Many offered high figures for a seat. When there is a jubilee at the cathedral there is never a lack of worshippers. The services opened with the Mass of the Holy Spirit. The choir, under the leadership of the Archbishop Corrigan presided at the solemn high mass, while Rev. Father Lavelle acted as assistant priest.

Columbus' Work Etologized. Then followed a sermon on Columbus by Rev. William O'Brien. He said: "Two worlds, once so completely isolated from each other, are now united in a sea into a beaten highway into the world, and make one world the suburb of the other."

"No wonder then that church and state join hands in this centennial celebration and that the sovereign pontiff, Leo XIII, united with the president of the United States in calling on the people of this, our native land, to thank God for guiding the power of the Santa Maria to the shores of the new world. Christopher Columbus has not always met with justice at the hands of historians and even some of those who have praised him to the skies have failed to fathom the deeper motives that actuated him—the living faith in God and in the church—his of his life."

Services at Old Trinity. Old Trinity church was fragrant with the perfume of flowers and incense with worshippers this morning. Rev. J. Devitt Steel was the pastor. He said: "I have been asked if we should have services of special character in Old Trinity."

My answer is that our object is to render a service, the best we can offer to Almighty God, thanking Him for all His gracious mercies to us for the past year. We honor his gift, 400 years ago. We do honor to the memory of Christopher Columbus, a man of sterling worth and integrity of character, who with a strong will, a firm faith, a buoyant hope—a man who exalted not himself, but stood even in the presence of a monarch by his own merit. We honor his memory, not because of himself, but because of what he was, under God, the instrument of doing.

"I would not go out of my way to sound a note of warning to the press. I am speaking now of the daily press—the newspapers. I would warn the press of its decadence in its attitude upon the people and the weakening of its power to mould and guide public opinion. I do not say this because I am a journalist, but because I am a citizen and a patriot. I do not say this because I am a man of letters, but because I am a man of letters."

"I trust that what I have said may not be deemed an attack upon the press. I only sound this note of warning because I do not want to see the press lose its power, its moral influence, its power to do good. I want it to be fair, honest, true, just, clean and unexceptional."

Other Elaborate Services. In the German Roman Catholic church of the Most Holy Redeemer the services were elaborate. The altar and choir loft were decorated as for the grandest festivities of the church. Flags and bunting, artistically arranged, covered the altar. The choir loft while the sides of the edifice were brilliant with flags. This was done in accordance with the command of his holiness Pope Leo XIII, which directed that special services should be held in every Roman Catholic church in America.

In the German Roman Catholic church of the Most Holy Redeemer the services were elaborate. The altar and choir loft were decorated as for the grandest festivities of the church. Flags and bunting, artistically arranged, covered the altar. The choir loft while the sides of the edifice were brilliant with flags. This was done in accordance with the command of his holiness Pope Leo XIII, which directed that special services should be held in every Roman Catholic church in America.

WILL BEGIN IRVINE'S TRIAL

Slayer of Montgomery Will Face the Judge and Plead Today.

FACTS OF THE TRAGEDY REVIEWED

One Tragic Event That Marred the Nebraska Silver Anniversary Celebration—Story of a Wife's Fall and the Terrible Results Entailed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special to The Bee.]—The first of William H. Irvine for the murder of Charles E. Montgomery, which begins in the district court in this city tomorrow morning, gives promise of being one of the most noted trials in the criminal annals of the state. The prominence of the parties, the wealth of the victim, the high character of the prisoner, the causes which led up to the shooting, and finally the sensational circumstances of the trial itself, all combine to make the case most interesting and important.

The crime for which Irvine will tomorrow be placed on trial for his life was committed at the Hotel Lincoln in this city on the 20th of last May. The day was the silver anniversary of the admission of the state of Nebraska, and the citizens of Lincoln had arranged an elaborate celebration of the important event. The city was crowded with visitors, the streets were in gala attire and everything betokened a holiday. The shooting occurred a few minutes before 8 o'clock in the dining room of the hotel. The room was crowded with guests of both sexes, and some of the most prominent people of Nebraska were quietly enjoying their morning repast.

An unconscious of the fatal tragedy about to be enacted in their presence. Suddenly, without a word of warning, the report of a pistol shot rang through the room and then another. A gentleman sitting at the right of the door was struck in the head, staggered blindly around the table out into the corridor and fell at the foot of a divan where he was picked up a few moments later in a dying condition. The man who fired the shot was W. H. Irvine and his victim was C. E. Montgomery.

Details of the Tragedy. Mr. Irvine was seen to walk up the stairway leading from the entrance to the dining room on the second floor and pause at the entrance. He glanced hastily around the room, evidently in search of some one who was not supposed to be in the room, and then he turned to the right of and half facing the door, quietly and without a word of warning, he fired a shot which struck Montgomery in the head. Montgomery staggered from his chair and fell into the corridor and fell at the foot of a divan where he was picked up a few moments later in a dying condition. The man who fired the shot was W. H. Irvine and his victim was C. E. Montgomery.

Conductor Henry's Death. WYOMING, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Ed Hurley, the conductor who was hurt at DeWitt Friday evening, died at his home last night. The funeral services were held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Methodist church, which was crowded to capacity. A large number followed the remains to the cemetery, where the ceremonies were conducted by the Order of Railway Conductors.

Frost in Nebraska. DUNBAR, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special to The Bee.]—A very heavy frost visited this section Friday evening. The damage will be slight as most of the corn was matured. Corn will go from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre.

TEXAS COTTON CROP SHORT. State Report of Season Regarded as the Situation is Very Serious. GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 9.—The Dallas News will tomorrow publish the last state report of the season. The crop showing is not good, but will surprise no one who has kept in touch with the farmers of the state for the past six months. There is a shortage in cotton, brought about by many causes, not the least being a reduction in acreage and ravages of boll worms in certain portions of the state. One hundred and twenty-six growing counties in Texas and fourteen neighboring counties in the Indian territory are without a crop, or a very small one. The yield is decreased acreage, long drought in spring and summer in western and southwestern Texas, ravages of boll and cotton worms in the spring and summer, and a shortage in the growing plant elsewhere by rust. The full extent of the damage is just coming to be known, and it is estimated that the crop will fall far short of 2,000,000 bales the crop last year.

Worm, dry weather greatly facilitated the work of the pest, and the greater part of the crop has been gathered and the greater part is being marketed as rapidly as picked. Reports are almost unanimous that little or no cotton will be raised in the Indian territory now being picked represents the full yield of the state. The importance of this crop is shown by the fact that 1,200,000 bales were made after October 1 of the crop last year. It seems impossible, after the experience of this year, that the crop will be so small this year, and yet an analysis of the crop shows that all indications now point to a crop of scarcely 1,700,000 bales.

MRS. HARRISON'S CONDITION. No Change of Note Reported by the Physician Yesterday. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—There was no change of note today in Mrs. Harrison's condition, as seen by the attending physician. She occupied a suite of rooms at the Hotel Grace and on February 6, Montgomery had accomplished her ruin. The story was reduced to writing, the wife's mother signed the confession as a witness to the unhappy daughter's signature.

The wronged husband lost no time in returning to Lincoln, where he was on a pleasure trip, which his wife was to have shared with him, and with the written and attested proofs of her infidelity in his pocket, he took the first train back to the home of her betrayer. He arrived at Lincoln at 5:20 on Thursday morning, and at 9 o'clock had breakfast with his wife.

Patrons' New Enterprise. PATERSON, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special to The Bee.]—A stock company has been quietly organized under the name of The Alliance Manufacturing company, the purpose of which is to put in an extensive plant for the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery, and the site selected is in the west end of Sarge county, below what is known as the "Sister Lakes." The water right filed in the county clerk's office provides for a canal 150 feet wide, six feet deep and seven miles long, tapping the Elkhorn river at its mouth. It is estimated that it would give an immense water power there is no doubt. The preparatory of the company have been kept very quiet, only two or three operations are seen to be in progress about the matter. The establishment of such a factory here will create considerable interest, as it is generally known.

Janina Peronella. JENATA, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special to The Bee.]—Oliver Tuttle, a daughter, Mrs. Ora Tuttle, of Yorkville, is to be married on her harvest excursion Wednesday and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Buskirk.

Mrs. Eda A. Guzzell of Chicago, with her two children, are visiting with O. A. Buzzell's family.

Covington Sports Under Arrest. DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Keefe, O'Donnell, Lytle and Cahill, who were implicated in the prize fight at Covington last Sunday, in which

COLLIDED IN A DENSE FOG

Passenger Vessel of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company Wrecked.

FOUR KILLED AND MANY INJURED

Struck by a Steamer Loaded with Coal Off Whidby Island—Both Vessels Firmly Locked Together—List of the Victims.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 9.—The Canadian Pacific Navigation company's steamer Willamette was struck by the steam collier Premier in a dense fog off Whidby Island, about ten miles south of Port Townsend, yesterday afternoon. Four were killed, one drowned, and seventeen badly wounded.

The dead are: JOHANNA MOE, of Tacoma. FRANK C. WYNOOP, 13-year-old son of D. J. Wynoop, Tacoma. JOHN RANKIN, Seattle. UNKNOWN PASSENGER, man about 40, still in wreck.

UNKNOWN PASSENGER jumped overboard and drowned. The injured are: GUS DAVIS, watchman. THOMAS FORAN, Seattle. W. H. PHILLIPS, Helena. D. J. WYNOOP, Tacoma. MRS. WYNOOP. C. L. GILBERT, traveling man, St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. WILCOX, Quilcine, Wash. E. W. VEST, St. Louis, Mo. JOHN LYSIE, freight clerk of the Premier. JACK LEVY, of the Premier; badly cut and bruised.

Mrs. IMA SUTTER, Sturgis, S. D. Mrs. GEORGE W. MILLER, Tacoma. E. T. LEE, Pontiac, Wash. A. T. LEBENBERG, Tacoma. ALBON LEBENBERG, waiter. FRANCIS HUGBERT, Tacoma. JACOB NELSON, Port Townsend.

In a Heavy Fog. Some of these were seriously injured internally and a number had legs and arms broke.

The Premier left Port Townsend at 11:30 for Seattle in a heavy fog, blowing her whistle constantly. When off Point-Point another whistle sounded close by, and almost immediately afterwards a terrific crash.

The fore-cabin of the Premier was smashed to splinters and the prow of the Willamette was jammed right into the Premier's bow.

The Willamette was lashed with coal and on the way from Seattle to San Francisco. The tug Gail was towing out a schooner and was hailed and took off the passengers, conveying them to Seattle where they arrived about midnight. The reading tide left both damaged vessels stranded and still interlocked. All efforts to get the body of the unknown man from the wreckage of the cabin were unavailing yesterday and the tug had to leave without getting it.

The injured were all taken to the hospital here and their wounds were dressed, while friends took care of the dead.

Today two powerful tugs succeeded in pulling the Willamette free from the Premier. The body of William Richardson was recovered today. The Premier then sank in twenty-four feet of water. It will cost \$50,000 to raise her.

IN A FURIOUS GALE. WRECK OF A NORWEGIAN SHIP ON THE LANCASIRE COAST. LONDON, Oct. 9.—A furious gale is prevailing on the Lancashire coast and it is feared that much damage to shipping and possibly loss of life may result. The Norwegian ship Siren which sailed from Sleswood for Stapel on ballast on Saturday encountered the storm in all its fury and was wrecked on the coast of Lancashire. The vessel strained and labored through the waves and her sails were split and torn away, until finally she became unmanageable and to the dismay of the officers and crew, they found that the ship was at the mercy of the wind and sea to such an extent that the vessel was in danger of being blown ashore and smashed to pieces on the rocks.

On board struggled heroically to head the vessel out to sea, but try as they would, they could not prevail against the elements, and the ship drifted ashore this morning. The report in the vicinity had become aware of the Siren's perilous position, and large crowds anxiously watched the vessel as she was tossed about. She went ashore in full sight of the thousands of people, who had collected along the beach and on the pier at the place where she had struck.

Those on the pier fled with great precipitation as the vessel was in imminent danger of smashing into the structure with terrific force. The ship finally became jammed into the structure and was in imminent danger of being blown ashore and smashed to pieces on the rocks.

The vessel was wrecked by them, threatening to smash into the pier by the terrific force of the contact and destroying four shops which were situated at the entrance to the street. The crew were rescued by spot and efforts were at once made to rescue the crew of eleven men. The storm was still raging and the scene, as the volunteers set out to the assistance of the imperiled sailors, was one of intense excitement.

At the risk of their lives a number of boats were put off from the pier and after a desperate battle with the waves succeeded in bringing all the crew safely to dry land amid the paucity of the waiting thousands. The vessel was wrecked and the loss to the pier is estimated at £5,000.

Wrecked by a Wild Train. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 9.—A train on the new West Virginia & Pittsburgh railroad became unmanageable on a heavy grade near Weston last night and ran away. Rounding a sharp curve the wild train suddenly ran into a work car, on which were six men, striking it with such force that the men were buried sixty feet and the most of them were shockingly injured. Four were killed.

Camp Low a Permanent Station. CAMP LOW, N. J., Oct. 9.—The question of making Camp Low a permanent federal quarantine station has been practically settled by the announcement here today that on the recommendation of Surgeon General Wyman, permanent buildings are to be erected of sufficient strength and suitable capacity to contain a complete steam disinfecting plant.

At Parnell's Tomb. DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—The people who took part in today's demonstration in honor of the late Charles S. Parnell, equalled in number those who attended his funeral a year ago. Thousands of visitors came to this city from Cork, Galway and the south

INDIAN AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY ARE MOROSE

and Decidedly Resentful.

WAITING A PRETEXT TO BREAK OUT

Dr. V. T. McCall's Visit to What He Learned During a Visit to the Agency Last Week—Outlook for Next Spring.

Dr. V. T. McCall, of Rapid City, S. D., well known as one of the best posted men in the world upon the character of the Sioux Indians, is concerned, in Omaha, having just come from Pine Ridge Indian agency. He was seen yesterday by a Bee reporter and gave some rather startling information on the subject of the Indian sentiment at present.

"I do not wish to go as an alarmist," said the doctor, "for I would not say anything that would cause unnecessary worry to anybody, but the situation at Pine Ridge is not at all satisfactory just at present, and there is no immediate prospect of its improving. The Indians are sullen, and in many ways show their resentful feeling, and unless something is done to counteract this there is danger of trouble next spring."

"One thing that gives me reason for saying this is the fact that Indians with whom I am well acquainted were extremely reticent when I tried to converse with them, and rather exhibited a desire to avoid talking."

Still Looking for the Messiah. "The messiah spirit is not dead, and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by old Sitting Bull and other chiefs, who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing, there is quiet discussion of the topic, and the fact that the promise was that the messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time in the spring of '93, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians."

"The Government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$200,000, and has used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Indians, and are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in hand, and who would not belong at Pine Ridge, where they set off after the trouble up there in 1890. These fellows figure that the concession which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the Ridge instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that their own great creator favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea."

Posted on Each Other's Movements. "But the most significant thing of all is the fact that the Indians are in communication between the various tribes of a secret and apparently important nature during the summer. Now that was on a secret mission to the west, and was a secret mission returned from Caspar, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of the Utes, although the object was to meet the Utes, but he was disappointed, for the Utes did not put in appearance. But there is a line of communication well established and constantly kept up between the various tribes of British America, and the Indians all along the line understand each other, and one hand is kept posted on the movements of the other. It is long talk with the Utes, and the Utes seem to think the situation is serious enough to warrant careful consideration."

"One thing that gives me reason for saying this is the fact that Indians with whom I am well acquainted were extremely reticent when I tried to converse with them, and rather exhibited a desire to avoid talking."

Still Looking for the Messiah. "The messiah spirit is not dead, and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by old Sitting Bull and other chiefs, who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing, there is quiet discussion of the topic, and the fact that the promise was that the messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time in the spring of '93, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians."

"The Government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$200,000, and has used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Indians, and are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in hand, and who would not belong at Pine Ridge, where they set off after the trouble up there in 1890. These fellows figure that the concession which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the Ridge instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that their own great creator favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea."

Posted on Each Other's Movements. "But the most significant thing of all is the fact that the Indians are in communication between the various tribes of a secret and apparently important nature during the summer. Now that was on a secret mission to the west, and was a secret mission returned from Caspar, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of the Utes, although the object was to meet the Utes, but he was disappointed, for the Utes did not put in appearance. But there is a line of communication well established and constantly kept up between the various tribes of British America, and the Indians all along the line understand each other, and one hand is kept posted on the movements of the other. It is long talk with the Utes, and the Utes seem to think the situation is serious enough to warrant careful consideration."

"One thing that gives me reason for saying this is the fact that Indians with whom I am well acquainted were extremely reticent when I tried to converse with them, and rather exhibited a desire to avoid talking."

Still Looking for the Messiah. "The messiah spirit is not dead, and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by old Sitting Bull and other chiefs, who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing, there is quiet discussion of the topic, and the fact that the promise was that the messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time in the spring of '93, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians."

"The Government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$200,000, and has used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Indians, and are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in hand, and who would not belong at Pine Ridge, where they set off after the trouble up there in 1890. These fellows figure that the concession which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the Ridge instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that their own great creator favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea."

Posted on Each Other's Movements. "But the most significant thing of all is the fact that the Indians are in communication between the various tribes of a secret and apparently important nature during the summer. Now that was on a secret mission to the west, and was a secret mission returned from Caspar, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of the Utes, although the object was to meet the Utes, but he was disappointed, for the Utes did not put in appearance. But there is a line of communication well established and constantly kept up between the various tribes of British America, and the Indians all along the line understand each other, and one hand is kept posted on the movements of the other. It is long talk with the Utes, and the Utes seem to think the situation is serious enough to warrant careful consideration."

"One thing that gives me reason for saying this is the fact that Indians with whom I am well acquainted were extremely reticent when I tried to converse with them, and rather exhibited a desire to avoid talking."

Still Looking for the Messiah. "The messiah spirit is not dead, and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by old Sitting Bull and other chiefs, who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing, there is quiet discussion of the topic, and the fact that the promise was that the messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time in the spring of '93, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians."

"The Government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$200,000, and has used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Indians, and are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in hand, and who would not belong at Pine Ridge, where they set off after the trouble up there in 1890. These fellows figure that the concession which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the Ridge instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that their own great creator favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea."

Posted on Each Other's Movements. "But the most significant thing of all is the fact that the Indians are in communication between the various tribes of a secret and apparently important nature during the summer. Now that was on a secret mission to the west, and was a secret mission returned from Caspar, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of the Utes, although the object was to meet the Utes, but he was disappointed, for the Utes did not put in appearance. But there is a line of communication well established and constantly kept up between the various tribes of British America, and the Indians all along the line understand each other, and one hand is kept posted on the movements of the other. It is long talk with the Utes, and the Utes seem to think the situation is serious enough to warrant careful consideration."

"One thing that gives me reason for saying this is the fact that Indians with whom I am well acquainted were extremely reticent when I tried to converse with them, and rather exhibited a desire to avoid talking."

Still Looking for the Messiah. "The messiah spirit is not dead, and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by old Sitting Bull and other chiefs, who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing, there is quiet discussion of the topic, and the fact that the promise was that the messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time in the spring of '93, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians."

"The Government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$200,000, and has used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Indians, and are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in hand, and who would not belong at Pine Ridge, where they set off after the trouble up there in 1890. These fellows figure that the concession which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the Ridge instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that their own great creator favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea."

Posted on Each Other's Movements. "But the most significant thing of all is the fact that the Indians are in communication between the various tribes of a secret and apparently important nature during the summer. Now that was on a secret mission to the west, and was a secret mission returned from Caspar, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of the Utes, although the object was to meet the Utes, but he was disappointed, for the Utes did not put in appearance. But there is a line of communication well established and constantly kept up between the various tribes of British America, and the Indians all along the line understand each other, and one hand is kept posted on the movements of the other. It is long talk with the Utes, and the Utes seem to think the situation is serious enough to warrant careful consideration."

"One thing that gives me reason for saying this is the fact that Indians with whom I am well acquainted were extremely reticent when I tried to converse with them, and rather exhibited a desire to avoid talking."

Still Looking for the Messiah. "The messiah spirit is not dead, and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by old Sitting Bull and other chiefs, who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing, there is quiet discussion of the topic, and the fact that the promise was that the messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time in the spring of '93, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians."

"The Government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$200,000, and has used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Indians, and are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in hand, and who would not belong at Pine Ridge, where they set off after the trouble up there in 1890. These fellows figure that the concession which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the Ridge instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that their own great creator favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea."

Posted on Each Other's Movements. "But the most significant thing of all is the fact that the Indians are in communication between the various tribes of a secret and apparently important nature during the summer. Now that was on a secret mission to the west, and was a secret mission returned from Caspar, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of the Utes, although the object was to meet the Utes, but he was disappointed, for the Utes did not put in appearance. But there is a line of communication well established and constantly kept up between the various tribes of British America, and the Indians all along the line understand each other, and one hand is kept posted on the movements of the other. It is long talk with the Utes, and the Utes seem to think the situation is serious enough to warrant careful consideration."

"One thing that gives me reason for saying this is the fact that Indians with whom I am well acquainted were extremely reticent when I tried to converse with them, and rather exhibited a desire to avoid talking."

INDIAN AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY ARE MOROSE

and Decidedly Resentful.

WAITING A PRETEXT TO BREAK OUT

Dr. V. T. McCall's Visit to What He Learned During a Visit to the Agency Last Week—Outlook for Next Spring.

Dr. V. T. McCall, of Rapid City, S. D., well known as one of the best posted men in the world upon the character of the Sioux Indians, is concerned, in Omaha, having just come from Pine Ridge Indian agency. He was seen yesterday by a Bee reporter and gave some rather startling information on the subject of the Indian sentiment at present.

"I do not wish to go as an alarmist," said the doctor, "for I would not say anything that would cause unnecessary worry to anybody, but the situation at Pine Ridge is not at all satisfactory just at present, and there is no immediate prospect of its improving. The Indians are sullen, and in many ways show their resentful feeling, and unless something is done to counteract this there is danger of trouble next spring."

"One thing that gives me reason for saying this is the fact that Indians with whom I am well acquainted were extremely reticent when I tried to converse with them, and rather exhibited a desire to avoid talking."

Still Looking for the Messiah. "The messiah spirit is not dead, and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by old Sitting Bull and other chiefs, who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing, there is quiet discussion of the topic, and the fact that the promise was that the messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time in the spring of '93, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians."

"The Government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$200,000, and has used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Indians, and are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in hand, and who would not belong at Pine Ridge, where they set off after the trouble up there in 1890. These fellows figure that the concession which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the Ridge instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that their own great creator favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea."

Posted on Each Other's Movements. "But the most significant thing of all is the fact that the Indians are in communication between the various tribes of a secret and apparently important nature during the summer. Now that was on a secret mission to the west, and was a secret mission returned from Caspar, Wyo.,