

DID NOT WEAR MALE ATTIRE

Mrs. Reid of Lincoln Denies the Story of Her Son's Dressing as a Girl.

TRIAL OF A ST. LOUIS WOMAN AT LINCOLN

Charged with Perjury for Having Made an Affidavit Reflecting Upon the Conduct of a Capital City Lady.

LINCOLN, March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)

Not since the Bonacum trial has Judge Spencer's court room been so well filled as it was this forenoon when the case of the state against Mrs. Birney was called. Mrs. Birney is accused of perjury, in that she filed an affidavit in the case in which Mrs. Held, a comfortable widow of this city, sues W. H. Nelson of Fremont for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise. In the affidavit she made the assertion that Mrs. Reid was in the habit of dressing in male attire, and while so masquerading would visit her home when she was suspected that Nelson might be hiding. She also declared that on one occasion Mrs. Reid became so inflamed with passion over Nelson's perjury that she seized an axe and chopped an oak dressing case to splinters. These assertions, made with all the formality of a legal document, and clinched with an oath, were too much for Mrs. Reid, and she swore out a warrant for Mrs. Birney's arrest on the charge of perjury. A detective went to St. Louis and placed the fair defendant under arrest and brought her to Lincoln last Thursday. The trial first set for Saturday and then postponed until this forenoon. When the case was called Attorney Strode and County Attorney Woodard appeared for the state, while Mrs. Birney was defended by L. C. Burr. Nelson sat in the room an amused spectator and a whole crowd of curious men were present. Mrs. Reid testified first that she recalled the fact that Mrs. Birney had been her housekeeper from July 18, 1893, until last Christmas, when she left very suddenly. She testified that she had never seen a folding bed or a dressing case; that when Nelson came to board at her house she brought with him a folding bed, which she placed in the room, and when he recovered he settled his bill and she allowed him \$10 for the bed. After Nelson left her house she learned that he had proposed to Mrs. Birney, and she gave it to her mother and has never seen it since, although she has had two detectives, one from St. Louis and the other from Nebraska City, to search for it. She denied emphatically, and with much feeling, the assertion that she had masqueraded in male attire.

MORE DEFECTIVE MATERIAL

Something of a sensation was sprung by the Board of Public Works this forenoon when the chairman of that body notified Water Commissioner Percival that the hydrants being used in Cooper & Cole Bldg. on the new extensions of the city water mains were not according to contract. Last week the board rejected the valves furnished by Dean & Horton because the contract called for one valve and the contractor furnished another. The council ordered the inferior valves replaced, but notwithstanding the fact that they were not according to contract and the imposition would have been completed had not Mayor Weir interposed his veto. The action of the board this forenoon created a great stir. The contract for furnishing the hydrants was awarded to Charles W. Matthews, who agreed to furnish the Matthews hydrant at \$2.75 each. After the hydrants had been delivered and two of them set Chairman Dinger discovered that the contract called for Galvin hydrants for the Matthews. The Galvin hydrants were greatly inferior and the firm would have turned a neat penny by the trade in the city. The contract for thirty-four hydrants. The matter will come up before the council tomorrow evening.

WORKMEN ENTER A PROTEST

A delegation of fifty employed workmen called upon Mayor Weir this forenoon to protest against the manner in which Water Commissioner Percival had been engaging help to lay the new water mains. They claimed that the water commissioner gave marked preference to the men who lived in the Fifth ward; that he kept one gang of men at work on the water mains, and the employment to all a few days at a time, according to the understanding of the mayor and council; that he so juggled the wage scale that the men who lived in the Fifth ward were paid \$1.50 a day, when the council agreed to pay \$1.50; that he gave preference to Russians and that he gave single men employment when married men were in need of it. The mayor informed the protesting workmen that as the water commissioner was elected by the people he was responsible only to the people. He would have no objection to the workmen going to the office of the water commissioner, but he could not be found. A great many of the protesting workmen went quite freely to the Bee, and asserted in no many words that the water commissioner, who is a candidate for re-nomination for the office of water commissioner, was engaging Fifth ward men to work on the city improvements with a view of securing their support in the primaries. It is but natural that the protesting workmen should say that other parties have been equally positive that the workmen were all controlled by Fifth ward statesmen, and that while the protesting workmen were endeavoring to find the commissioner another laboring man was insisting to a group of his fellows that the Fifth ward men were the only ones who had any influence in securing employment. It is pretty evident, however, that most of the workmen employed on the public works are from the Fifth ward, and have populated the valleys of the Volga for centuries and the English language would stand poor with a majority of them. On Saturday the Fifth ward water department informed the Bee that of the 140 men now employed by the commissioner over 100 of them were Russians.

WYLD FIRE

Lincoln has suddenly been visited by a new prominence. It has been discovered that the city possesses a madstone, and already patients have commenced flocking to the city. On Saturday the little daughter of Emil Schott, living at Osceola, was bitten by a dog which was unquestionably afflicted with rabies. The father of the child, a detective named Malone for information concerning the whereabouts of a madstone. The detective was personally acquainted with the possessor of the madstone, the present living at Carrleton, Mo., and he replied to the Osceola man with another source, however, Mr. Schott's friend, Alexander Hogeland, the "newsboy's friend," had a madstone, and consequently he brought this to the city. The madstone adhered to the wound four hours, and when it fell away was full of virus. A Nebraska City man had yesterday by a dog, which soon afterwards died with spasms, came to Lincoln on the first train to interview the madstone, but the stone refused to have anything to do with the Nebraska man.

HOT POLITICS IN THE FIFTH WARD

The municipal campaign in Lincoln is boiling hot and the statesmen are especially active in the big Fifth ward, which comprises a large portion of the business centers of the city. The regular republican caucus was held Saturday evening, at which the usual stirring resolutions were adopted. Among others was a resolution favoring the city ownership of the garbage granary and electric lighting plant and opposing any extension of the present lighting contract. The delegation was given by the police judge, Barr Parker for councilman, Dobson for city engineer, Percival for water commissioner and the other caucus nominees. The resolution opposing extension of the electric lighting plant and favoring city ownership of an electric lighting plant has raised the opposition of the Lincoln Gas company, and as a result a rival delegation is in the field today, the new delegation supporting Barras for water commissioner and endorsing the other caucus nominees. The primaries are in progress this afternoon and the contest is exceedingly animated.

PREPARING FOR TRIAL

J. Jones, the Sprague man who killed his friend last night, was yesterday afternoon, still declines to discuss the tragedy. His father arrived from Henry county, Missouri, this morning, while his wife and father came in later in the forenoon. The four members of the family have been in consultation most of the day. Several attorneys have called at the jail, but if any of them has secured the privilege of defending Jones at his forthcoming trial they are keeping the fact entirely to themselves. Jones' friend, Jardine, continues to assist in the trial. He is a sort of a second father to Jones and evidently has a great deal of influence with him. Jardine is almost a typical Missourian, although by birth he is a Scotchman. He has lived at Warrenton, Oregon, for many years, and it was to him that Jones fled after the tragedy. Important Cases Disposed Of. BLOOMINGTON, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—District court in this county, after having been in session two weeks, adjourned. A large part of the court's time has been taken up with the case of the state against James D. Gage, against whom information was filed for embezzlement and wrongfully receiving deposits after the State Bank of Franklin was known to be insolvent, and the case of Isaac Chapel for arson. The former case is of general interest to Nebraska, from the fact that the defendant's extensive acquaintance and political prominence. The jury, after having been out over thirty hours, failed to agree and were dismissed. A bill of indictment was returned against the defendant for the fact that he had been convicted and one for conviction. The case against Isaac Chapel resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was committed to the county jail for attempting to burn the large flour mill of Will & Polly at Napoleon, Neb. The Chapel are among the oldest residents of this county, having borne a good reputation and been respected. The prosperity of the town of Napoleon depends largely upon the mill and Chapel is a large property holder in the town and a man now 79 years of age. Evidence of Murder Discovered. HEATRICE, March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Three men who were out for a walk yesterday afternoon came upon a body lying in the mud and soft soil in a draw about a mile southeast of this city. Removing the lid, which had been securely fastened with screws, it was found to contain the skeleton of a small child. There was a crushed place in the skull, which indicated that the child had been struck with some blunt instrument. After examining the bones the boys replaced the lid and reported the matter to the police. Today a couple of officers, accompanied by one of the boys, went out to the place indicated and found the box as they had described it, but the skeleton had been spirited away. The box was about two feet long, eighteen inches wide and sixteen inches deep. There is not the slightest clue as to who is responsible for the body being buried where discovered. Dependency Leads to Suicide. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Thomas Hoehshaw of Abbott committed suicide last night by hanging himself in the rear room of his home. Dependency is supposed to have been the cause. Hoehshaw leaves a wife and five children. BIRKBECK, Neb., March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Mrs. Wilson, who recently moved to this city from Anselmo, attempted to commit suicide Sunday night by taking poison. She is yet in a critical condition. She had written directions to the sheriff requesting that her furniture be sent to her sister in Illinois. A warrant of arrest has been filed against her, and if she recovers in all probability she will be sent to the asylum. Revival at Tecumseh. TECUMSEH, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—Revival meetings have been in progress in this city for the past three weeks, and a great many converts have been added to the church's membership. Two candidates were baptized in the Nemaha river near the city yesterday afternoon. Rev. T. D. Davis, of Iowa, has had charge of the meetings, and at a recent meeting of the trustees of the church he was voted a call here. He accepted and will locate with his family here. WILBER, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—The mission at the Episcopal church closed last night. Archdeacon Sanford, assisted by the rector, Bernard Clarke, conducted it.

BOUTELLE NOT SATISFIED

Maine Man Insists that His Questions Have Not Been Fairly Answered.

VIEWS ON SECRETARY HERBERT'S REPLY

He Talks of Confusion of Ideas as to the Power of the Administration and Laughs at the Precedents Instituted.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Representative

Boutelle of Maine has made public his opinion on the report of Secretary Herbert of Mr. Boutelle's resolution asking by what authority Mr. Boutelle was placed in charge of the naval forces at Honolulu. Mr. Boutelle says: "The secretary's letter shows the seeming confusion of ideas as to the limitations of official power that has permeated the present administration. In asserting the president's constitutional prerogative, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, he appears to lose sight of the fact that such authority can be exercised only in accordance with law and that the discretionary power vested in the commander-in-chief can no more be delegated to an authorized agent than can be the power of the president to approve bills or veto legislation. The irrelevancy of the few precedents is as obvious as the evidently laborious ransacking of the records to find them. It is amusing to see Mr. Boutelle, 'to note that this administration is driven to find the only semblance of precedence for its action in some orders issued during the famous San Domingo episode. Secretary Herbert invokes the letter of General Grant's son in 1863 of the steamer Albatross directing the captain to receive on board the three envoys sent by the president to San Domingo, informing him that General Baboer was to have certain orders from the president, and with an evident looseness of phraseology instructed the captain to 'conform to all his wishes as far as possible.' There is not the slightest shadow of authority in such words as he desired to visit.' While the wording of the letter was liable to broader construction, the whole context shows that the intent was to give the captain authority as a conveyance to be determined by the wishes and there was no suggestion of placing the navy under a civilian for any military operation, as the Boutelle case. 'And that is all Secretary Herbert has been able to find in a hundred years of naval operation to justify the placing of the absolute command of an admiral in the hands of a civilian with the power to land troops or embark them; to evacuate Honolulu or open fire upon the city; to assume arbitrary military control of the navy and perpetually ordered its flag to be hauled down. 'The secretary's letter entirely fails to justify an act he must know was in flagrant violation of the law, open contempt of the explicit terms of the law, regulations, and destructive to the fundamental principles upon which the maintenance of good order and discipline must depend. 'As a lawyer I know that even if isolated cases could be found of unwarranted assumption of power by secretaries called into office from civil life, their action would furnish no excuse for the present but, by law, and it seems that any one who had a commission in any military service must understand the limitations of his authority, and that it is necessary for restricted military and naval operations within the limitations of organic responsibility.'"

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS

Amount the New Bill Will Carry—Measures of Economy.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Indian appropriation bill is likely to be reported this week. Chairman Holman of the committee having it in charge expects that the total appropriation will be \$1,000,000 less than that of last year, which will make the bill a trifle above \$9,000,000. This saving has been made against rather spirited opposition from representatives of the West and Washington, and other members of the committee, who feel satisfied that the bill should be brought up to the mark of former bills when the measure gets before the committee, who feel that in cutting down the allowances Mr. Holman has given attention to many of the members of the committee, who feel that the Indian school system is being dismantled, and that the Indian service is being cut down. This is not based on any opposition to the Indian school system, but on the ground that the allowances for such schools as do not have their full quota of pupils. Efforts have also been made to cut down the expenses of the Indian consolidation. It has been urged that consolidation of states having two or three agencies the work could be better done at a central agency. This consolidation would be effected in the committee on the ground that the value of the agency would be lessened if they were given roving commissions to go around a district, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest for the seat has been going on, was also present, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the House. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the House of Representatives from the states where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to reduce the number of secret service in the Indian system. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the authorities in Washington informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country. JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED. Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he came to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats reserved