ESTABLISHED June, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The Oldest Newspaper of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 43. TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV.

CHAIRMAN MASON

Presents the Report of the Ballot-box Committee to the House.

SENATOR LANG INTRODUCES AN ELECTION BILL.

The Behring Sea Controversy Comes Up in the United States Supreme Court.

By Telegraph to the News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Report of the Ballot-box Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The report of the ballot-box commission, which for not months made an extensive investigation into Ohio political affairs in connection with the alleged subscriptions by members of Congress of stock to a patent ballot-box, was today presented to the House by Chairman Mason. The main report, which is signed by all the members of the committee, finds that the alleged conspiracy had been prepared by Richard G. Wood; that all the signatures thereto were forged, and that Frank Mulvey and Frank Davis were without evil intent in the transaction; that Wood aided and forgery for the purpose of securing Governor Foraker's recommendation of himself to the mayor of Cincinnati for appointment to the office of assistant inspector.

The committee further finds that Governor Foraker and Murat Halstead aided and forgery by publishing it in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, but finds that neither Foraker nor Halstead, in uttering the forgery, knew the same was a forgery. The commission finds that no one of the persons whose names appear on said alleged contract had or has either directly or indirectly any unlawful, corrupt or improper, or any other common, thing with or interest in said ballot boxes which are said to be the subject of the alleged contract, and there never was any other contract relating to said ballot boxes to which either of these persons, alone or jointly with others, was to any way interested.

A SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT,

signed by all of the members except Chairman Mason, finds that the conduct of Wood during the negotiations with Foraker disclosed his depravity. They also believe a careful scrutiny of the face of the forged paper must have shown its false character.

The high stations occupied in public affairs by the persons whose names were forged should have suggested a suspicion that the genuineness of the paper was allowed or published. The report, showing Campbell's signature and suppressing the other signatures, was almost as bad as the original forgery. The entire transaction, the members say, is an example of methods deserving the condemnation of all parties and all good citizens.

Chairman Mason, in his minority report, does not agree with these additional findings. He does not see that a careful scrutiny of the forged paper must have shown its false character. It is easy now to know, in January of 1891, what ought to have been known in 1890. Whether or not Foraker and Halstead treated well the gentlemen outraged by the forgery by not sending them personally is a question of ethics and involves the whole wrongfulness, nor does it throw any light upon the subject as to who uttered the forgery. Being deceived is the only offense of Halstead and Foraker. They have each made a reputation and a character equal, perhaps, to any of the gentlemen who are outraged by the forgery. Since they have found that they were deceived, they have done all in their power as honorable gentlemen to make amends. To ask more seems to Mr. Mason an injustice, and he respectfully protests against the censure of his associates in the additional findings summarized above.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Secretary Noble today rendered an important decision revoking the order of suspension imposed by Secretary Schurz upon 320 desert land entries made in 1887 in the Visalia (California) land district, known as the Haggin and Carter entries. J. B. Haggin's individual entry is conceded because of United States v. Hibbard, which removes it from the character of desert lands. All other entries are remanded for a hearing. The effect of the decision will be to leave Haggin's entry disposed of on its own merits. The land involved is considered very valuable.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Senator Davis introduced today a proposed amendment to the apportionment bill, the purpose of which is to increase the representation in the House to 360. It gives Arkansas seven, Minnesota eight, Missouri sixteen, and New York thirty-five.

A FREE COINAGE AMENDMENT.

During the debate on the finance bill today Mr. Stewart sent to the clerk's desk to have printed a proposition repeating his free coinage amendment, which he said might be offered if any one desired to do so.

This proposition, if accepted, would take the place of his free coinage amendment, down to a certain point. It is the same amendment in substance, but has attached a proviso that all silver bullion not the product of the mines, bills or coinlets of the United States, and all silver coin and bullion the product of other than the United States, shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be subject to a mint charge, to be fixed from time to time, said charge not to exceed the difference between the market value of said silver bullion at the date of the time it is deposited and the change of value thereof, the Secretary to make such regulations as are necessary to determine whether such bullion is the product of the United States.

This proposition will be held in reserve until some agreement is reached respecting its final disposition. It was drawn after a consultation among several Senators, upon the theory that it would receive the support of some Republicans in the Senate and House who are favorably disposed toward the efforts to enlarge the use of silver, but fear disaster as a result of unrestricted coinage. Senator Stewart, however, is not committed to it in any way, having simply offered it in order to get it in print for better examination.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Secretary Windom sent to the House, with favorable recommendation, a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recommending certain amendments to the tax on tobacco, among them that the tax on cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes of all descriptions, weighing not more than five pounds per thousand, be $1 per thousand; not less than five and more than fifteen pounds, $3; each additional five pounds or part thereof, a further tax of $1 per thousand.

MILITARY POST AT SAN DIEGO.

The bill for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings for a military post at San Diego, California, will be reported favorably to the Senate.

THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

Representative Kelley at Kansas today introduced in the House a bill to pay federal soldiers in the late war the difference between the coin value and face value of the money received by them in payment of their commutation, the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a sufficient amount of money to meet the requirements of the act.

QUAY'S ELECTION BILL.

Senator Quay today introduced a bill entitled: "An act to prevent force and fraud in federal elections and to insure the lawful and peaceful conduct thereof." The principal point of difference between the bill and the Hoar bill is the section which leaves followers in the last section which leaves followers

"When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that in any locality the laws and the provisions of the law cannot otherwise be executed, it shall be his duty, and he is empowered to suspend there the writ of habeas corpus and to employ the armed forces of the United States, naval and military, for its enforcement, and for the protection of the officers whose duties are thus provided for."

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

The Behring Sea sealers controversy came up in the United States Supreme Court today, on a motion which has in view a judicial determination of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries. Joseph H. Choate, in behalf of Thomas Henry Cooper, owner and claimant of the British schooner W. P. Sayward, which was seized in the waters of Behring Sea by the revenue cutter Rush, petitioned the court for leave to file a petition for a writ of prohibition, to be directed to the judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Territory of Alaska, restraining him from proceeding with condemnation and sale of the vessel. The object is to have the court take up and pass upon the question of jurisdiction over these waters. The court made an order, giving the Attorney General two weeks to file an answer to the brief of Choate, giving the reasons, if any, why the petition should not be granted.

The brief filed by Choate begins by reciting that by the law of nations the municipal laws of a country have no extra territorial force, and cannot operate on

FOREIGN VESSELS ON THE HIGH SEAS,

and it is legally impossible under the public law for a freight vessel to commit a breach of municipal law beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the law enacted, that the seizure of a foreign vessel beyond the limits of municipal territorial jurisdiction for a breach of territorial municipal regulations is not warranted by the laws of nations, and such seizure can not give jurisdiction to courts of the offending country, least of all when the offense is alleged to have been committed by a foreign vessel at the place of seizure, beyond municipal territorial jurisdiction, that by the law of nations a foreign vessel sailing on the high seas is not subject to any municipal law except that of Great Britain. The Court is informed that Sir John Thompson, Her Majesty's Attorney-General of Canada, authorizes this motion to be presented, with the knowledge and approval of the imperial government of Great Britain.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. It will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at A. C. Smith and Co.'s Drug Store. 3s

It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

How Severe Colds are Broken and in Montana.

(From the Virginia City, Mont. Enterprise.)

When we find a medicine we know to possess genuine merit, we consider it a duty, and we take pleasure in telling the public what it is. Such a medicine we found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, last winter, when la grippe was prevailing. We are satisfied that we saved at least a dozen attacks that were threatening by the use of this very cup, and we have since relieved, in a few hours, severe colds, and in the course of two or three days, entirely broken them up by its use, as have several of our friends to whom we have recommended it. It is all that is represented to be by the manufacturers. If you have a cough and want to stop it Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will do the work For sale by A. C. M. I. Drug Dept. *

THE "SILVER POOL."

Resolution to Appoint a Special Committee to Investigate the Matter.

VARIOUS BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

A Postmaster at Ogden Allowed $1828 for Funds Embezzled or Stolen.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE SILVER POOL DISCUSSION.

Dockery's Resolution Decided to Be One of Privilege.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the House, Dockery, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution, reciting the fact of reference of his "silver pool" resolution to the committee on rules and the fact that the committee refused to report the same, and directing the committee to report the resolution to the House for consideration.

Dingley (Me.) made the point that the resolution did not involve a question of privilege.

McKinley (Ohio) said, whether or not the original resolution involved a matter of privilege it had nothing to do with the pending question. He had not the slightest objection to the broadest investigation, but until the committee made its report a motion to call up the resolution was not a question of privilege.

Mills (Texas) contended that the original resolution referred to the dignity and integrity of the members of the House. Which did not lose jurisdiction of the question because it referred its consideration to one of its committees. The question for the House to determine was whether it should recall the subject. There is no doubt as to the power of the House. The question is one of propriety and this question must be considered with reference to the length of time the resolution has been before the committee. The resolution had been referred on the first day of the session. The session was now half gone and nothing done. The House ought not adjourn until it exonerated the investment and placed condemnation where it rightfully belonged.

Adams (Ills.) argued that the resolution did not involve a question of privilege.

Crisp (Ga.) said there was no express rule authorizing the discharge of a committee, but the original resolution was unquestionably a question of the highest privilege. If the committee refused to report the resolution a motion to discharge was privileged.

The Speaker inquired whether the resolution was a question of privilege.

Crisp replied that he had assumed the Speaker had so held.

The Speaker stated that he had not so held. On the contrary, in a somewhat similar case, he ruled, and the House sustained his ruling, that the resolution did not present a question of privilege.

After some further debate the House decided, by a vote of 148 to 90, that the question raised by Dockery was one of privilege.

During further debate McKinley said the committee had desired to make a thorough investigation, but the mover of the resolution had abandoned any personal knowledge of the matter and the correspondents of the Cincinnati Commercial refused to make any statement or even to say who was the author of the article. The committee has an intention to go to the bottom of the matter and ascertain facts enough to justify a recommendation to the House.

Finally Rogers (Ark.) offered a resolution as an amendment to the Dockery resolution, which was adopted.

The resolution adopted provides for the appointment of a special committee of five members of congress on the silver pool and to inquire into the ownership of the 12,000,000 ounces of silver bullion which the United States is asked to purchase.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Stone (Mo.), taking advantage of the wide scope of the general debate, entered upon a general denunciation of the election bill. In the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Lodge as representing the Oscar Wilde type of statesmanship and Senator Hoar as representing the masculine type represented New England's Pocksniffs.

Grosvenor then took occasion to speak on the plea of non-sectionalism made by ex-Lieutenant Governor Fox, today. The debate then drifted into a general political and sectional talk, in which Grosvenor arraigned the democratic party for not honoring some ex-Confederates, and Spinola wanted to know why the northern republicans didn't put some ex-rebels to honor.

Finally the army bill was taken up, Bland offered an amendment, providing that none of the appropriations for the pay of the army shall be paid to officers detailed to state colleges and institutions. This was ruled out on a point of order, from which Bland appealed, pending which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Quay, to prevent force and fraud in federal elections and insure the lawful and peaceful conduct thereof.

By Stanford, to provide for an extension of the executive mansion.

Vest introduced, by request, a bill to repeal the act amending section 764, Revised Statutes (as to appeals to the Supreme Court), and made an explanatory report thereon. He referred to the case of the Japanese murderer Jugiri, sentenced to death by electricity, an appeal in whose case was denied by the Supreme Court and said the attorney for the prisoner has applied for another writ of habeas corpus to the same court, and claimed that he could bring up the appeal on writ of habeas corpus as often as he could find a new ground of application. His own judgment as a lawyer was that no further legislation on the subject was necessary, but the judge before whom the last application came up held that he was compelled to grant the appeal to the Supreme Court whenever the ground alleged was different from that formerly presented. So the result was inevitable, if that decision was correct, that the sentence of death would be absolutely delayed by continued appeals to the Supreme Court, which would last during the prisoner's natural life, and would be only limited by the ingenuity of his lawyer. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Frye offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of reports of the condition of affairs in the Seal Islands of Alaska.

Dawes offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relating to the leases of Indian lands in severalty on the Omaha Reservation, and the surrender of occupation to white people.

The motion heretofore made by Plumb, to recommit the vote passing the copyright bill, to which Platt and Jones offer in the War Department, etc., was laid on the table and now goes to the House.

Platt gave notice that at the very first opportunity after the Finance bill was disposed of, he would ask the Senate to consider the copyright bill.

Paddock gave notice that, without regard to the copyright or any other bill, he would at the first opportunity ask the Senate to take up the pure food bill.

Allen then addressed the Senate in relation to the Sioux bill, and Senators Berry and Cockrell also spoke in favor of it.

Allison took the floor and the bill was laid aside.

The bill for the relief of Nathan Kimball, postmaster at Ogden, Utah, allowing him $1828 for postal funds and money embezzled, was passed. Adjourned.

The New English Magazine for January, published by Ticknor and Company, Boston, Mass., is a fine number. The illustrations are exceedingly rich, and fully sustain the previous reputation of the magazine for the finest illustrations. As a frontispiece is given a picture of the Great Tom Tower at Oxford, England. Subjoined is the table of contents: Tom Tower, Lucy Larcom; Church Bells, a poem, Henry W. Longfellow; The Hermit of Cranberry Island, William Hale; In Trinity Church, a poem, Walter Littlefield; The Bells, a poem, Edgar Allan Poe; The Case of Parson Hewlett, Kate Upson Clark; The Witch of Wenamumset, Mabel Loomis Todd; Church Bells, a poem, Clinton Scollard; A Tradition of the Androscoggin, Albert T. Cox; Above the Town, Julia M. Jagemann; Gretchen, a poem, Ella C. Ballard; The Story of a Wall-Flower, Dorothy Prescott; Music Land, a poem, Hamilin Garland; An American Calabar, Frank B. Sanborn; Yule-Tide, a poem, Zitella Cocke; A Decagon of Wessaweskeag, Sarah Orne Jewett; The History of Historical Writing in America, J. F. Jameson, Ph. D.; Almira Geer's Story, Mrs. M. F. Butts; Hawthorne, Emily Shaw Forman; The Future of the New England Country, John J. Lane, George B. Loring, Rev. Samuel W. Duke, Rev. George A. Jackson; Editors' Table: The Christmas Message; The Alleged Decay of New England; Future of the New England Country; Recent American Poetry; Mr. Howells's Novels; The American Sonnets; Mrs. Blake's Poems; Omnibus; Love Ever Present, A. E. Hoyt; Quatrains, Matthew Richey Knight; Two Unpublished Letters, Sarah K. Bolton; Tuant Molly, Henry W. Hall; A Culinary Critic, J. H. C.; Harvard Echoes.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Catarrh, and in such cases have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—Felix A. Map, Canton, St. Louis, Mass.

Consumption.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup.

No single disease has played such sad havoc with the human race as Consumption. No other disease approaches it in mortality. Its early symptoms are ignored because it is thought only a cold or bronchial trouble which is neglected until the grim monster has such a hold that nothing but death can relieve it. Ballard's Horehound Syrup has removed this fatal fastener, this monster from many a throat. It takes in time it will give surprising relief. Try its soothing and healing virtues. Do not put it off until too late. Z. C. M. I., Agents. 3*

Many a Poor Woman Suffers Untold Tortures From Dark Acne.

If she uses Freckle Ointment she could get relief by using Ballard's Snow Liniment she would then the day she read these few lines. It is a grand remedy for Headache and all Neuralgic Pains. No pain can withstand its magic influence. It removes the fire from a burn or scald in one minute. It cures Chilblains, Inflammatory Rheumatism and Sciatica, applied to the Throat and Chest in Croup it will give immediate relief and make breathing much easier. No family can be without it if once they know its value. Try it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. 3*

I Had Stone in the Bladder.

And my kidneys were affected. None of the means taken produced any benefit until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. The pain ceased, the stone having been dissolved by the action of the medicine. I am ready in public or in private to testify that my recovery is due to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.—E. D. W. Parsons, Rochester.

A Card.

We take pleasure in advising our friends and patrons, and the public generally, that we have sold our best and also business to Spencer and Lynch, who will continue the business as before at 160 So. Main St.

In thanking our customers for their esteemed patronage in the past, we can assure them the same fair and courteous treatment at the hands of the new firm. SPENCER & KIDWELL.

Jan. 10, 1891. 4-1w

Get a wire door Mat at Z. C. M. I.

THE INDIAN WAR.

No Confidence in the Peaceful Protestations of the Hostile Tribes.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

Looking to a Settlement of the Trouble Without any Further Bloodshed.

By Telegraph to the News.

MILES'S FINAL ACTION.

He Will Not Parley Nor Counter Any More.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 12.—A Post-Dispatch special from the Pine Ridge Agency reads: General Miles determined this morning not to parley not confer again with the Indians, and this morning he sent a messenger to the hostile camp at the mission, stating his terms. He said they must come to the agency in small squads and go into camp on ground near the friendly Indians. He would not object if they chose their own camping grounds, but the Brules and Hunkpapas must not camp together, and they must submit to the laws governing the reservation and to the agent.

It is learned from official sources that this is General Miles's final action. If the Indians do not accept these terms Miles will go after them and there will be a fight sure.

The Indians are at the mission six miles away, and Father Jule has made arrangements with General Miles for a conference with the chiefs this morning. It is expected that the Indians will come in, either as friends or hostiles, and the conference may determine which.

Father Jule came to the agency last night and brought news of the arrival of the Indians at the mission. He informed General Miles that the Indians were in a friendly mood and inclined to come in peacefully. He said the chiefs would be in by the morning and possibly terms might be made. The General consented to receive them and Short Bull, Kicking Bear and Little Wound will confer with him today.

Father Jule says the Indians do not wants to disarmed. This is the

KEY NOTE OF THE CONFERENCE.

General Miles says they will not be disarmed. It is possible there may be a peaceable settlement. There is no confidence in their peaceful protestations. All day yesterday they were shooting cattle along the line of march. They burned three stacks, destroyed their own property of every kind, save their guns and ponies, and these last destroy all confidence in their proposal of not desiring to go to war.

The Indians themselves partially admit that the chiefs cannot guarantee to control the warriors. They say they have among them about three hundred young bucks who want to fight, and a single shot will start them. Besides this the Indians who murdered Lieutenant Casey are known, and when they are taken they will be hanged for murder. They are among the belligerent young bucks, and they may precipitate a fight to prevent dying by the rope. The Indians are just sagacious to know what the whites are going to do as the whites are to know what the Indians will do.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

CUYANA, Jan. 12.—Advices received by the Indian department today state that the Sioux Indians in Turtle Mountain district, adjacent to Canadian Territory, are threatening to go on the war path. Mounted police will prevent them crossing the boundary line.

A THOUSAND HOSTILES ARRIVE.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 12.—Up to noon today the hostiles had not, with the exception of a lot of squaws, made a move toward coming into the agency. Shortly after noon, however, the main camp of the hostiles was broken and a rapid advance made toward this point. This afternoon about one thousand of them had arrived to within about a mile of the pickets outside the agency. The announcement of their arrival caused a great commotion in the friendlies' camp. Within a short time hundreds of squaws and children gathered in the vicinity of the headquarters, whence a view of the hostiles, beyond which the hostiles were stationed, could be obtained. They waited until dusk for their friends and relatives to come in, but were disappointed as those outside remained in camp there. Tonight there is no certainty as to

WHAT THE INDIANS WILL DO.

General Miles himself is in doubt as to what to expect of them, but confidently looks now for a peaceful end of the matter without further bloodshed. In fact he sent a letter tonight to Generals Cody and Colby, commanding the Nebraska State troops, informing them that all the hostiles are within a mile and a half of the agency, and that nothing but accident can prevent a re-establishment of peace. He states also that he thinks the State troops may now be withdrawn with safety, and thanks them for the confidence they have afforded the people in the frontier homes.

Yet the Indians may get to within a gunshot of the agency and then break away again, thus precipitating a fight. Fear of all kinds of punishment for their misdeeds seems to have taken possession of them and it is generally admitted that the Indians are, on the part of the soldiery, or a mad deed of some implacable hostile, would undo all the work so far accomplished.

Lieutenant Taylor, of the Ninth cavalry has gone with some of his scouts in order to lead the Indians in the proper time to the place designated for their camp within the agency. Negotiations will be placed near Red Cloud's house, on the west, while the Brules will be assigned to the eastern side.

Where the hostiles are now resting the ground is rolling and unbroken, and offers advantages to the cavalry which they did not have at Wounded Knee. The Indians are virtually surrounded by troops and a repeat would now prove disastrous to them.

Major Wilkinson, with the Seventh Cavalry, can reach any part of the agency in a very short space of time. The same is true of Captain Capron, with his battery of Gatling guns, and also of the First Infantry, nearly three hundred men of which have been mounted on ponies.

The hostiles' camp is on the northern extremity of the valley beyond White Clay Creek and at the base of the semi-circle of the covered bluffs.

Their village consists of about 300 tepees, although many are doubtless in the "drawer" which lead out of the valley in the direction of the mission. The latter is one from which they bright quickly retire were they not so closely followed by Gen. Brooke's command. To-morrow Gen. Brooke will pass upon them more closely unless they move into the agency.

Colonel Wheaton is now about eight miles west of the agency with the Second Infantry, and coming in the way. Colonel Offley is following General Brooke with the Seventeenth Infantry.

What is to be done with the Indians is a question which cannot yet be answered. The disposition seems to be to let them rest in peace. It is understood they have resolved to send a delegation of Chiefs to talk with General Miles in the morning. It has been said some of them intend on going to Washington to lay their grievance before the Great Father, and some hold the suggestion will be accepted, and with this in view Miles has the settlement of the case in his own hands.

Gossipment which may cause trouble yet is the fighting faction in the hostile camp. A scout told an Associated Press correspondent this evening that they are still quarreling among themselves, and the scouts cannot imagine how the hostiles are and others will be able to arrive at an amicable understanding. It is believed General Miles will demand of the entire surrender of the leading agitators and only them south, as he had intended to do with Big Foot, and this seems to be the address.

The investigation regarding the Wounded Knee battle is completed and the report will be forwarded to Washington. Well-posted people say it will dispel the idea that Colonel Forsythe's command deliberately shot down women and children.

Private Stone, one of the wounded in that engagement, and an Indian named Hunt Along, died today.

Damage Suit.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—What is said to be the heaviest damage suit ever brought before a Federal Court, was brought today by W. M. Stringer, of New York, against John N. Carswell, Charles R. Farwell and Abner Taylor, the amount sought being placed at a million and a quarter dollars. The suit is the result of a long stand taken by Stringer for the contract to construct the Texas State Capitol.

Found Dead in Bed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—An aged couple named Charles and Augusta Thieke, living at 59 Thorne Street, not having been seen for several days, the police broke open the house and found them dead in bed. On the table were found two empty cups, which had evidently contained poison. On the table was found a letter, written in German, saying they intended to die together and would like to be buried together.

Senator Hearst.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Hearst was pronounced more comfortable last evening.

Mitchell Will Probably be Returned.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.—The State Legislature convened today. On a joint ballot it stands: Republicans, 37; Democrats, 25. A successor to United States Senator Mitchell will be elected, and he will probably be returned, as he has no opposition.

Parnell and O'Brien.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Figaro announces that the political difficulty between Parnell and O'Brien is settled, and the only question remaining is of a financial nature. O'Brien, it appears, is convinced that Parnell's prestige in the United States is not lessened and that the sympathy of the Irish Americans will always be for the old leader.

Padlewski's Confession.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—According to the latest information the man under arrest at Oloit is really Padlewski. He says he killed General Seliverskoff for a political reason, stating that the General was a most tyrannical Russian.

An Avalanche.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—Dispatches from the capital of Bosnia state an avalanche occurred near Livno, burying a number of houses and crushing the inmates in their ruins. Up to midnight there were recovered the bodies of seven persons and a number of others were injured.

American Pork.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Freisinnige party has resolved to propose in the Reichstag that the prohibition against the importation of American bacon be abolished.

Distinguished Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Duke of Somerset is dead.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

Williams' Anti-Pain Pill Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, complexion with Headache, bad breath, dreary, no appetite, feel, out your Liver is out of order. One box of these Pills will drive all the trouble away and make a new being of you. Price 25 cents. Z.C.M.I. Mer. Dept. Agent. d&w

EMMA ABBOTT'S WILL.

The Remains to be Cremated.—Distribution of her Vast Property.

DAMAGE BY STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Opinion of the Irish Clergy in Regard to Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE WILL OF EMMA ABBOTT.

It Directs that Her Remains be Cremated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The will of Emma Abbott was filed for probate today. It first directs that the body be heated by electricity to ascertain if life be extinct, and then be cremated. Five hundred dollars per month is to be paid to her father, Seth Abbott, and the same amount to her mother. Her husband's salary is to be paid, $1,000. Her brothers, L. H., G. H. and Frederick, $25,000, and her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Abbott Clark, the same. Each of the children of Lucy Abbott, namely, Abbott, Mrs. Ella Clark and Mrs. M. L. Wetherell get $2000. Mr. VanHoughton gets $10,000 and her secretary, H. A. Cassidy, $5000. The following charities, where she says she enjoyed worship, get $5000 each: Congregational of Gloucester, Mass., Plymouth of Chicago, Ill., Bethel Tabernacle, Madison Avenue Baptist, Fourth Avenue Presbyterian, Church of Divine Paternity, all of this city; the Citadel Congregation of Ocean Grove, N. J., Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal of New York, and St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal of New York.

The residue of the estate is divided, share and share alike, among the following: Foundling Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Children's Aid Society, For the support of the Newsboys' Lodging House; House for the Friendless of Newark, N. Y., Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm; House of Mercy in East Forty-fourth Street; St. John's Guild; for excursions for mothers and children in summer; Hebrew Benevolent Society; institution for Hebrew children; Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Sarah Bird, a friend of Mrs. White. She hopes these ladies will use their share in charity.

THE IRISH CLERGY

Hold That Parnell Should Marry Mrs. O'Shea.

ARMAGH, Jan. 12.—Most Rev. Michael Logue, Archbishop of the Diocese of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, replying to an address of welcome on his return from Rome, declared that the bishops and priests of Ireland will fully sympathize in regard to Parnell's position, and that he regarded Mrs. O'Shea and he defied Parnell and his followers to carry on an agitation against the clergy.

STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Devastations on Land and Sea.—Railroads Blown Down.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Tidings of a severe storm in the New England coast and inland have been received from many points.

At Providence, R. I., and Newport the tide was the highest in fifteen years. The railroad tracks and wharves are under water and buildings have been broken down. At Highland Hight, Mass., a terrific northwest gale prevails and a bad night is reported along the coast. The same kind of reports come from the main coast and the damage was done at Eastport and Camden.

The worst casualties of the season is on Hudson. Trains are badly delayed, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and other points in Pennsylvania, report a heavy fall of rain. At Stillington on the gorge at Franklin dam has caused a flood and much damage. In Vermont a bridge has been swept away and trains delayed by storms and floods.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 12.—The United States revenue steamer Woodbury arrived today displaying signals of distress from a shipwrecked crew on a lone rock, known as the "Junk of Cork," lying outside of Green Island. A terrible sea was breaking, and a boat could not live for a moment. The vessel has been ground to atoms and six of the crew are on the rock. They cannot be reached until the storm ceases, and then unless the sea goes down. They have no food or shelter.

DAILY DISASTERS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 12.—The steamer City of New Bedford, which sailed for New York this afternoon, encountered heavy seas, badly disabled. A tremendous wave had struck her, smashing the upper works and almost swamping the vessel. Some of the crew were painfully hurt and the cargo badly damaged.

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found before he had used half of a dollar bottle that he was much better; he continued to use it and is today enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble, try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 3

Short Work of a Troublesome Cough.

One day I was taken with Paralysis of the Bowels. The stomach and other organs lost all power of action. Although opposed to proprietary medicines, I tried Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. To make a long story short it saved my life. It is the best medicine in the world for difficulties of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—A. J. Gifford, Lowell, Mass.