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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE OFFICIAL REPORT

of the Wounded Knee Affair: Colonel Forsythe's Conduct on the Occasion.

THE INDIANS UNARMED WHEN THE SLAUGHTER BEGAN.

The Secretary Says the Indians are Responsible for the Killing of the Women.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE WOUNDED KNEE BATTLE.

A Report Made Public by the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Secretary of War today made public the report of the military board of inquiry of Wounded Knee, particularly with reference to Colonel Forsythe's conduct on that occasion. The record of the court of inquiry is embodied in the report of Major-General Miles, under date of Chicago, January 21st. He says, in part:

Colonel Forsythe had received general instructions from the Department of Dakota to guard against surprise of disaster under all circumstances. These warnings and orders were disregarded and disobeyed by Colonel Forsythe. He has been tried upon the particular band concerned, many of the most desperate and middle-aged warriors in the Sioux nation, and the religious excitement made him peculiarly dangerous. Under these circumstances it is apparent that the indifference of the officer in command of the troops at Wounded Knee was inexcusable and unreasonable. No single company was so disposed as to deliver its fire upon the warriors without endangering the lives of some of the women and children. It is difficult to assign now a worse disposition of troops could be made.

The testimony goes to show that some of the troops were forced to withdraw their fire, leaving the front of the affair to fall upon the comparative handful of warriors as had not been killed make through or overpowered the small force should about thirty men, the rest of the troops occupied by the women and children. The fire opened by Rodgers gun had until then been useless, the Hotchkiss guns had been removed by order of the captain commanding the battery, but the guns which, in their excitement, discharge the pieces and destroy their own ammunition. These guns were now opened upon the Indian camp, every shot that was fired in quick succession Cand 5 Seventh cavalry, which were obliged to retreat for some distance, owing to the fire from Dewey's company, and the small array of other portions of the command.

Large number of the IDIAN WARRIORS WERE WITHOUT FIREARMS,

when the outbreak occurred. It is seen by the evidence that forty-eight guns had been taken from the tepees and a proportionate number of arrows and tomahawks, and a Hunting Shirt secured. This fact, taken in connection with the extremely injudicious disposition of troops, and the large number of casualties among them, convinces the belief that some of the casualties were suffered at the hands of our own men. The fatal disposition of the troops was such at the outset to compel, in a great measure, the immense disparity of casualties, and would have been inexcusable in the hour of armed and desperate foe, one had no special warning and other been received from higher authority.

I very partially account for the regular apathy and neglect of Colonel Forsythe upon the theory of his indifference to and contempt for repeated urgent warnings and orders received by him from the division commander, or by his incompetence and with incapacity from the responsibility of exercising command where judgment and discretion are required.

I look forward hereafter the report of Captain Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, concerning the finding of bodies of women and children three miles from the scene of the engagement near Wounded Knee Creek. This report bolsters the nature of some of the results of that unfortunate affair—results which are viewed with the deepest disapproval by the undersigned. (Signed)

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

General Schofield submitted the note to the Secretary of War, with the endorsement that the information of the writer do not demand a longer continuance of Colonel Forsythe's suspension. In his judgment,

THE CONDUCT OF THE REGIMENT

was well worthy of the commendation bestowed upon it by him in the first report after the engagement.

In returning the papers to the Major-General commanding, the Secretary reserves his testimony as to the surrender and disarmament of the desperate and valiant character of the Indian warriors was manifestly an imperative necessity to prevent the escape of these desperadoes during the progress of the fighting. The troops appeared to have been well disposed to prevent an outbreak, which was feared by the family have been anticipated in dealing with the Indians. The Secretary says:

Nothing illustrates the madness of the outbreak more forcibly than the fact that their first fire was so directed that scarcely a shot did not hit the women and children in the village. There is little doubt that the fire killing of women and children was by this first fire of the Indians themselves. They then made a rush for their lives through and around the flanks of their lines, pursued by the gallant Captain Wallace, and rescued their women, who many of them had left their arms with the squaws, and concealed firing from the pursuing troops. Among their dead were women and children, and when they moved from their camp their women and children were mingled with them. The women and children were never far from the immediate company of the men since the latter broke from the reservation, then and women, in defiance of a bullet, a lance from a squaw at a little distance when mounted.

The men fired from among the women and children in their retreat. Cautions were repeatedly given by both the commissioned and non-commissioned officers not to shoot the squaws or children, and the men were cautioned individually that such and such Indians were squaws. The firing by the troops was entirely directed on the men in the circle and in a direction opposite from the tepees, until the Indians after their break mingled with their women and children, thus exposing them to the fire of the troops, and in consequence some were unavoidably killed and wounded, a fact universally regretted by the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry.

This unfortunate phase of the affair grew out of circumstances for which the Indians themselves were

ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE.

Major Whitside emphatically declares that at least fifty shots were fired by the Indians before the troops returned the fire. Several special instances of humanity in the saving of women and children were noted.

No doubt the position of the troops made it necessary for some of them to withhold their fire for a time in order not to endanger the lives of their comrades, but both Major Reno and Captain Baldwin concur in finding that the evidence fails to establish that a single man of Colonel Forsythe's command was killed or wounded by his fellows. This fact, and indeed the conduct of both officers and men through the whole affair, demonstrates a high and usually unsatisfactory state of discipline in the Seventh Cavalry. Their behavior was characterized by skill, coolness, discretion and forbearance, and reflects the highest possible credit upon the regiment, which sustained the loss of nine officer and twenty-five enlisted men killed and three officers and thirty-two enlisted men wounded.

The situation at Wounded Knee was a very unusual and a very difficult one, far more difficult than is usual in an ordinary battle, where the only question is of gaining a victory without effort to save the lives of the enemy. It is easy to see now that it was far more backward, but in the fight of actual conditions, as they appeared to the officers present, there does not seem to be anything in the arrangement of the troops inviting adverse criticism on the part of the Department.

I therefore approve of the endorsement of the major-general commanding, that the interests of the military service do not demand any further proceeding in the case. By direction of the Secretary, Colonel Forsythe will resume command of his regiment.

(Signed) ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The President has Found no Evidence of Deterioration in it.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association has received from the President a copy of their address of the 31st of January, in which the President says: "Your reference to the recent outbreak among the Sioux, as affording convincing evidence of the necessity of a change in the manner of appointing officials in the Indian Bureau, leads me to inquire if it has not found, in a full examination of all the facts, evidence of deterioration in the Indian service. The other hand the Board of Indian Commissioners, through the chairman, have, as a result of some observation, declared to me, under date of January 10th last, that, upon the whole, the Indian service is now in a better condition than ever before. The fatal disposition of the troops was such at the outset to compel, in a great measure, the immense disparity of casualties, and would have been inexcusable in the hour of armed and desperate foe, one had no special warning and other been received from higher authority.

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LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrated by the Ohio League Republican Club: McKinley Speaks of Tariff.

GIBSON DENIES THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM.

Hannibal Hamlin is Grieved at the Actions of Some of Our Congressmen.

By Telegraph to the News.

IN MEMORIAL HALL.

Three Hundred Guests Gather in Honor of Lincoln.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was chosen for the fourth annual convention of the Ohio League Republican Club, and Memorial was held in this city. The event of the occasion was a banquet in Memorial Hall tonight. Three hundred guests were present, including many men of National repute. Congressman Ashley responded to the toast "Abraham Lincoln."

Hon. William McKinley responded to the toast, "An American Tariff for American People." His address was essentially a reply to ex-President Cleveland's speech at the Thurman banquet last November in Cincinnati.

"It was," he said, "gratifying to the friends of protection to have that eminent democratic leader make an open confession of the purposes which he and his party associates aim to accomplish by a free trade traffic. Assigned to support the inspiring sentiment, 'American Citizenship,' he made sweeping the theme of his discourse. His sword was only that which the protectionists have always claimed to be the legitimate tendency of his tariff policy, which aside cheap goods from almost above good wages for home.

The tariff reform gravely asks why we want manufacturing establishments in the United States when we can buy our goods in other countries as cheap as we can manufacture them at home, if not cheaper? The answer of the president is no longer for such suggestions, and will never consent to the inauguration of a policy that will put China in their place and erect a barrier to obtain the necessaries of life. The "cheap goods" to which the gentleman is so much attached do not tempt them, for they remember that in the previous free trade age of our history they were too poor to buy them at any price.

Is American manhood to be degraded that manufactories may be cheap? Cuts at any price are the sacrifice of the energy of the laborer, are not the chief objects of American civilization. We want cheap coats upon any such terms or conditions. They are "said" at such a price.

The gentleman who is now so hale, hearty for cheap necessaries of life, while he is affected and wrought with anxiety was unwilling that sugar, an article of prime necessity to every household, should come into use at the disposal of people when it was known that it was an annual burden upon them of sixty million dollars. He stood then as an uncompromising friend of cheap sugar for the masses. During his term he was dishonoring, discredited silver and enhancing the value of gold. He subsequently, even before his inauguration, to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterwards and to the end of his administration persistently used his power to that end. He would have increased the value of money and decreased the value of everything else. Money the master, everything was its servant.

We there were more of chasing in consideration of the Indian situation.

The tariff reformer has, in his wild ecstacy over the so called victory, been betrayed into an avowal of his real designs. He believes poverty is a blessing, to be promoted and encouraged, and that a shrinkage in the value of everything but money is a national benefit. He no longer conceals his love for cheap merchandise, even though it entails the beating down of the price of labor and curtail the comforts and opportunities of the masses. Those who advocate duties solely for revenue see only as a result cheaper prices, which are but temporary at best, and do not see the other side—lower wages, cheaper labor, agricultural depression and general distress.

Mr. McKinley went on to eulogize the protective system, and said if this policy is to be reversed it must be done, not by clamor of misrepresentation, not by schoolmen and theorists, but after the fullest discussion and investigation by the wise and intelligent judgment of the majority constitutionally registered. The only menace to our advancement and prosperity, to our wage-earners, to our farmers, is a party pledged to repeal the new law and the substitution of the British system in its place. The wise and full discussion will avert the danger. Nothing else will.

THAT CHICAGO PLOT.

Gibson's Letters and Telegrams in the Hands of the Authorities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—It is developed today that it was about the 15th of January when Gibson delivered the explosive to Dewar and Gibson has since been in constant receipt of letters from Dewar, and has written several letters to Dewar, and sent him several telegrams. All of these are in possession of the authorities. Of these, Solicitor Hartwigs: "He frequently admonished Dewar that he was to wait for the explosive and he ought to in the matter. Last Monday the Department detailed a detective to watch Gibson, having Dewar write G. The letter was to the effect that he (Dewar) had made several attempts to carry out the plot, that failed on account of the liquid. He said he instructed Gibson to come to Chicago Wednesday and bring a new bottle of the stuff. He also told him in telling evidence that he intended to pay him for the job." Gibson answered by telegram that he would come to Chicago Wednesday morning.

The contents of the grip were a shirt, a few collars, a bottle of liquid and his shaving outfit. Hart said: "Gibson said to Dewar, "It was part of the deal to pay Dewar with stock," said Hart, "and he brought the bonds to show Dewar and your him on to the deal." Pinkerton, Feb. 12.—George Gibson, secretary of the whisky trust, arrived here last night from Chicago and has been locked up in a private apartment. He denies that he is guilty of the charge brought against him and says, while not ready yet to make a public statement, when he ferrets out the whole thing the affair will have a different aspect.

AT DELMONICO'S.

Hannibal Hamlin Responds to a Toast on Lincoln's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The 82d annual dinner of the republican club, commemorative of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, was held at Delmonico's tonight. The speech of the evening was that of the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, in response to the toast "The surviving standard-bearer of 1860." He received an enthusiastic reception. In his speech he said: "I am grieved at the action of some of our congressmen. They need a shaker over my late days. I am grieved at the dishonesty and degradation of some of my associates. He urged that Congress should pass a law to make the birthday of Lincoln a national holiday.

Congressman Mason, of Illinois, Senator Higgins, of Delaware, and Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, were among the speakers.

The Cuttle Cable Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House committee on foreign affairs agreed, though not unanimously, to report to the House, with some modifications, the bill to incorporate the Cuttle Cable Company. The principal change made in the bill was to reduce from $25,000 to $10,000 the sum to be paid to the government annually for fifteen years by the United States Government after the cable is completed and open for business.

Deaths.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—News is received here of the death in Nashua, N. H., of Samuel Morey, who was the prominent man during the Garfield-Hancock presidential campaign of 1880. He was best known in connection with the famous "Morey Chinese letter."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Colonel Edward Hubbard, who as a young man of the war was chief of artillery in the Confederate service, died today at Alexandria.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—Stephen S. Harding, one of the best known presidents of southwestern Indiana, died at Mount Vernon, today. He was governor of Utah and judge of the United States court of Colorado during the administration of President Lincoln.

Cashier Spaulding's Shortage.

AUBURN, Maine, Feb. 12.—President Mellen of the North Middlesex Savings Bank, said this morning that the defalcation of Cashier Spaulding reaches at least $25,000.

Charges Sustained.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 12.—The house committee which has been engaged in investigating the charges against State Comptroller McCall, that he misappropriated State funds appropriated for a specific purpose, reported today that the charges are sustained by the evidence. The committee recommends that further action be taken in the matter by the house.

Jay Gould Reported Ill.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12.—Jay Gould was taken sick early in this morning and by the advice of physicians started for New York to his place near Irvington-on-Hudson. The nature of his illness is unknown.

ALL RIGHT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—George Gould late this afternoon sent a telegram from Irvington, addressed to Jay Gould, dated Washington, Jay saying, "I am all right."

A San Francisco Embezzler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Richard Mansfield, of the firm of Mansfield & Sons, wholesale liquor merchants, left suddenly for Australia, Saturday, leaving the firm embarrassed to the amount of $100,000. It is supposed the money was used in futures and stocks. The assets of the firm were attached today by the London, Paris and American Bank.

Dillon and O'Brien.

FOLKESTONE, Feb. 12.—Shortly after their arrest O'Brien and Dillon were taken to London. The prisoners will be kept at Scotland Yards until morning. They have been visited by many friends, including Parnell and Sexton.

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

This wonderful Liniment is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is the most penetrating Liniment in the world. It will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Chest and all inflammation, after all others have failed. It will cure Barbed Wire Cuts and heal all kinds of severe proud flesh has set in. It is equally efficient for Man or Beast. Try it and you will not be without it. Price 50 cents.

Sold by Z. C. M. I. 4**

Williams' American Rock Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, constipated with Headache, bad breath, dizzy, no appetite, bad, 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. John Caygill Agent, Drug Dept., Agent. d&s

Several years ago Chamberlain & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, commenced the manufacture of a cough syrup, believing it to be the most prompt and reliable preparation yet produced for coughs, colds and croup; that the public appreciate their merit, and in time it was certain to become popular. Their most sanguine hopes have been more than realized. Over three hundred thousand bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy are now sold each year, and it is recognized as "the best made," where it is known, it will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&s

AMONG THE RUINS.

Rescuing the Unfortunates Buried in the Debris of the Quebeck Worsted Factory.

A FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN UTAH.

Cleveland's Views on the Free Coinage Question Criticized by Some of the Papers.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE EXPLOSION AT QUEBEC.

Twenty One Persons Known to have been Killed.

QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—The buildings of the Quebec Worsted Company, where the explosion occurred, are situated in the northeastern outskirts of the city. They had been closed down for two weeks while the boilers and machinery were being overhauled and refitted. Operations were resumed this morning, and about three hundred operatives were on hand. About 8 o'clock there was a sudden explosion, which completely wrecked the engine house and dye house and damaged a large part of the main building.

A great crowd gathered immediately and the work of rescue was commenced. The fire brigade was called out, but fortunately the sparks did not catch fire. The work of rescuing the unfortunates buried under the ruins is still going on. The known dead now number twelve. Some are still missing and are supposed to be in the ruins. The wounded number thirty, of whom six at least are not expected to live.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Senate Passes a Bill for the Creation of a Fourth District in Utah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate passed the bill for the creation of a fourth judicial district in Utah.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar was one to incorporate the Pan-American Transportation Company.

The copyright bill was laid aside informally and the District of Columbia appropriation bill amended and passed.

The following were also passed: The Senate bill to increase by $150,000 the limit for the purchase of a site for a public building at San Francisco; the House bill granting a pension of $100 a month to General Banks; the House bill to authorize the Atlanta & Astoria Railroad Company to construct one or more bridges across the Willamette River in Oregon and establish them as post roads.

Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House passed the bill authorizing the Kansas & Arkansas Railroad Company to extend its line into Indian Territory. The House then went into consideration of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

In speaking of the pension office paragraph, Cooper (Ind.) made an attack upon the superintendent of the pension building, which he said had stored several hundred bushel of potatoes in the pension office and sold them to the employes, thus turning a government department into a huckstering establishment.

Tarsney (Mo.) attacked the administration of the pension office, and offered an amendment reducing by one-half the salary of the commissioner.

Pettus (Ala.) defended Commissioner Raum, and after some debate Tarsney withdrew his amendment.

The reading of the bill was concluded and the committee resumed to consideration of the clause making an appropriation for the civil service commission. Grosvenor raised a point of order against it, except so far as it refers to the commissioners, chief examiner and secretary, on the ground that it violates the existing law. The statute designed that the clerks should be divided into four classes, and that none be appointed until they were found qualified by a board of three examiners. Under the law establishing the commission it was provided that the clerks should be assigned from one of the departments. Now it was proposed to appropriate for them, under the head of civil service commission, and then the bill was in violation of the law.

The chair sustained the point of order as to the secretary because his salary was raised $100, and, as to all the clerks and employes, except one messenger and one laborer.

McComas (Md.) appealed from the decision and considerable debate ensued.

Tracey (N. Y.) said this was an effort to carry out the policy followed by the present Administration to represent to the people that it was trying to reform the civil service, while at the same time it was making every effort to cripple the commission in an underhanded way.

Cannon denied that it was the intent to cripple the commission.

The decision of the chair was sustained—110 to 39—and the clause as to the clerical force of the commission stricken out.

Speaking to a verbal amendment, Hooker (Miss.) referred to the printing of Cleveland's letter in the record. He wished to say that there was no man in the country, whether he had held a distinguished position or he had an ambition to hold the highest position within the gift of the American people, he is of one party or another, who could by down a law to the great masses of this country who thought for themselves. Whatever might be the opinion of any one man, he had a right to speak for the great laboring interests of the country, which stood back and behind the Constitution and the law. He believed his constituents want free coinage of both metals.

Cannon—I would like to ask the gentleman whether he is in favor of Mr. Cleveland for the next President.

Hooker—I will say that I do not think that a man on the continent of America will ever be a candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States who is opposed to the free coinage of silver.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Comments of Some Leading Newspapers on the Subject.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The *Daily Morning News* (Democratic), in an editorial on Cleveland's letter, says, in part: "There is nothing left for the free coinage Democrats of this country but to organize to defeat Mr. Cleveland's nomination. It can be and should be done, and it can and will be done."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The *Times-Democrat*, referring to the Cleveland letter, says Cleveland is not in accord with the Democrats of the country. "We regret exceedingly that he should have written this letter."

The *Dispatch* says: "Mr. Cleveland has taken a position his friends will have cause to regret."

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—The *Times* says: "If Cleveland is prepared to suspend his private judgment in case he is elected, he may get the nomination and be elected. If not, the party had better study other candidates."

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The *Republic* will say:

The letter is merely a private opinion of a single democrat, and contains neither the party nor Cleveland himself. If the Democrats are prepared for the adoption of free coinage before '92, the entire matter should be left to the national convention. On the adoption of a platform of tariff reform and free coinage it will be Cleveland's duty to accept both the nomination and support of the party demands his leadership.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The *Sun* editorially will say:

Cleveland's letter is as disingenuous and amusing a document as has recently proceeded from his industrious pen. While primarily interested for the placation of his usual sway friends who have been incorrigibly persistent in their delusion that Cleveland should "dare to be a Daniel" on the silver question, the letter squints at the northern and western democrats. The peril in Cleveland's present view is not in liberal extension of silver currency, for he has demonstrated the emptiness of such a phrase. It is in "free, unlimited and independent silver coinage" that he sniffs disaster. Democrats will be unwise if they underestimate Cleveland's power to do much harm. True to the last to his destiny, Grover Cleveland gives only to be a stalwart Daniel on the silver question."

DEMOCRATS WALK ABOUT IT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Ex-President Cleveland's letter advocating the coinage of silver was the subject of talk here today. A number of democratic members were interviewed on the subject.

Mason, D.—Knight of Kentucky, Edgerton of Indiana, McKinney of North Carolina, Finlan of Illinois, Davis of Ohio, Fornan of Illinois, Stephens of Texas, Stone of Kentucky, and some others expressed in different ways a belief that the letter would seriously injure Cleveland's chance of renomination.

Bynum of Indiana says: "It is a long time before the next democratic convention."

Sayers, Texas—If the democratic party stands by its platform it will see no appreciable difference between it and Cleveland.

Wheeler, Ala.—It would have been better if Cleveland had written a letter advising free coinage.

Wiley (N. Y.)—The letter will help Cleveland in New York. I think the sentiment of the country is changing to his position.

Breckenridge (Ky.)—I believe Cleveland will be the next President of the United States.

Kerr (Pa.), chairman of the democratic State committee—The West, South and Northwest cannot support Cleveland after that letter. It will, however, help in Pennsylvania.

Cummings—My mind is made up. Cleveland has made a mistake. His letter moves his candidacy ridiculous. He is still have no following west of the Alleghenies.

Another Victim of "Jack the Ripper."

LONDON, Feb. 12.—At an early hour this morning the body of a young woman was found in Chambers street, horribly mutilated with an instrument. It is undoubtedly another "Jack the Ripper" case. A large force of police are working on the case.

The Failure of Nash Walker & Co.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—The firm of Nean Walker & Co., one of the oldest clothing establishments in the United States, made a deed of trust today for the benefit of the creditors.

Bradlaugh's Successor.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Northampton election for the seat of Bradlaugh resulted in the return of Mansfield by a majority of a large majority over the Conservative.

AMNESTY.

John Farrell, Convicted of Bigamy, Granted Amnesty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has granted amnesty in the case of John Farrell, convicted in Utah of bigamy.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have invariably proved valuable." *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

There is no danger of a cold resulting in pneumonia if Cough Remedy is used as directed "for a severe cold." It effectually counteracts and breaks any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. This fact was fully proven in thousands of cases during severe weather last winter. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&s

Dyspepsia.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions, and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and cast the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle, by A. G. Smith & Co's Drug Store. 4s

TROUBLE IN NEWARK.

A Crowd Attacks a Thread Mill and Breaks the Windows: More Riot Expected.

THE CONDITION OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

President Harrison and Members of the Cabinet Expected to Visit the Pacific Coast.

By Telegraph to the News.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

Clark's Thread Mill Attacked by a Yelling Mob.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—There was violence and bloodshed at Clark's thread mills this evening when the non-union spinners quit work. They were carried over the river, and when they landed on the Kearney side they were met by a throng of 3000 men, women and children. A by three a rock, and the special police attempted to rush in the crowd. Chief Turnbull of the Kearney police ordered the special back and they retired.

Immediately after a woman threw another stone out the special then rushed upon the crowd, flourishing clubs and shouting to the air.

The crowd surged back, not doing a shower of stones, which crashed through the mill windows. The yelling and window breaking was kept up until the tumult attracted hundreds of people from Newark. For half a mile along the river front there stretched a mass of humanity. The more beside the mill played a line of hose out and wet the crowd. This made the rioters more angry and the window smashing went on.

Several girls were crushed and one badly injured. Willie Helmond, aged 8, was shot through the face by a special officer. With darkness the crowd dispersed. There is scarcely one whole window left in the mill and it is thought there will be a worse riot to-morrow, and the probabilities are that the militia will be called out.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

General Sherman Arises from His Bed and Sits in a Chair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon General Horace C. Ring left General Sherman's house. He said a few minutes before he left the nice chamber General Sherman showed signs of improvement. The patient, he said, had arisen from his bed unaided, walking across the room, and down in a chair. The physicians regard this as a very hopeful indication. They do not think he is paralyzed so much. The chief fears are of pleurisy and bronchitis of the accumulation of mucous in the patient's lungs.

CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

The condition of General Sherman during the latter part of the afternoon was encouraging up to as late as 5 o'clock. At that hour a change for the worse took place. The General lay in a comatose state, and he was breathing by difficult to rouse him. He could open but one eye and appeared to be suffering greatly, but the doctors thought he was not troubled with pain. The patient continued in this condition during the early part of the evening.

During the evening great numbers of persons called to ascertain the dying condition. A great many telegrams were sent away this evening. What the nature of them was could not be learned.

On the sidewalk, opposite the house, quite a large crowd of people stood watching the windows of the chamber where the sick man lay fighting the battle for life.

AT 11:25 p.m. Thackery, General Sherman's son-in-law, left the house. He said the general was in a semi-conscious state. Lieutenant Fitch said at 11 o'clock that General Sherman got out of bed and walked half across the room without assistance. He could not speak, but appeared to recognize those in the room. The patient had to be helped back to bed, he was very much exhausted.

At 1 a.m. it is stated that General Sherman appeared to be asleep. His breathing indicated that his lungs were filled with mucous. Dr. Alexander thought erysipelas was beginning in the patient, but the general was not improved.

AT 2:35 this morning Mr. Barrett came to the door of the Sherman residence and said the general was sleeping quietly. No bulletin had been given him in several hours. The patient did not seem any worse.

The President Expected to Come West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President and most of the Cabinet will visit the Pacific Coast soon after the adjournment of Congress and have arranged the trip so as to include a tour of the Southern States. It is probable the party will leave Washington the early part of April.

The Indians Pay their Respects to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Indian chiefs now in the city called at the White House this afternoon and paid their respects to the President.

The President pointed out the folly of their going to war with the whites, and said it very strongly that if they made any more trouble they would be punished. He told them that they were now living among them to be warriors, but citizens, and endeavor to earn their own living by some peaceful industry. The government, he said, would protect and encourage every Indian who is disposed to be peaceful and industrious.

The Indians then shook hands with the President and withdrew.

Better Makes a Denial.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Senator-elect Brice, who arrived here last night, denied to all callers the newspaper statement that he was going South to join Jay Gould and General Thomas on their inspection trip of the Richmond Terminal and other Southern railways recently acquired by Gould. He had nothing to say about the stories that he was about to gather in the Senate or had already done so.