

that he wanted the nomination for governor. When these remarks were reported to Judge Hawes he said he cared nothing for the opinions of Trude. Before the afternoon ended the case against Welch was dropped and Welch released. Rosenthal, the juror who testified that Welch tried to bribe him, took the stand and said it was not Welch but Starkey, the attorney for the Street Car Company, who is now in Canada, who was the guilty man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—General Harrison had a large number of visitors today, among others Governor Morehouse, of Missouri, accompanied by F. S. Richards of Salt Lake, who paid a social visit.

A large number of chairmen of republican county committees also called. About forty-three chairmen are in the city, having been subpoenaed to appear before the Federal grand jury. About a dozen of them were before the jury today, as was also Secretary Dile, of the state committee, who said on emerging from the jury room he never saw a copy of what purports to be the

DUDLEY LETTER.

and has never seen anybody who saw a letter. Furthermore he don't believe Dudley ever wrote such a letter.

Col. W. H. Barker, secretary of the New York Senate, who came to the city yesterday with the Grand Army committee from Brooklyn, was subpoenaed. During the campaign Col. Barker had charge of the appointment bureau of the national republican committee. He appeared before the jury today and it is reliably stated that one of the few questions asked him was, "Are you familiar with the hand writing of W. W. Dudley?" Barker is said to have replied, "I am." The same authority states that Acting-District Attorney Bailey did not produce any letter for Barker to identify.

Senator Quay, Col. Wm. C. Goodloe and General Britain will arrive at a late hour tonight.

INFORMATION EMANATED

from the United States District Attorney's office this evening to the effect that subpoenas have been issued and placed in the hands of officers to be served upon Chairman Quay and Col. Goodloe on their arrival, summoning them to appear before the grand jury. The knowledge that the newly appointed district attorney has decided upon this course of obtaining information upon which to procure an indictment, presumably in the Dudley case, caused quite a sensation when it became known down about the lobbies this evening, and Senator Quay's arrival is eagerly awaited.

General Harrison's most important visitors today were a committee of southern capitalists and business men from Birmingham, Alabama, as follows: Thos. S. Seddon, son of Secretary of the Navy Seddon, of the

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

C. C. Cadle, Jr., Frederick Sloss, Henry F. De Bardeleben, David Roberts, C. F. Williamson, Charles Turner, Edward Thomas, and H. B. Tompkins, the latter from Atlanta. They were met at the depot by ex-Congressman R. B. F. Pierce, and accompanied by him visited General Harrison at 4:30. They presented the President-elect with a memorial signed by capitalists representing \$100,000,000 in the south, congratulating General Harrison and the country on the success of the principles which caused his election.

General Harrison received them with great cordiality. The discussion was entirely informal both on the part of the committee and the General.

Mr. Seddon acted as chief spokesman, and explained to General Harrison the cause leading to

THIS NEW MOVE

in the South looking toward the readjustment of party lines.

The gentlemen of the committee state that General Harrison talked freely with them on the subject of protection and the benefits the North had reaped from it, which were also open to the South. The development of the South was gratifying to him. The committee were particular to impress upon General Harrison the importance of appointing representative men to office in the South. The members of the committee are very guarded and secretive as to what if any definite expression the President-elect made, touching his views on the southern question or the race question. As to the latter, it does not seem to have entered directly into the conversation.

Senator Quay, accompanied by his private secretary, F. W. Leach, General G. M. Williams and Colonel E. A. Brittan, chairman of the

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE.

arrived in this city tonight at 11 o'clock. Ex-President R. B. Hayes came on the same train. Col. Quay sought his room at once. He was very courteous to the newspaper correspondents, but cautiously avoided talking current politics. When informed that a subpoena had been issued for him to appear before the federal grand jury, he smiled and said he should not run away on that account.

The committee of prominent southerners who visited General Harrison today were particular to impress upon the correspondents that their visit was non-partisan in the general acceptance of the terms. Inquiry, however, into the causes and circumstances leading to their visit and the formulation of the address they presented, brings out the fact that beneath this indorsement of the protec-

tion doctrine lies what may prove the greatest

POLITICAL PROBLEM

of this generation. Only the rudiments of the movement are yet visible, but beneath is a well-defined programme for the founding of a new political party in the Southern States, the leading spirits of which shall be the business element, especially the manufacturing interests of the south.

One of the committee said tonight: "We regard the old solid South as a thing of the past. It is gone forever. The certainty of the admission of two or three new republican states strips the South of her former power in national politics. The break-up is upon us. We must look to arranging new lines, and in doing so we propose to make new alliances and bring about a settlement of the perplexing issue."

An ingenious plan has been outlined for the creation of a new and independent party, whose founders and followers shall institute a political warfare against what is known as "Bourbon rule," and to press that element until it calls the negro to its aid to save it from

POLITICAL DEATH.

When they shall be compelled to call for the negro vote in state and local elections, from that moment, said the gentleman, fair elections in the South are secured and political disfranchisement cases. The new party will not antagonize the colored race, but it will be organized almost entirely by white men who expect no support to speak of from the negro at the outset. Protection and fair elections are to be the cornerstones of the new party, and the charter members are men of such wealth and influence that the movement assumes a formidable aspect even now. Just how much of this new project was outlined to the President-elect is uncertain, but there is good reason for believing that the committee feel assured that it is certainly feasible, and the new administration will not throw a bar across their progress by restoring to power the old "carpet bag" element and the recognition of the colored republicans of the South to such a marked degree as would prove socially disturbing and retard the progress of the new party.

New York, Dec. 18.—Kilrain's friends in this city have published in an evening paper this statement: Jake Kilrain's friend, Richard Roe, will post \$25,000 with the Park National Bank or any other reputable bank in New York City in the name of Richard Roe. Kilrain's friends will then notify Sullivan and his backers to meet them at a place outside the jurisdiction of the United States to arrange a match for \$5000 or \$10,000 a side, the diamond belt and the championship of the world. The party agreed upon at the meeting for the final stakeholder is to be made the custodian of the money deposited at the Park National Bank. If Sullivan and his backers desire to arrange a match without any handicap and in a business-like way, they will agree to these terms, which every sporting man will show are fair and business-like.

IRROQUOIS, Ont., Dec. 18.—Three men, Johnson, Oakes and Derkey, were drowned while crossing to the American side of the river last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The schooners *August Flower* and *William Wiler*, which sailed from here together on November 19, are believed to have sunk at sea during the recent storm and all on board lost. Each vessel carried a mate, eight seamen and a steward.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—A big storm, which came on Montreal last evening and left this afternoon, has left the city in a genuine winter at last. Considerable damage was done by the severe gale.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 18.—A heavy rain storm Sunday night and Monday caused a rise in the Lackawanna river. The debris borne down the stream was blocked by the bridge. The water thus dammed

OVERFLOWED THE BANKS

and submerged one of the principal thoroughfares of the city for a quarter of a mile. When the people awoke this morning they found their property covered with water to the depth of several feet and themselves imprisoned in their homes. They had to go about in boats today. The damage done to property was great.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 18.—The water in the Susquehanna River at this point is rising rapidly, and a serious flood is feared.

CARLSLE, Pa., Dec. 18.—Reports from the surrounding country, and a number of towns in the Cumberland Valley, show thousands of dollars worth of property were destroyed last night by one of the most disastrous rain and wind storms which has ever visited this section. In the rural districts the dwelling houses were unroofed, barns blown down, trees uprooted and fences

BLOWN TO PIECES

HARTFORD, Ct., Dec. 18.—At midnight the Connecticut River was 19½ feet above high water mark, and was steadily rising at the rate of three inches an hour. This rise is unprecedented, and serious apprehension is felt.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18.—A furious blizzard is raging in this section. Steamers will not proceed until the storm abates. The Boston boat arriving this morning had one of the roughest times she ever experienced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Captain Kelley, of the steamer *Saginaw*, which arrived today from Hayti, will not make any

report of the Haytian affairs, but it is learned from other sources that the steamer *Haytian Republic* was still in the harbor of Port au Prince when the *Saginaw* sailed. Passengers by the *Saginaw* bring important news from Hayti. On the morning of the 5th of December, as the passengers state, four of Legitime's men-of-war—the *Dessalines*, *Belize*, *Toussaint*, *L'Ouverture*—and one other, bombarded Cape Hayti. The gunboats dropped anchor four or five miles off shore lying broadside onto town. The guns were fired with blank cartridges to give notice of

WARLIKE INTENTIONS.

The foreign consuls in the city sent out a petition to the commander of the fleet asking time to get out of the city. They were given 36 hours to evacuate the town. People fled into the hills taking all their possessions they could conveniently carry. The supply of pack-mules being limited to 50 or 60, the animals were in great demand, and fabulous prices were paid to convey a single mule load of the more valuable effects of wealthy residents to a place of safety. Those of the poorer classes who were fortunate enough to own a mule preferred renting out to using the animals to save their own goods. Shortly after daybreak on Sunday after the arrival of the fleet, the Haytian officers turned their guns on the town and the bombardment commenced. Operations were begun at this early hour because the favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The *Toussaint* fired the first shot which

WENT WHISTLING

through the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail thatched bamboo houses of the poor natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the town, demolishing the frail houses. The bamboo succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours. Despite the warning that they had received to leave, many of the residents clung to their habitations. In fact it was impossible to remove many of the sick within the time allotted by the commander. At the top of all houses in which sick persons were known to be, a white flag was placed, but the shot and shell were no respecters of emblems. None of the people who arrived today could estimate with any degree of accuracy the number killed but it was thought 15 to 20 at least succumbed to the

DEADLY FIRE.

Legitime's by degrees losing the confidence of the people and most all the sympathy is with the north.

The agents in New York of the steamship *Haytian Republic* are surprised at the report that their vessel will sail from Hayti today in charge of an American crew which sailed from here last week on the *Atlas* line ship *Alene* to be delivered at the American port subject to the disposal of the government.

Mr. Austin, one of the agents says:

"I don't see what Hayti of the *Atlas* people gain by this. I doubt very much whether they can bring the *Haytian Republic* up here. She has no stores, no fuel nor anything on board, and she must be in bad condition. They say she will leave this morning. The *Galena* ought to be there today, and will probably reach there before she can sail. I suppose the *Galena* will take possession of her at once."

Mr. Morse, one of the owners, is on the *Galena*, and will take charge of his vessel.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., Dec. 18.—The Indian Territorial Convention met in the city ball today and passed resolutions favoring the immediate opening of the Indian Territory to white settlers and the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians. Delegations were present from many of the cities of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. A liberal representation from many of the Indian tribes was also present.

Ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, was elected permanent chairman, and O. W. Daniels, of Baxter Springs, secretary. Quite a number of chiefs and influential men of various Indian tribes came out strongly in favor of the allotment of lands, of the individual responsibilities of citizenship, and the protection of the general government.

GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN

delivered an eloquent address, and was followed by Judge Emery, of Lawrence, Kansas, and others. The sentiment of the convention was in favor of giving the Indians all their lands if necessary, but to divide them in severalty, make them citizens of the United States, and to make the Indian Territory one of the prosperous States of the Union. A demand is made on the general government to permit all railroads to run through and across the Texas territory as freely as any other part of the general domain. Interesting letters were read from many senators and congressmen and prominent citizens from different sections of the country, all endorsing the objects of the meeting as set forth in the call.

A conflict is in progress between the white and colored inhabitants of Clermont County, Ohio. Recently a state law was passed abolishing separate schools for negroes, when the white people openly rebelled in two or three towns. When the schools opened in

September last, a large number of colored children in the town of Felicity demanded admission to one of the public schools. A riot was the result, and the colored children were prevented by violence from entering the school. Similar scenes were repeatedly enacted, and a dozen or more white citizens have been indicted on a charge of riot. A very bitter feeling has grown up between the two races; white citizens have discharged their colored help, and the feeling of enmity is steadily becoming more and more intensified.

NEEDLES, California, Dec. 19.—Fifty conductors on the Atlantic and Pacific between Albuquerque and Mohave have been discharged in the last few days.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 19.—John Meyers Doremus was hanged this morning for the murder of his son John in June last.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 19.—A game of baseball was played here this afternoon between the American teams, resulting—All-Americans 6, Chicago 3.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 19.—McCall's vote for controller in the recent election was about the average, being 245,892. Geers, republican, received 88,680; King, union labor, 6,152.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The acting Haytian Consul states that up to noon today no official information had been received from Hayti.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The bondholders of the Panama Canal will hold a meeting January 29 to discuss the course they shall pursue in view of the company's difficulties.

TROY, N. Y., 18.—An earthquake was felt in Washington and Warren counties at 5:45 this morning. It lasted four seconds. Buildings were violently shaken.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President has approved the act granting the use of certain lands in Pierce County, Washington Territory, to the city of Tacoma for the purposes of a public park, and the act to establish a land office at Potosi, N. M.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 19.—The chief officers of the Order of Railroad Conductors located here deny the report from the Los Angeles association that the order west of the Missouri River is disbanded and say only two local points are affected, that there are no indications of any further disaffection, and claim that the new order is organized to affiliate with striking organizations, and as soon as the conductors learn the nature of it they will have nothing to do with it.

WAHALLA, Miss., Dec. 19.—A report has just reached here that an armed posse overtook four negro participants in the Sunday night's tragedy. One resisted and was riddled with bullets, the other three hanged to surrounding trees. The posse has sworn to run down all negroes who fled to the hills on Sunday. There are at least 150 negroes in hiding.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—News has been received of an outbreak between the Arusha and Masi tribes. The former tribes enticed the Masi warriors into a cow lifting expedition, and during their absence the Arushas raided the Masi settlement and massacred the old men, women and children and seized the younger women for concubines; they also carried off 1,400 head of cattle. The Masi warriors returning from their expedition, and finding their homes devastated, lamented three days and then commenced war against the Arushas, which will probably last three years and result in the devastation of the country west of Kilimanjaro Mountains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—At 6:30 o'clock the charter members of the new Indiana commandery met at the Bates House, and with Commander-in-Chief Hayes presiding, the new commandery was duly created and inaugurated. Major General Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, was elected commander. General Harrison was among the members present and participated in the formation of the new commandery.

THE BANQUET

tendered the visiting members of the Loyal Legion at the Bates House tonight, by the newly created Indiana Commandery, was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Indiana. The dining hall was decorated in the national colors. General Lew Wallace presided as the toast master of the occasion. To his right sat ex-President Hayes, to his left Colonel W. H. Howe, commander of the Loyal Legion of Missouri. After spending an hour discussing the choice and select men, interspersed with stirring songs by "Chicago and Missouri" visitors, the programme proper was entered upon, the first being an address of welcome by Major General Lew Wallace delivered in inimitable style. Following the address the presiding officer announced the toast "The Loyal Legion" to which General Rutherford B. Hayes, commander-in-chief, responded.

GENERAL HAYES

beginning his address spoke briefly of the history of the Loyal Legion and reviewed its formation and the Society of Cincinnati which he said was the unquestioned prototype of the Loyal Legion.

What will be the future of this order, said he. What will be its influence on its members and our countrymen and especially on the young who are growing up to take our places. It is not and will not be a political organization. The Loyal Legion is essentially to maintain the memory of our comradeship in the sacred war. Our honored companion, who so largely at this time and

this place is in our thoughts, in his terse and emphatic way gave the whole pith of the question when he said "politics cannot break the bond of comradeship." In this the general made no mistake. The links that unite us were welded when we stood together on holy ground, fighting for

ETERNAL RIGHT.

Where is holy ground? If anywhere, it is where a man freely dies for his fellow-men. That sublime privilege was the crown of Lincoln's fame, and we of the Loyal Legion, and our comrades of the Grand Army can reverently thank God that we are permitted to stand by Lincoln and our nation's history. What shall be the teaching which the Loyal Legion will give to the companions of that order? To their countrymen and to posterity it goes without saying that the ideas we fought for are the principles of the Loyal Legion. Those principles are without regard to sect or the party of our choice. We held to our faith, which is, that the American republic, in the language of the Supreme Court, is an indestructible union of indestructible states. The general government was threatened by the doctrine that the allegiance of the citizen was due only to the state. Our faith is that the

CITIZEN'S ALLEGIANCE

is to the United States, and that the United States is in authority and duty, in the fullest possible sense, a nation. The contention of our adversaries was that slavery was of perpetual and divine origin. Our faith is that no statute nor law can make the false phantasy true that man can hold property in man. The corner stone of the slaveholding system was the impious dogma that might makes right. The trail of this serpent is over all human society, and is found where the footprint of a slave was never seen. The faith of the Loyal Legion is that universal enfranchisement is essential to liberty, and that there can be no fitting exercise and no full enjoyment of the suffrage without the universal education of the weaker nations around us with whom we deal—the Indians, the children of misfortune, of poverty, of evil habits and of crime, who are at all our doors. We learned in the school of war with respect to them that they are the offspring of our

COMMON FATHER

and that the social distinctions of wealth were of little avail in that bloody trial, and that everything deferred to manhood. Therefore we would inculcate sympathy with manhood wherever it is found. Above all, our faith is in America and American principles. We have no quarrels with Europe or any foreign people, but we prefer that their nation's follies and vices shall remain on the other side of the Atlantic. We have enough vices, follies and perils of our own. We import from Europe altogether too many. We believe in the American home and in the character and virtue of the American women, which make the American homes happy. When the great trial came and the calamity was to be met, Mr. Lincoln said, "If all that has been said by the orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the American women, it would not do them justice for their conduct during the war." God bless the

AMERICAN WOMEN.

Finally, the last fatal mistake the South made was its doctrine of state sovereignty. They thought each would represent a separate government, and all of them would weep helplessly and miserably over states discordant, disserved and belligerent. The faith of the Loyal Legion is the reverse of all this. We believe in the whole of the American Republic, and that every state and every acre in the state belongs to one flag, the old flag, the Stars and Stripes, the flag of Washington and Lincoln, the flag of the United States. It represents a people great, prosperous and happy, whose heritage will be as long as they are guided by wisdom and justice, the enjoyment of unbroken harmony and perpetual peace.

AT THE CONCLUSION.

of General Hayes' speech the banqueters stood and drained their cups to the health and longevity of the Loyal Legion. Other toasts were responded to by Lieut. James S. Ostrander, Captain Eugene Cary, of Chicago, Col. D. W. McClung and Col. D. P. Dwyer, of St. Louis.

The attendance of distinguished soldiers from all over the country was very large.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Three actions, brought against ex-City Treasurer Axworthy, of Cleveland, Ohio, were settled today in the court of Queen's Bench. Axworthy agreed to pay £22,000 and surrender his property to America.

BLACKVILLE, S. C., Dec. 19.—A meeting of watermelon raisers, representing a production of 2,000,000 melons, met here and decided to form a trust to limit the acreage, fix prices and establish their own agencies in the principal cities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House committee on marine and fisheries is expected to meet today to investigate the Alaskan seal fisheries and possibly take up the charges as to the ill-treatment of Indian women in Alaska. The sergeant-at-arms of the House has furnished a list of witnesses summoned, all understood to be in the employ of the Alaskan Commercial Co.