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The Oldest Newspaper in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

The Soldiers Gradually Closing In Upon the Hostile Indians.

A PLAN TO ATTACK A SCHOOL DISCOVERED.

Six Dog and Jack Cloud With About One Hundred Followers Return to Camp.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

HEADED THE HOSTILES.

The Position of Soldiers To Be Drawn Tightly Around The Indians.

PINE RIDGE, DAK., Jan. 9.—Yesterday afternoon all communications from field were ordered to march from three points to converge near the hostiles. Late last night the order was put into effect. At intervals of two or three miles the soldiers will be drawn more tightly around the hostiles until they agree to come in peacefully or be whipped by overpowering force. The reluctance they display to accept the overtures of General Miles is susceptible of but one interpretation and that is that they propose to retain their arms or die in their defense. This is backed up by the fact that a majority of those who have come in from the hostiles are squaws and children, who it is desired to get out of the way. The coming in of Red Cloud is variously interpreted, but his good faith is doubted.

No one can tell what, under cover of darkness, the Indians may undertake. That they have contemplated and doubtless contemplate an attack upon the agency, is believed by all well-informed people. That they are now awaiting an opportunity, is almost assumed fact. Red Cloud is living in an house in the midst of the alleged hostiles. At a signal from the chief, it is believed that he will communicate the same to the friendlies. The agency would then be attacked from all sides.

There are now less than a thousand soldiers within a mile of headquarters. Below those stationed in the field could reach them great damage would be done. General Miles, today, as if impressed with his fact, is extending a tenderness among the school, which commanded a larger extent of the friendlies' camp. He also received word from General Brooke that a number of hostiles last night tried to keep Brooke's lines and escape to Rosebud. They found the lines too strong, however, and retired.

Colonel Kent and Captain Baldwin, who are collecting facts in the Wounded Knee fight, have already examined a number of eye-witnesses. The information is being gathered in an informal manner.

Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, Captain Mylrath, left the agency today for Rosebud. Dismounted Troop and Company of the 9th are to occupy the Indian camp.

Red Cloud says there are 100 wounded Indians among the hostiles, whom Dennis Wound wants to send to the agency.

General Miles has placed Colonel Shafter, First Infantry, in command of the troops at the agency.

Sitting Bull and Long Bull have written General Miles that they propose to come in with their followers and be good Indians.

TO ATTACK THE SCHOOL.

It is learned that General Miles's reason for ordering an extension of breastworks about the school grounds was due to a discovery of the fact that one of the plans of the hostiles, with the assistance of the alleged friendlies, was to attack the school. The attack would not be made till after the children had left the building. This evacuation was to be accomplished at a given signal, and immediately preceding it the scholars were to be set upon and overpower the teachers, and the work of destruction was to begin. The story is well authenticated and was brought to General Miles's attention, and he has taken due precautions.

TO PREVENT AN ATTACK.

Colonel Shafter issued an order to the officers in command of the several detachments to take every precaution to prevent an attack. In the event of such surprise several troops and companies are to repair immediately to the designated position, when they are to hold to the last. While the post could be effectively defended during the day by the breastworks, Hotchkiss and rattling guns and four pieces of artillery, it would not be so well protected in the event of a surprise at night. This order has doubtless been suggested for the purpose of allaying the fear of a night attack, which exists among the whites.

Later this afternoon the Seventh Cavalry was moved from the bottom in which it has been stationed, to the hill immediately east, which commands a view of the agency. From this position they can more easily respond to a call for aid from any part of the agency at any time, day or night. Shortly after the changing three fires were started from the schoolhouse. It is thought the houses of "The Mexican," Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, and Standing Soldier were fired by settlers.

RETURNED TO CAMP.

Six Dog and Jack Cloud and about one hundred others have returned to camp, saying they have propined but have failed to keep their word. General Miles says: "At last accounts the Indians were fighting among themselves. Their camp is in confusion. There was no head to the hostiles, and desperadoes were destroying their own people."

If those Indians who belong to this agency come in, the others, the Germans think, will endeavor to get back to their own reservations. "The hostiles' camp, he says, is composed of Ogalallas from Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud reservations. The troops on the other side are frequently skirmishing with them and will follow them if they come. Should such be the case, the General thinks the military problem will be solved. The control of the Indian in peace, he holds, will still be a matter for serious consideration, because he will have to be cared for as not to be a terror to the people of these States and go to war in the spring, even if he should desire to.

A NOTE FROM SITTING BEAR AND SHORE BULL.

General Miles today received a note in Indian, couched in terms of sweetness and innocence. It came from Sitting Bear and Short Bull. They had stopped their ghost dance, they said, because the general bade them. They would come in and be good Indians. It is unnecessary to say the word of these wily chiefs was not respected from the first. They have been credited before with asserting that they would never come in, even if only fifty remained out. The letter was intended for a purpose and General Miles seems to understand what that purpose was.

This afternoon a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry arrived, counting twenty-four Indians who had succeeded in breaking away from the hostiles.

Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses reported to General Miles this afternoon that visitors from the Ogallalas and Cut Throats would start for the agency this afternoon, escaping tonight near the schoolhouse at Wounded Knee.

INDIAN MAYHEM IN NEVADA.

CARSON, NEV., Jan. 9.—Indian matters in this State are assuming a serious aspect. Over two hundred braves have gathered near Pine Nut with war paint on. All the Indians able to fight have left for there.

Indian Ferocity.

TUCSON, ARIZ., Jan. 8.—Advices from Solomville state that Modoc Wind and two other Apache Indians were held to answer by the United States commissioner charged with forging Captain Dutlo' Bullis' name to a government check for $125. The forgery was so well executed that it was not detected until presented to the Assistant Indian States Treasurer at San Francisco. Modoc Wind was educated at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., and the others at San Carlos.

Parnell's Sister Scores the Parliamentary Leaders.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—The *Freeman's Journal* today publishes a long letter from Miss Annie Parnell, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell. The paper says she is one of the most remarkable women of her time: that she maintained the struggle against coercion in 1881 and 1882, after the Land Leaguers had been suppressed and the leaders imprisoned. In the letter she says she has no opinion as to which side is right, but suggests that if the Home Rule Association is revived on a national independent basis, it would prevent the interests of the country from suffering through the conflict. She rather sharply scored the Irish parliamentary members who seceded from her brother. She says they do not say why Gladstone is judged only by the last six years of his life. Weak in his minister him and the Liberals from repeating after the next election what they did after 1880? "They do not tell us," she says, "why the Conservatives may not give us home rule. They do not explain, if radical hatred is justifiable, why the brutal Balfour is not hated. Ireland, whatever party, whether Liberal or Conservative, always receives the mandate to persecute Ireland, now why, when the Liberals are out of office, they are the only body entitled to the respect of the British race."

Jay Gould Stories.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The authorized statement was given out today that Jay Gould had not obtained control of the Atchison Railroad by purchase, as represented, but that he and Russell Sage and their friends held more Atchison securities now than ever before.

Another story was current today to the effect that Gould had obtained a large block of Rock Island stock. This seems improbable. One railroad official said:

The fact is that Gould is practically in control of a great part of the continental railroad system, but he has obtained that control simply by engineering and not by purchases of stock. He holds a large block of Northern Pacific, a majority of the stock of the Union Pacific, 20,000 shares of Atchison, 10,000 shares of Richmond Terminal, and is in absolute control of the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas and Texas Pacific. He is also in close relation with the Denver & Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Southern Pacific, Central Iowa and Great Northern.

The American Harvester Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—President McCormick furnished the following statement to the Associated Press:

The American Harvester Company, after securing the symbols of eminent counsel from the different states, has been brought face to face with grave legal obstacles to the consummation of the enterprise for which it was formed. These are of such a character that, after a most serious and careful consideration, accompanied by the expert advice of the whole counsel, it must be abandoned. In so doing it is but adopting the course that such counsel have united in advising.

It was only after long deliberation that the gentlemen composing the trust decided to abandon it. The hardest cases against which it ran were the decisions of the Illinois and New York courts in the gas and sugar trust cases. The interest involved in the trust were as great, that $50,000,000 capital would be necessary to put it upon its feet. Of this sum, $35,000,000 was to be apportioned among the several institutions, and $15,000,000 in bonds issued for a working capital. When the company attempted to float these bonds, the United States Trust Company of New York decided that the company had been organized in such a way as to violate anti-trust laws. Other financial institutions were appealed to with the same results. Then it was proposed to raise the necessary funds with our company itself, but the various concerns, becoming frightened at the legal aspect of affairs, refused to tie up their individual establishments as they would be hamstrung by heavy legal and financial liabilities. Hence, nothing but dissolution resulted.

A local paper says another cause of dissolution was the fact that McCormick, Deering and other big houses in the trust were dissatisfied with the policy mapped out and were ready to secede any way. A merry war is now in prospect. It is each firm for itself, out, slash and let the those who cannot stand the gaff.

INCLEMENT WEATHER.

The Countries of Europe and Northern Africa Suffering From Frost and Snow.

FIVE HUNDRED RUSSIAN SPIES IN TURKEY.

Captain Hilton Tells the Story of the Wreck of His Vessel.

Telegraphed to the NEWS.

THE WINTER IN EUROPE.

Severe Weather and Numerous Deaths From the Extreme Cold.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There are no signs of abatement of the severe winter weather throughout Great Britain and on the Continent. From all parts come stories of suffering. In Great Britain the severity of the season has set back agricultural work. The Clyde, River Thames, Lower Bulwarks, generally, partially frozen and navigation is impeded by ice floes. Curious and time traverse the Thames without from Sutton Court to Abingdon.

Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold. Several of them, at the very gates of the workhouse, were clamoring for admission. The Midland newspapers declare thousands of persons are in danger from the condition of semi-starvation. Many local committees are taking measures for relief, but they fail to reach the best of cases.

ON THE CONTINENT.

In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. Many steamers and sailing vessels are frozen in the rivers Schelde and Elbe, and some badly damaged. At Antwerp 10,000 workmen are thrown out of employment, owing to the unusually severe weather. The misery among the poorer classes is intense and widespread.

Dynamite is to be used at Copenhagen harbor in hopes of getting out a number of vessels now icebound. Deputations from several German ports left of the immediate necessity of their harbors because of the ice.

All Bavaria is covered with snow, and in the country between the Danube and the Alps the snow is eighteen inches deep. In certain localities along the Rhine snow drifts are piled seven feet high.

IN SOUTHERN ITALY

snow fell heavily for some hours. The inhabitants of this region are suffering acutely, such weather being entirely unknown to them, and it is feared a number perished in the storm. The railways are much delayed.

AUSTRIA.

From Austria come reports of a the same condition prevailing. All the roads are blocked, and supplies are getting short.

Dispatches from Vienna say communication with points south of that city is greatly impeded and on all the railways emboldening there and the movement of trains is partially suspended.

No reports received from Alpine districts for two days. Snow is still falling in Vienna. Six thousand men are employed in cleaning the immense mass of snow already on the ground.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snowfalls in Spain and says communication with all the provinces of Spain is difficult. It also reports the grievance of intensely cold weather in Valencia, where orange groves have been swept by storms, with heavy losses to the owners.

ALGIERS.

A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow, and extending a long distance inland, is reported from Algiers, North Africa. The report is coupled with the assurance that nothing like such weather was ever experienced in that country before.

FRANCE.

Advices from Paris say the Seine is blocked with ice near Rouen and the Seine is frozen above Lyons. Much suffering is being caused in many interior places by the intensely cold weather and a number of persons have frozen to death.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

Nineteen Sailors Arrive in New York, Saved from a Wreck.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Nineteen pale and emaciated seamen were landed today at the barge office by the State Line steamer *State of Nevada*, Captain Stewart, having escaped death in the Atlantic Ocean.

On November 12th the British steel screw steamer Ethel, Captain Fraser, for Philadelphia, in ballast, with a crew of nineteen men under Captain Frank H. W. Hilton, who told the story of the wreck this morning.

"The first week after leaving Bremen," he said, "we had very terrible weather. The ship being light it was very difficult to handle her in the heavy seas which were running. Day after day we fought, but it seemed almost impossible to make any headway.

"Just before daylight on the morning of November 22nd I was on the bridge when a man at the wheel yelled, 'she won't mind her helm.' Our rudder was gone as clear as though chopped off with an ax. The wagon was called all and I began rigging a cable rudder when the ship fell off into a trough of the sea and there was a heavy shock and a crash. A big green sea came aboard and took charge of the deck. The bridge where I had been standing a few minutes before was carried away and two lines smashed into kindling wood.

"We had been out twenty days when our provisions began to run short. For twenty-nine days all hands lived on nothing but meat, as all vegetables were gone. The forward main deck were smashed in and the cabin flooded, the same wave breaking into the pantry and damaging the provisions. The weather was bitterly cold and the deck was coated with ice.

"To crown all our troubles, she so well was wounded, we found two feet of water in the hold. The pumps worked hard, but the leak gained on us. One day Harry Aubert, the fireman, came on deck. Just as he reached the deck the water, which only an hour before had been pumped out, was over a mile to leeward, a big sea overstorm and Aubert was dashed against the wheel. In half a minute the deck was again overwhelmed. We continued the poor fellow drifting away, as we were powerless to help him.

"From December 23 to December 31 all hands lived on an allowance of four ounces of meat and half a pint of water a day. To lighten the ship, we jettisoned 17 days. If we, in December, in the month of Nevada, sailed in Western Union on board, the sent a so which would be the time we were so near the end. The Ethel was a steel screw boat, 1,600 tons register, 235 feet long, 36 feet 1 inch broad and 18 feet 1 inches deep. She was built in 1881."

TURKEY ALARMED.

Discovery of Russian Spies Living in the Empire Under Various Disguises.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—Since the arrest of some Nihilists, including Prince Aleksandrovy and Engineer Lenoff, there has been a great stir in the vicinity of Russian palace and spies are exercised in the wisest exploits of these men, and the subsequent discovery of a Russian spy in a counsel of Turkey's functionaries are in the pay of the Russian Government, and there are over five hundred Russian spies living in Turkey, in various disguises. It is rumored, also, that the Russian engineers are busy sinking piles in the great Bosphorus and Dardanelles. All this has a tendency to excite the concern of the Sultan's advisers and military authorities to so unusually active a Russian. Russia is able to tell now for the underhand machinations of the government at St. Petersburg may have gone.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

A Motion Creates an Uproar in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 9.—In the House appeared a motion by a motion to appoint a committee to wait on the Governor and ask for his message. Amendments directing the committee to wait on Governor Boyd, Governor Thayer, Governor Boyd and Governor Thayer were proposed, and the matter at last resulted a focus at the time of adjournment.

A resolution directing the preparation of a bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of drought sufferers in the Colorado line was adopted with enthusiasm.

The gubernatorial mix-up still continues. Governor Thayer still holds forth against Governor Boyd, as reported in these dispatches yesterday. His objection is that Boyd was never naturalized, and is therefore ineligible. The board of public lands and buildings, however, today assigned Boyd quarters in another part of the Capitol, and he began acting as Governor.

[illegible] occurred this afternoon, when a telegram was received stating that an Indian outbreak was feared in the northwestern part of the State, and asking that the militia now at the front be placed to repel the attack. The Governor ordered Adjutant-General Cole to make the needed arrangements, and the matter resulted a focus at the time of adjournment.

Dispatches to Adjutant-General Cole stated that he would take orders only from Governor Thayer. Boyd thereupon declared Cole under arrest and appointed General Victor Vignain to the position. The State militia on the frontier now has two commanders, and it is impossible to tell which side will obey. The janitors of the State House have gone over to Boyd, and it is said steam will be turned off from Thayer's office tomorrow.

Thayer today published the Supreme Court for a writ to determine Boyd's rights to the office, which will be heard Tuesday. Meantime, Thayer has issued a public statement, saying that he wishes the Supreme Court to decide the matter before he vacates the office. Boyd has nothing to say about his case, except that he knows he is a citizen. His friends claim, even if he was not legally naturalized, he is entitled to the office, because he was a citizen of the Territory of Nebraska, and when the State was admitted to the Union all its citizens were invested with full citizenship. All parties to the struggle are keeping cool.

Repeal of Compulsory Education Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 9.—In the State senate in accordance with the action of the house of representatives last night, a bill was introduced for the repeal of the compulsory education law, and the amendment of an existing law which practically concedes to the sectarian opponents of the present law all that they demanded during the last session of the legislature. The provisions of a bill based upon the compromise agreed to at least sixteen weeks per annum of every child between the ages of 7 and 14 years in some public or private school, provided such child had not already been instructed for such period in the common school branches, and that the school material or physical condition as to render such attendance impossible, impracticable or unnecessary. Penalty for violation of the act provides for the enforcement of the act provided for. The measure, it is understood, will receive the full party support.

The Author of the McGrath Letter to be Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Representative Turner of Kansas, speaking of the much talked of letter to McGrath, said tonight that it was written by a young man who came to Washington from his (Turner's) district some time ago. In order to help him along Turner let him write some letters as coming to be answered without dictation and gave him enough money to pay his board bill. Finally, when it became apparent that he could not get an appointment here, he became angry and in revenge, wrote the letter. Turner refused to disclose his name, but says he is after the young man and will prosecute him.

A vigorous search is being made for the original document, which is said to be in the hands of the Alliance people.

A Fusion Alliance Democratic Ticket.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.—The House completed organization today by the election of the fusion Alliance-Democratic ticket.

INDIAN POPULATION.

Their Total Number and Conditions in the United States.

POSSIBILITY OF A STRIFE OVER THE FINANCIAL BILL.

In Congress—Blackburn on Stewart's Amendment For Free Coinage.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

CENSUS BUREAU BULLETIN.

Interesting Concerning The Various Indian Tribes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin, giving the population and other information of various Indian tribes, including Alaska. The bulletin shows the total Indian population of the United States to be 244,758. This includes the total population of the country including Alaska, estimated at 27,500, almost 248,000.

The Indian population is made up as follows: On reservations or at schools under control of the Indian police, not taxed, 103,254. The Indians included only under the Indian office, and self-supporting, are as follows: Indian Territory, 25,801; Cheyenne, 5,804; Cheyenne, 5,804; Cheyenne, 5,804; Cheyenne, 5,804; Cherokees, 2,000. There are also about 14,231 colored people (mixed Indian blood) living with and members of the above tribes. The total population of the five civilized tribes is therefore 64,871; the six Nations and Stoagis of New York, 5,845; Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, 2,065; Indians, 65 per cent of whom are not on the reservation, taxed and self-supporting citizens, counted in the general population, 22,937; Apaches at Mt. Vernon barracks (prisoners), 348; Indians in the State or Territorial prisons, 186. Total 111,172.

The bulletin further shows: Total males, taxed and untaxed, 90,716; total males, untaxed and on reservation, 93,772; total females, untaxed and on reservation, 89,464; Indian Indians on reservation, to whom rations are issued by the United States, 84,217; self-supporting Indians on reservation by farming, herding, road digging, house building, drilling and hauling, total self-supporting Indians, 22,937; taxed and not including the civilized tribes, 129,871.

The number of whites on the several reservations in the Indian territory aggregates 107,967, as follows: Cherokee nation, 27,176; Chickasaw nation, 9,444; Choctaw nation, 27,891; seminole nation, 90; Creek nation, 3,700.

WORK OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Crow Indian commission [illegible] submitted to the secretary of the interior a report, in which it is included the agreement made with the Crow. The Cherokee commission [illegible] accomplished several important agreements were signed by the tribes in the eastern part of the Indian territory, the only tribe which has refused being the Cherokees.

GENERAL WILCOX'S SUCCESSOR.

Secretary Noble has appointed General Charles W. Field to succeed the late General Wilcox in the War Records office. General Field served with distinction in the confederate army.

SECULATIONS AS TO THE FINANCIAL BILL.

It is the general expectation that the latter part of next week the Senate will begin work. It will come over to the House and the members are wakening to the possibility of another strife over the measure somewhat similar to that preceding the enactment of the present silver law. There is considerable speculation as to the shape the bill will take in the Senate, as its features outside of the free coinage provisions, which is looked upon as inevitable, will to some extent influence the members in their views. On this point the silver men do not appear united. Some think the bill should be passed providing for nothing save free coinage, as they fear complications would be retarded if the bill were burdened up with general banking legislation. Others are of the opinion that free coinage would be strengthened by associated with those sections popular in the East.

When the bill comes over to the House the general impression is that it will be at once referred to the House committee on coinage. However, the attitude which the speaker will assume towards the bill here becomes of importance, and there is good reason to believe that Reed has not himself determined upon his course. A prominent Western republican silver man, a member of the coinage committee and a friend of the speaker, said: "Reed would go to the coinage committee and would be reported to the House.

"If the bill is not reported within a reasonable time a motion will be made to discharge the committee and take the bill up for action in the House. The speaker has it in his power to make a great stumbling block in the way of action and for this reason his attitude is a subject of intense interest.

MEXICAN SILVER.

The Bureau of American Republics is informed that since the passage of the McKinley bill, which placed a duty on silver-bearing lead ores, formerly brought from Mexico to the United States for reduction, a company has been established for the erection of large smelting works at San Luis Potosi, with a capital of $1,000,000, furnished by a New York syndicate.

EXTENSION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Senator Stanford introduced in the House today a bill for the extension of the executive mansion in accordance with the plan proposed by Mrs. Harrison, to enlarge the present mansion, enlarged by the addition of an executive office or an official wing on the west and a public wing or gallery of pictures, historic relics and art collections on the east, both counterparts of the original structure in the design and connected therewith by colonnades and hallways and on the south by a range of iron and glass structures of symmetrical design, forming executive conservatories and winter gardens, the whole architectural group forming an inner park or garden, at a cost not to exceed $250,000.

THE AVAILABLE CASH SURPLUS.

The available cash surplus in the Treasury, which was reduced by about $5,000,000 during the recent financial flurry by the purchase of bonds, has been steadily increasing since the first instant, until it has now reached $18,000,000.

AMERICAN PORK.

The United States consul at Berlin has informed the Department of State that the Federal Council of the German Empire has removed certain prohibitions of the importation of pork products, and that the only decree now in force is that relating to pork of American origin.

BILLS FOR DAKOTA.

Pickler introduced a joint resolution in the House authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to South Dakota a thousand rifles and two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition for such women, to enable the authorities to assist the government in protecting settlers and property against Indian depredations.

ALASKA.

The House committee on education devoted the session of today to the consideration of the condition of the inhabitants of Alaska, and decided to report to the House a resolution extending to Alaska the benefits of the act of 1887, to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with colleges in the several States, and acts supplementary thereto passed last year to apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to a more complete endowment and support of agricultural and mechanical colleges. The effects of this will be to place in place at the disposal of the Interior Department money to purchase reindeer with which it is proposed to stock Alaska.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Bills Passed in the Senate Yesterday—Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House bill for the relief of Major Wham, army paymaster, allowing him credit for $2,343 of government funds, of which he was robbed in Arizona in May, 1889, was passed.

Platt gave notice that he would ask the Senate on Monday, after the routine morning business, to consider the copyright bill.

The House bill to provide for an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona was passed.

The Chinese bill was taken up and Plumb gave notice of amendment, limiting to $1000 the compulsory refunding of the money of United States funds for every national bank, this not to apply to the deposit of bonds to secure public national monies in national banks.

Blackburn addressed the Senate in advocacy of Stewart's amendment for free coinage. He was not willing to leave it to the commerce that the [illegible] that the not of the country the business out to the result. There was not a silver mine within the great commonwealth of Kentucky, yet he ventured to say that her people were as earnest, as honest and as clamorous in their demand for the free coinage of silver as were the people of Colorado or California, or Idaho, or Nevada. The opponents of free coinage might rely on the veto power of the President, but this was no time for a weak release. He denounced the silver policy of every administration for the past twenty years. It did not occur to him that his own party was for four years responsible for the enduring wrong. Cleveland's administration was just as amenable to criticism as any measure as his predecessors' or successor's. The Farmers' Alliance was now controlled into a national organization, and was protesting against the existing law. Every intelligent man and every honest man acknowledged the just cause of complaint. They asked redress of grievances not imaginary but real. The mighty West and repriminated South had sustained the fleecing process until patience was exhausted, and they meant that just laws should be enacted and unjust laws repealed.

Mitchell followed Blackburn in advocacy of the amendment. He yielded the floor without concluding his speech, and the bill was laid aside.

The Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Joliet, Ill., and the House bill appropriating $100,000 for one at Rockford, Ill., were reported and passed. The House bill, which the Senate bill creating the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The first bill on the calendar was to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, growing out of the seizure and converting into the United States Treasury certain moneys of the bank by General Butler. After a long debate the bill went over, the committee rose and the House took a recess to 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Reorganization Of The Democratic Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Congressman Kerr, chairman of the Democratic State committee of Pennsylvania, proposed a plan for the reorganization of the campaign committee, which meets with general favor. It contemplates the selection by the Democratic State central committee of every State of one person, well known for his Democracy, capability, energy and general knowledge of the details of practical organizations in his State. The men selected need not necessarily be a member of Congress. The idea is to secure a Congressional committee that will be in every sense a representative organization, and yet not individually interested in their own re-election.

In addition to the full campaign committee Kerr suggested that an executive committee of five be appointed for the purpose of establishing a bureau, which will be a permanent feature of the committee.

Carhart Domestic Sewing Machines just received at Young Bros., 35 Main St.

A ST. BERNARD DOG

Bought by Mr. Sears of Melrose, Mass., for Ten Thousand Dollars.

DEATHS ACCOMPANYING VISITS OF AN AUNT.

The Remains of Emma Abbott Placed in the Vault at Greeland Cemetery.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

AN EXPENSIVE DOG.

Mr. Sears Pays Ten Thousand Dollars for Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The finest St. Bernard dog in the world has just become the property of Mr. Sears, of Melrose, Mass., who gave something in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars for him. For two years Sir Bellevere, as this paragon of the canine race is dubbed, has held undisputed sway among the celebrities of Great Britain, and so renowned did he become that an English enthusiast tendered the new $2500 in cold cash that he might call him his own. This was refused. What the amount was by which Mr. Sears secured this mountain of dog, from he will probably not be disclosed, but it is a fact the gentleman who was eager to dispose $2500 was given a refusal at the same price which he declined. It is therefore reasonable to surmise that $10,000 is probably the sum paid, but whatever it is, Mr. Sears has never been offered $1500 to release his bale owner from complying with the bargain.

Sir Bellevere stands thirty-three and a half inches at the shoulder, and some idea may be gathered of his colossal frame when it is stated that he weighs about two hundred and fifteen pounds. In all he has won thirteen first prizes, twenty cups and gold medals, besides having been awarded by the St. Bernard Club, England, the hundred guinea challenge cup four times. America can now boast of possessing the three largest and grandest St. Bernard dogs in the world, the other two being J. K. Emmett's Flin Linnson and the Pug Kennel's smooth dog, Watch.

SINGULAR STORY.

Death Following the Footsteps of an Absinthe Lady.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—A singular circumstance, not published, is related in connection with the suicide here at his home of young John McVicker Wyatt on New Year's night. Some years ago an aunt residing in another city was invited to visit the family and did so, and during her stay one member died. Later she paid another visit and again there was a death. The circumstances were noted as rather singular, but it was [illegible]

So strange a coincidence was naturally distressing to all concerned, so she left a lady of great amiability of character, and held in the highest esteem and regard by her relatives. Upon her fourth visit death again attended her, and she was strongly urged by her house she announced that she had determined never to come back to Baltimore. She kept her resolution for some time, and her brother, the father of young Wyatt, in the early part of December, wrote to her, urging her to spend her Christmas holidays with the family. She had some misgivings, and yet was inclined now to consider the singular chain of circumstances in the past as merely coincidence.

The aunt broke her resolution and came to Baltimore. Christmas went merrily by and all was well until New Year's night. A little before midnight the aunt retired from company to the parlor, intending to go to her room, which adjoined that of her nephew, young McVicker, who had been out all the evening. Seeing his door partly open and a light burning dimly, she concluded that he had come in unobserved and had probably fallen asleep without undressing. She entered his apartment and in an instant was frozen with horror, for there on the bed he lay dead, a pistol in his hand and blood all about him. He had slipped into the house and upstairs and shot himself, the report of the revolver being heard below.

Thus, for the fifty time, was death in the family associated immediately with this aunt's visit, a circumstance for the consideration of the Society of Psychical Research to reflect upon.

EMMA ABBOTT.

Funeral Services Held at the Central Music Hall.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Burial services were held at the Central Music Hall this afternoon. The hall was thronged. Five Abbott relatives and friends were present, while the casket was literally buried in floral tributes from all over the country. Professor David Swing and Rev. H. W. Thomas paid tribute to the dead in brief discourses, and a quartet sang appropriate hymns. The remains were placed in the vault at Graceland Cemetery.

Howard Tremblay of Salt Lake City Interviews Jackson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins Fogg, who died in this city on January 3d, has proved by her will, the contents of which were learned today, that she was one of the most philanthropic citizens of New York. Although it was known that she was a woman of wealth, it was not known that her fortune was so large. The greater part of the $2,000,000 which she leaves to institutions of learning in various parts of the country, charitable institutions, relatives and friends, was inherited from her husband, Wm. H. Fogg, a well known merchant in the China trade, who died about four years ago. Among the legatees is Howard M. Tremblay of Salt Lake City and Harrison Shorey of Portland, Oregon, each of whom will receive $10,000.

To Agents.

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