

so great a weight, they resolved to throw the supposed dead Chinaman overboard. This was accordingly done. The Chinaman, however, no sooner touched the water than he seized hold of the gunwale of the boat and espoused it. The recently rescued people and the lightermen were thrown into the sea, and out of seven persons five were drowned, the only persons saved being Francisco Gonzales and one of the lightermen. Two boats were dispatched from Talcohuano to the fatal spot, and they returned with the bodies of all of the female passengers and that of the son of Silva. The bodies of the others had not been recovered up to the 22d inst.

The following is the list of the drowned: Señor Juan Silva, wife and two children (boy and girl), Señor De Gonzales, Señor Wm. Olesen, Peter Harry (a Chinaman), Roman Fache, Antuca Oliva, Juan Constancio, Emilio Gonzales, the lighterman and two unknown women, 17 in all.

**RICHMOND, 2.**—General Fitzhugh Lee was inducted into office yesterday in the presence of the Assembly of Virginia, gathered in joint convention in the hall of the House of Delegates. The galleries and every inch of available standing room were occupied with spectators, including many ladies. At noon the Speaker called the house to order, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Right Rev. Bishop Randolph, of the Episcopal church. The Governor was escorted to the Speaker's platform, where Hon. L. L. Lewis, president of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, administered the oath of office to the new Governor and Lieutenant Governor. A noticeable incident was the almost total absence of colored people in the hall, only two colored delegates being present, and a colored man wearing the badge of the Joel Parker Association of Newark, N. J. The latter joined in the stream of visitors who passed by the Governor and congratulated him. As he extended his hand to the Governor and, with a smile upon his face, said: "Governor, let me congratulate you," Governor Lee looked at him, and breaking into a laugh, exclaimed: "My friend, don't you think the country is safe now?" The colored man laughingly replied: "Governor, I believe it is." It was an amusing incident, and no one enjoyed it more than Governor Lee.

**WASHINGTON, 3.**—In response to a request for additional information explanatory of the recommendations of his last annual report in regard to the Indian question, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has written the following statement: In my annual report for 1885, I recommended that each Indian family be given and located upon 320 acres now provided for them by law in case of actual settlement, that government then condemn the remainder of each reservation and buy it in at \$1.25 per acre; and with the proceeds purchase government bonds to be held in trust by the Interior Department, giving to the Indians each year interest on the bonds for their support. I cited in illustration of what would be the practical workings of this suggestion, the case of the Crows, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes and Utes, but the limits of my report did not prevent a full elucidation of the advantages that would accrue to the Indian, nor even an allusion to the large amount of land now lying idle that would thereby be opened to settlement, and increase by to much the material prosperity of the nation. When it is attempted to deal with this subject more in detail, a difficulty is at once encountered in that neither the actual area of the various reservations has been accurately determined, nor the population of the Indians occupying them is known within more than approximate limits. It will, therefore, not be possible to show the exact workings of the method proposed, but only a general summary covering the cases of the larger reservations in each Territory and most populous of the different tribes. Similar statistics for the smaller reservations are, however, included in the accompanying tables. Since appropriations for the support of Indians are not in every case made specifically for those upon any particular reservation, but rather collectively for those inhabiting some State and Territory, in making comparison with the sum now required for the subsistence of Indians and the annuities allowed them by treaty aggregate for the Territory, or for the several Territories has necessarily been considered rather than for each tribe or reservation.

In Dakota the principal reservations are Fort Berthold and those inhabited by various bands of Sioux. Fort Berthold reservation, with an area of over 2,900,000 acres, has a population of 1,300 people, others an area nearly 22,500,000 acres and a population of about 25,800. Carrying out the proposals of my report would in the former case afford an annual income of over \$140,000 and in the latter case the surplus unoccupied by the Indians, over 20,500,000 acres, or an extent of territory equal to the combined area of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the proceeds of which at 4 per cent. per annum would yield an interest of over one million dollars. With two of the smaller reservations—Devil's Lake and South Mountain—area 276,480 acres, population over 1,800, nearly half the land would be required by the Indians in this case, then the income from the surplus would be small being a little less than \$8,000 per annum. In Montana the Blackfoot reservation contains over 21,500,000 acres and a population of less than 7,000 Indians. Surplus land equal to

the area of the State of Maine would there return an income of \$1,060,000. The Crow reservation mentioned in my report could in similar manner be made to produce an annual sum of \$223,000. Considering all the Indians and reservations in the Territories of Dakota and Montana, we have an aggregate area of over 54,500,000 acres and a population of less than 45,000. The surplus area of nearly 81,000 square miles would produce an annual interest of over \$21,500,000. Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, for fulfilling the treaties with these tribes and for their subsistence and civilization and pay of employees incident to such undertaking amounts to about \$100,000 less than this sum. In Wyoming the Shoshones are located upon the Wind River reservation. One hundred and seventeen thousand dollars per year could be derived from their surplus land. In Idaho the Fort Hall reservation, occupied by the Bannocks and Shoshones, would in the same way produce each year \$5,000, Cour D'Alene \$28,000. In these two Territories—Wyoming and Idaho—the total area of reservations is nearly 5,000,000 acres, and the population is nearly 6,000. An area of nearly 7,200 square miles, almost equal to the State of New Jersey, would not be required for the Indians and an income would be yielded of about \$235,000; a sum more than \$100,000 in excess of the appropriation for the current year. In Oregon the most populous reservation is Klamath, with over a million acres, but less than 1,000 inhabitants. It would yield \$50,000 a year. In Washington Territory the Yakimas, about 3,200 in number, occupy a reservation of 800,000 acres of the same name. Here the surplus land would bring but \$30,000 a year. In this State and Territory the reservations, with a total population of 16,000, embrace 8,400,000 acres, or about 7½ million acres more than would be required by them under the plan proposed, which would produce per annum \$370,000, or about \$300,000 more than is appropriated for these Indians. Different bands of Utes in Utah and Colorado number about 3,650 and their reservations include over five million acres, of which the surplus portion would produce a yearly income of about \$240,000, or about \$175,000 more than is being disbursed this year for their benefit.

In New Mexico, the Navajos, on a reservation of the same name, have now over \$8,000,000 acres for a population of 23,000 people. Here the surplus land would yield over \$330,000. For surplus lands of the Mescalero Apaches' reservation the income would be nearly \$20,000.

In Arizona the principal reservation is the White Mountain, with the agency at San Carlos. It embraces more than 2½ million acres. Considerable uncertainty exists as to its population, but it is probably about 3,000 in the vicinity of the agency, and 2,000 more who have removed into the northern part and are now engaged in farming and efforts to make themselves self-supporting. The latter would, however, be entitled to all the benefits obtained by the agency Indians in any scheme looking to the promotion of their general prosperity. Carrying out the proposals of my report would leave a balance of considerably over 2,000,000 acres, with, according to the plan advocated, about \$110,000 per year. Considering collectively the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona who have reservations embracing 16,500,000 acres, inhabited by nearly 53,000 people, the surplus land would include about 13,750,000 acres, which would yield, according to the plan proposed, nearly \$640,000, a sum greater by \$350,000 than that appropriated for the current year for the support of these Indians in the Indian Territory. The Cheyenne and Arapahoes, Kiowa and Comanche and Wichita reservations embrace over 8,000,000 acres; the population is about 7,750. The income from the surplus land would come within \$75,000 of equaling the amount appropriated. Considering all the Indians in this Territory, we have a total of nearly 80,000 and an extent of reservation of 31,500,000 acres, which would produce an annual income of about \$1,333,000. The Indian reservations of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles; their population is about 260,000.

Twenty-six thousand square miles would locate each family upon half a section of land, leaving a surplus of about 140,000 square miles, which, according to the plan I have proposed, would produce annually \$4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about \$660,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of their annuities and for their subsistence and civilization. The policy advocated in my report would be most advantageously applied gradually; the general government of the Indians being continued according to methods now in vogue, or such improvement of them as the times and experience may suggest.

The ultimate development of the suggested policy would, as the Indians advanced in civilization and intelligence, result in the return to them of the principal derived from the sale of their lands, which, until such measures were authorized by act of Congress, would be held as a trust for their benefit and the income applied to their support.

**CLEVELAND, 3.**—Early in October, the ninth annual congress of the Liberal League of America, was held in this city. One of the advertised attractions was a lecture by Col. R. G. Ingersoll. The Colonel came on the last day of the Congress and delivered his discourse to a large audience. A short time since the *Secular Age*, or-

gan of the local league, charged that Col. Ingersoll had not dealt fairly with the league. It declared that it was well understood before he came here that the proceeds of his lecture should be turned into the treasury of the national league and it was only on these conditions that he was engaged to come. It is charged further that after the lecture Col. Ingersoll's agent took charge of the receipts, paying to the Cleveland League only enough to pay expenses of the congress in excess of \$240 raised by the Cleveland League. The remainder amounting to \$580 was handed over to the Colonel and not turned into the treasury of the National League according to agreement. These charges were commented upon by the free thinkers, and at to-day's meeting of the Cleveland League a spirited discussion ensued. At the close of the meeting, resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding of the Secretary of the American Secular Union (the new name of the league) an itemized statement of the expenditures and receipts of the recent congress and also of what became of the profits, if any there were.

**SAVANNAH, 3.**—The steamer *W. D. Chipley*, sank in the Chattahoochee River last night, and two white male passengers, three negro deck hands and a negro child, names unknown, were drowned. The vessel ran into a bank on account of the darkness.

**ST. LOUIS, 3.**—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* from Saltillo, Mexico, says: The gubernatorial election in this State (Coahuila) to-day passed off very quietly. The Diaz candidate, General Garga Galen has, it is stated, undoubtedly been elected. In this city he is ahead of his opponent, Col. Ramon Talcon, nearly 2,000 votes according to the nearest calculation, although the ballots have not all been counted. Advances from the interior cities and towns denote a similar result almost everywhere. At military headquarters here no notification of trouble anywhere in the State had been received. Some fears are, however, entertained of an outbreak and riot at Monclora or perhaps Piedras Negras.

**NEW YORK, 3.**—A *World* correspondent had an interview with President Cleveland yesterday. The President was asked how he regarded Senator Beck's speech upon the tariff. He replied: "My own personal idea about that is that the only practical way to pass a bill would be to have the House committee charged with this work, take up the subject in a business fashion and modify the present laws in such a way as to help poor people who labor, and to take away needless protection from the few who have grown inordinately rich at the expense of the many."

Referring to the subject of the Senate, and the consideration by that body of his appointments, the President said: "I have made no hasty selection of officers, but on the contrary have given much time and investigation to the subject, appreciating that very much depends on the personal of the government. Possibly I may have erred in some instances, but I am sure they are few, and I have every evidence that the country is satisfied with the new officials. I have no knowledge as to what course the Senate will pursue, but I have no idea that it will assume to interfere with the prerogatives of the President. I have my duties, it has its duties. One thing I do not believe, and that is that the United States Senate will spend its time in listening to the petty criticisms of appointees which come from disappointed applicants for office."

**ANNAPOLIS, Md., 3.**—It has leaked out that four of five days ago Naval Cadets Welch, Wafers, Gillespie and Steber went into the room of Cadet Lewis Driggs, for hazing whom Cadet Wiley was recently dismissed, and gave him a thrashing. Driggs made a statement of the affair to Capt. Ramsey, and the belligerent cadets will have to face a court martial. In the meantime a second class man is detailed daily to protect Cadet Driggs, and members of the second class are highly indignant because one of them is kept on guard at the door of a fourth class man, and they intend to send a protest to the Secretary of War.

**CINCINNATI, Ohio, 4.**—A daring and unique robbery took place on the Harrison Pike, just outside the city limits, at an early hour on Sunday morning, the burglars being mere boys who were masked and conducted themselves in the regular dime novel style. Theodore Wolf was in a small house, a little apart from his neighbors. His wife, who was alone in the house, was abed and asleep. She was awakened by a knock at the front door, accompanied by the summons, "Open this door or we'll break it down. We're robbers." And then while the woman almost fainted with fright the thral was executed and the masked marauders stood before her. "Where is your money and your silverware?" demanded one of the robbers. The woman detected the voice of a boy attempting to speak like a man. She refused to give up her valuables, and one of the ruffians threw her upon the floor and choked her while the other went through the house scattering everything to the right and left and shouldering and pocketing whatever struck his fancy. When the house had been thoroughly rifled the two youthful robbers made good their escape and have not yet been arrested, nor is the identity of either known to Mrs. Wolf. When Mr. Wolf returned, scarcely half an hour after the unique robbery had been committed, he found his wife nearly overcome with fear and she has been dangerously ill ever since.

**CHICAGO, 4.**—The strike at Maxwell Bros.' box factory is spreading. This morning 25 men who worked on the planing mill, refused to go to work. They say they have no special meetings but their action was based on sympathy of the striking nailers. Thirty-five non-union nailers went to work in the factory this morning. They were unmolested by the strikers. Contrary to the expectation, the firm did not pay off the strikers on Saturday, but the men do not growl about it.

**CHICAGO, 4.**—The severe snow and sleet storm, which has been raging throughout the northwest since Saturday has severely interfered with the telegraph wires in all directions. All the lines west of here are down and communication with the east is very uncertain. A dispatch received from Sioux City, Iowa, last night reported a blizzard there. It has been snowing and blowing steadily since Saturday. There was already a foot of snow on the ground and no signs of the storm abating. Des Moines and Omaha also reported heavy snow storms, and a second dispatch reported the same throughout Minnesota and Dakota. The cold wave signal is flying from the civil service building in Chicago.

## FOREIGN.

**LONDON, 31.**—The final effort to settle the Dike scandal has failed and the hearing of the case has been fixed for January 29th.

A number of Liberal members of the House of Commons have been privately making overtures to Mr. Parnell with the object of having him formulate distinct propositions for home rule in Ireland, giving the limits of his demands with view to further negotiations.

By a proclamation which will be issued in India and England to-morrow Burma will be formally annexed to the British Empire. The proclamation will say that the territories formerly governed by King Theebaw will no longer be under his rule, but will become a part of the dominion of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and that the government of the country will be administered during Her Majesty's pleasure by officers appointed by the Viceroy of India.

**LONDON, 31.**—The British steamer *Sidonia*, Captain Crawford, from Leghorn for New York, has been sunk off Syracuse, Sicily, by collision with the Irish steamer *Sidimane*, the crew and valuables were saved.

**DUBLIN, 2.**—The fire in the Dublin Gas Works which started in a gasometer, has been subdued, but a quantity of coal adjacent to the gasometer which took fire, continues to burn.

**LONDON, 2.**—Frederick Harrison, in his annual address before the Positivist Society, said that the British Constitution, since the franchise, had been more democratic than the Constitutions of France and America, with no real reserve power. Government had become a committee of the huge democratic club called the Commons. There was no urgent need to form public opinion independent of politics and Parliaments. The Positivists favored a rational government for Ireland with a legislative and executive power, but he trusted that the latter would not be purely democratic.

**LONDON, 3.**—The report is current here that a number of Mahdist fanatics penetrated the British lines at Suakim and attacked the soldiers in the streets of the town. It is stated that furious fighting ensued, in which a number of the English were killed or wounded. Government, it is said, has suppressed the report of the affair, and the British loss therefore cannot be ascertained.

**BERLIN, 3.**—The Emperor William and the whole royal family, Gen. Viscount Wolseley and other foreign envoys attended the opera to-night. They were received with thunders of applause by the audience. In the evening the streets were almost impassable.

**LONDON, 3.**—Advices from Cairo say that the Arabs lost 600 men in the battle with the British forces which was fought near Koshah recently. The Arabs are reported to be flying in the direction of Dongola.

**LONDON, 4.**—Lord Randolph Churchill has submitted to the Cabinet a proposition for the reform of the administration of the government in Ireland. The scheme is supported by the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and by Baron Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor. The project involves the abolition of the vice-royalty and the castle executive, and placing Ireland on the same footing as Scotland, having a secretary in the Cabinet. If the Cabinet adopts the measure it will be presented to Parliament together with a scheme for local government which has already been decided upon.

**BERLIN, 4.**—The Emperor gave an especially warm welcome to Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke, and General Viscount Wolseley. The Emperor stood throughout the reception. The Empress sat on the throne. The usual ceremonies were observed. The city was gaily decorated with bunting during the day and was illuminated in the evening.

**QUEENSTOWN, 4.**—The National line steamer *Right*, which left New York Dec. 24th, for Liverpool, has arrived here. She was 48 hours overdue, having had a stormy voyage. On Dec. 24th the wind blew a hurricane and the steamer's jibboom and port boats were washed away. The steamer had a quantity of water in her hold.

## OPEN LETTER TO JUDGE ZANE.

DR. BENEDICT RESENTS THE IMPUTATION OF RECKLESSNESS AND DEFENDS HIS OWN ACTION AND THAT OF DR. ANDERSON.

After testifying in open court, as to B. Y. Hampton's physical condition, which I had written and signed the day previous, I awaited the pronouncing of sentence on defendant.

The affidavit I then made was made in good faith, with all honesty of purpose, and without fear or favor either of yourself or any other person. That affidavit stated that I had personally and professionally known Mr. Hampton for the space of fifteen years, and that during that period of time I was thoroughly cognizant of this physical condition. Not only that, but I had made repeated examinations, which examinations thoroughly satisfied me as to his general malice. If your honor please, these examinations were not the result of recklessness—such examinations would not cause the assumed recklessness mentioned in your honor's charge—but from a knowledge of medicine such as I may possess. From such knowledge and the fact before me, from an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Hampton, I wrote and signed the affidavit as read in court. Your remarks in passing sentence on Mr. Hampton compelled me as an honorable man (as without further evidence I assume to be) to make this reply. Now the facts in the case are, that while the prisoner, while pursuing the ordinary avocations of the day, has been known to the community and by all who are acquainted with him, as a chronic invalid—a man suffering from the disease commonly known as consumption; still, that his life and habits have been such, together with repeated physical examinations by other physicians than myself, as to confirm my diagnosis.

My opinion in the case was formed and based upon an intimate knowledge of the party interested, and from an acquaintance, both friendly and professionally, for the space of fifteen years previous. This was confirmed by Dr. Anderson in every respect—Dr. Anderson, whose integrity and honesty of purpose are as much above suspicion of carelessness or recklessness, and whose reputation in any community for veracity would equal that of your Honor. Dr. Anderson is too honest and too much of a gentleman to lend himself to any dishonorable scheme, and he respects his oath, whether on the stand or in his affidavit, as much as any man on earth. This imputation upon him as well as myself has caused me to address you this open letter, for I think it is unjust in the extreme, and, as well, unwarranted. The evidence as given by Dr. Anderson and myself weighed as naught against the opinion of another—that other, one who hardly knew the man by sight, and of the District Attorney and your honor's self, who knew him only as you had seen him in the court room. I who had known him for fifteen years could not know, even as a physician his condition; but others could make a diagnosis at once. Now in all candor, "can you in looking at a man," to quote the attorney's words, "tell whether he has any evidence of disease whose conditions are not superficially visible," or can you, as a lawyer, determine at a glance whether a man has a chronic disease or not, and then impute to respectable men the fact and purpose of recklessness, and which means, in addition, a dishonest statement. If the affidavit was bad or at fault certainly your testimony, under oath, should have some consideration, and not be a matter in your charge of dishonesty on the part of both. I would ask, can a man have tuberculosis and get practically over it so that the lung would do its work properly? Is it not a fact that change of climate and change of habits in such cases never complete or make what is called a cure? Is it not a fact that unfavorable conditions will light up or reproduce the same trouble? Is it not a fact that it always does, without the most rigid care, produce a return of the trouble? Is it not a fact that a man may have an incurable malady without external evidences of the existence of such malady? Is it not a fact that conclusions are arrived at, even in a more reckless manner than that which gave rise to the two affidavits and the testimony of ore on the witness stand? Is it not a fact that a fifteen years' acquaintance, as a physician, with Mr. Hampton would enable me to know his physical condition as to health or disease, or does it require but a look to overcome years of experience?

Without continuing the matter further, to and get out of this very disagreeable business, I would say that I am "very, very sorry" that I should be compelled for manhood's sake to substantiate my oath before any court. I had always supposed that in an affidavit or otherwise I told what I believed to be the truth, but it would seem that as to a question of veracity my word did not amount to much—it is a pity that such necessities arise, but when they do, it is as well to meet them at once and plainly.

Without offense to your honor's self or the court I subscribe myself,

J. M. BENEDICT.

Magic Glove and Clothes Cleaner saves carpets and gloves. Sold by Z. C. M. I.