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The Oldest Newspaper in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

The Military Gradually Closing In Upon the Hostile Indians.

A PLAN TO ATTACK A SCHOOL DISCOVERED.

Sitting Bull and Jack Cloud With About One Hundred Followers Return to Camp.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

BEARER THE HOSTILES.

Not Certain Of Soldiers To Be Drawn Upon Around The Indians.

PINE RIDGE, Dak., Jan. 9.—Yesterday afternoon all communication in three field were ordered to march from three sides to drive nearer the hostiles. Late at night the order was put into effect. At daybreak of two or three days the hostiles will be drawn more tightly within the lines and they will be agreed the hostile until they agree to come in peacefully or be whipped in. It is admitted. The probability of attempting to accept the overtures of General Miles is acceptible of but one in-stance. It is thought that they prefer to meet their arms or die in their tracks. 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 is in the mind of the Indians, the Indians may undertake. They may have contemplated and to drive complete an attack upon the agency, is believed by all well-informed people. That they are now preparing an opportunity, is almost an assumed certainty. Red Cloud is living in his home in the midst of the alleged hostiles. At a signal from the hostiles, it is believed that he will accompanied 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. Before those stationed in the field could have great damage could be done. General Miles, today, as if impressed with the fact, is extending a breastwork around the school. Which compel a large number of the friendlies' camp. He also received word from General Brooke that a number of hostiles had left the camp to break through the 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 Mayhew, is at Pierre, en route to Fort Yates with Paymaster Bates and Company K, with each with all our company, Company K.

Red Cloud says there are 100 wounded Indians among the hostiles, whom Little 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 school buildings would be set on fire 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, which they are to hold to the last. While the post could be satisfactorily defended during the day by the troops, Hotchkiss and Gatling guns and four pieces of artillery, it could 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 where it had been stationed, to the hill immediately which comes across a view of the agency. From this position they can more easily repel a call from any part of the agency at any time, day or night. Shortly after the changing three fires were noticed from the schoolhouse. It is thought the burning of "The Heritage," Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, and Standing Soldier were fired by soldiers.

RETURNED TO CAMP.

He Dagad Jack Cloud and about one hundred others have returned to camp. Still more have promised but have failed to keep their word. General Miles says: "At last accounts the Indians were fighting among themselves. Their camp is pandemonium. There was no hope to the hostiles, and desperadoes were destroying their own people."

If these Indians who belong to this agency come in, the others, the Cheyennes think, will endeavor to get back to their own reservation. The hostiles' camp, he says, is composed of Ogalallas from Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Rosebud reservations. The things on the other side are frequently discussing 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 ready at any time to be a terror to the people of these States and go to war in the spring, even if he should desire to do so.

A NOTE FROM SITTING BEAR AND SHORT 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 bids them. They would come in and be good Indians. It is unnecessary to say the word of these wily chiefs was not respected by the first. They have been credited before with saying 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, escorting twenty-four Indians who had succeeded in breaking away from the hostiles.

Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse reported to General Miles this afternoon. He is at present the Ogallala and they would start for the agency this afternoon, camping tonight near the schoolhouse at Wounded Knee.

INDIAN SAFFERS IN NEVADA.

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

Indian Forger.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 9.—Advices from Solomville state that Modoc Wind and two other Apache Indians were held to answer by the United States commissioner in bonds of $2,000 for passing Indian Bullie' name to a government check for $125. The forgery was so well executed that it was not detected until presented to the Assistant United 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 League 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 for their treatment of her brother. She says they do not say why Gladstone is judged only by the last six years of his life. What is to hinder Asquith and the Liberals from repealing after the next election what they did after 1886? "They do not tell us," she says, "why the Conservative may not give us home rule. They do not explain, if radical hatred is unpardonable, why the moral hatred of Liberal Unionists, who belong to the party, whether Liberal or Conservative, always receives the mandate to persecute and ruin? or 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 purchases, as reported, 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 it by stealth, by engineering and not by purchases of stock. He holds a large block of Northern Pacific, a majority of the shares of the Union Pacific, 70,000 shares of Atchison, 40,000 shares of Richmond Terminal, and is 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 furnishes the following statement to the Associated Press:

The American Harvester Company, after securing the opinion of eminent counsel from the different States, have 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, a conclusion has been reached that the whole undertaking must be abandoned. In so doing it is felt that 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 rocks 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 so great that $50,000,000 capital would be necessary to put it upon its feet. Of this sum, $33,000,000 was to be apportioned among the several institutions, and $15,000,000 in bonds issued for a working capital. When the company attempted to find these bonds, the United States Trust Company of New York, it was stated 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 one company itself, but the various companies, becoming frightened at the legal aspect of affairs, refused to tie up their individual establishments where they would be handicapped 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 query war is now in prospect. It is each firm for itself, cut, each and let die those who cannot stand the gait.

INCLEMENT WEATHER.

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

FIVE HUNDRED RUSSIAN SHIPS IN TURKEY.

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

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE WINTER IN EUROPE.

Severe Weather and Numerous Deaths Reported From the Extreme Cold.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There are no signs of abatement of the severe winter weather throughout Great Britain and the Continent. Frost and zero rules and cause of suffering. In Great Britain the severity of the season has not been exceeded for years. The river Thames below Richmond remains partially frozen and navigation is impeded by ice floes. Corbels and cans traverse the Irish Sea and suffer from Sutton Court to Abergavenny.

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

ON THE CONTINENT.

In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The canals of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. Many steamers and ships are found in the rivers Danube 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 ice-bound. Dispatches from several German ports tell of the unusualness of their hardship because of the ice.

All Russia 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 Hilline route drifts are piled seventeen feet high.

IN NORTHERN 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 some reports of a temperature approaching zero. At Trieste 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 all the railways centering there are blocked, 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 prevalence of intensely cold weather in Valencia, where orange groves have been swept by storms, with heavy losses to the orange men.

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 by many interior places by the intensely cold weather and a number of persons have frozen to death.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Sixteen pale and emaciated seamen were landed today at the barge office by the State Line steamer *State of Nevada*, Captain Stewart, having been rescued from what seemed certain death in the Atlantic Ocean.

On November 12th the British steel screw steamer Tybee left Rouen, France, bound for Philadelphia, in ballast, with a crew of sixteen men under Captain Frank H. W. Hilton, who told the story of the wreck this morning.

"The first week after having Rouen," he said, "we ran into terrific weather. The ship being light it was very difficult to handle her in the heavy seas which were running. Day after day we drifted, 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 wave at the wheel yelled, 'she won't mind her helm.' Our rudder was gone so clear as though chopped off with an ax. The watch 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 boats 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 meal, as all vegetables were gone. The fowl and cabin doors 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, when we well was wounded, we found two feet of water in the hole. The pumps were dried, but the leak kept gaining. One day Henry Aubert, one of the firemen, come on deck, but as he reached the top the ship rolled and he was nearly half filled with water. I gave a roll to port, a log was thrown aboard and Aubert was washed against the log. In half a minute the poor man was overboard and drowned. We could not give poor fellow drifting away, he or even properties to help him.

"For thirteen days the Tybee was adrift in mid-ocean, without a compass, or chronometer, or sextant, or even properties to help us.

"Finally, on December 25th, Boatswain Jones and Able Seaman Jones, with all hands lined on an allowance of five ounces of meat and half a pint of water a day, in helpless, but comfortable, at sea. At 10 o'clock on December 28, the *State of Nevada* sighted us. We were taken on board, the boat stowed in the hold, the Tybee sunk under the deck. The Tybee was a steel screw boat, 1,333 tons register, 245 feet long, 35 feet beam and 22 feet 6 inches deep. She was built in 1881."

TURKEY ALARMED.

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

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—Many the arrest of some Nihilists, including Prince Zabarovsky and implicated Russian officers, has caused alarm in the proximity of Russian police and spies, as evidenced in the speedy expulsion of three men, and the subsequent arrest of two more. Russian spies are in the pay of the Russian Government, and are found in every Turkish province. Russian spies are living in Turkey in various guises. It is rumored, also, that the Russian engineers are now drawing plans for a railway from Batoum to Erzerum. All this has a tendency to excite the concern of the Sultan's subjects and military authorities in an extraordinary degree, and it is impossible to tell how far 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 today a member offered by a motion to appoint a committee to wait on the Governor and ask for his message. Amendments directing the committee to inform the Governor Thayer, Governor Boyd and Governor Tuttle were proposed, and the matter had not reached a focus at the time of adjournment.

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

The governmental mixup 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.

THE SUPREME COURT AS ARBITRATOR.

occurred this afternoon, when a telegram was received stating that an Indian outbreak was feared in the northern 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 take precautions. Cole replied that he would take orders only from Governor Thayer. Boyd thereupon declared Cole ousted and appointed General Vifquain to the position. The State militia on the frontier now has two commanders, and it is impossible to tell which 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 temporarily.

Thayer today petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ to determine Boyd's position. The court will decide next Tuesday. Meanwhile Thayer has issued a public statement, saying that he wishes the Supreme Court to decide the matter before he issues the office. Boyd has nothing to say about his case, except that he knows he is a citizen. He intends claim, even if he was not legally naturalized, that he is a citizen of the United States because he was a citizen of the Territory of Nebraska, and when the State was admitted to the Union all the 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 a caucus of Democrats last night, a bill was introduced for the repeal of the compulsory education law, and the substitution of an enactment which practically concedes to the sectarian opponents of the present law all that they demanded during the last session of the legislature. The bill provides that children between the ages of 7 and 14 years at some public or private school for a period each child had not already been instructed for such period in the common school branches, or be not in such mental or physical condition to receive such instruction from competent, impressionable or unnecessarily. Penalty for violation of the act is left to the officers for the enforcement of the act provided for. The measure, it is understood, will receive the full party support.

The Author of the Scratch Letter to be Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Representatives Turner of Kansas, speaking of the much talked of letter to Mettrick, 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 such of his letters as could be answered without obtaining any information, 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 committed 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.

Information 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, exclusive of Alaska. The bulletin shows the total Indian population of the United States to be 248,253. This includes the total population of the country including Alaska, estimated at 37,000, almost 10,000.

The Indian population is made up as follows: On reservations or at schools under control of the Indian police, not taxed, 104,754. The Indians included in the Indian office, and self-supporting, are as follows: Indian Territory, 25,507; Cherokees, 2,214; Chickasaws, 5,000; Choctaws, 9,291; Creeks, 2,259. There are also about 14,247 school 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 Sioux and Sioux of New York, 24,; Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, 2,955; Indians, 65 per cent of whom are not on the reservation, taxed and self-supporting citizens, counted in the general population, 25,; Apaches at Mt. Vernon barracks (prisoners), 341; Indians in the State of Territorial prisons, 195. Total 111,[illegible]

The bulletin further shows: Total males, taxed and untaxed, 80,715; total males untaxed and on reservation, 53,775; total females, untaxed and on reservation, 50,461; ration Indians on reservation, to whom rations are issued by the United States, 52,241; self-supporting Indians on reservation by farming, herding, rock digging, bone picking, fishing and hauling, 5,[illegible]; self-supporting Indians, 2,[illegible], taxed and not including the civilized tribes, 129,[illegible].

The number of whites on the several reservations in the Indian territory aggregates 107,207, as follows: Cherokee nation, 27,179; Chickasaw nation, 9,944; Choctaw nation, 27,991; Seminole nation, 90; Creek nation, 8,799.

WORK OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Crow Indian commission [illegible] submitted to the secretary of the interior a report, in which is included the agreement made with the Crows. 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 WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

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

SPECULATORS AS TO THE FINANCIAL BILL.

It is the general expectation that the latter part of next week the Senate financial bill will come over to the House and the members are awaiting to the possibility of another strife over the measure somewhat similar to that preceding the consideration of the present silver law. There is considerable speculation as to the shape the bill will take in the Senate, as its failure to pass of the free coinage amendment, which is looked upon as inevitable, will in some extent influence the members in their views. On this point the silver men do not agree among themselves. Some think the bill should be passed providing for nothing save free coinage, as they fear concessions 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 association 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 has become 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 the bill would go to the coinage committee and would be reported to the House.

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

MEXICAN GREY.

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 $4,000,000, 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 enhance 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, with counterparts of the original str. [illegible] in the design and connected therewith by colonnades and railways 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 $500,000.

THE AVAILABLE CASH SURPLUS.

The available cash surplus in the treasury, which was reduced to 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 $19,[illegible]

AMERICAN PORK.

The United States consul at Berlin has informed the Departments 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.

RIFLES FOR DAKOTA.

Pickler introduced a joint resolution in the House authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to South Dakota a thousand rifles and two hundred stands of arms, and ten rounds for each weapon, 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 cross money for the development and support of agricultural and mechanical colleges. The effect of this action would be to place 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 Whan, army paymaster, crediting him with $1,000 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 Chinese bill.

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

The Senate bill to amend the act of March 3, 1887, so as to make national bonds for every national bank, this not to apply to the deposit of bonds to secure public national money in national banks.

Blackburn addressed the Senate in advocacy of Stewart's amendment for free coinage. He was not willing to [illegible] to be a [illegible] country that is [illegible] that the rest of the country was compelled to the north. There was not a silver mine within the great commonwealth of Kentucky, yet he ventured to say that her people were as loyal, as earnest, as honest and as clamorous in their demand for the free coinage of silver as were the people of Colorado, California, or Idaho, or Nevada. The opponents of free coinage might rely on the veto power of the President, but that would prove a temporary expedient. He denounced the silver policy of every administration for the past twenty years. It did not matter to him that his own party was four-fifths responsible for the enduring wrong. Cleveland's administration was just as amenable to criticism and censure as his predecessors' or successor's. The Farmers' Alliance was now centralized into a national organization, and was presenting against a common foe. Every intelligent man and every honest man acknowledged the just cause of complaint. They asked remedies of grievances not imaginary but real. The mighty West and rejuvenated South had endured the fleecing process until patience was exhausted and now they meant that just laws should be enacted and unjust laws repealed.

Morgan followed Blackburn in advocacy of the amendment. He had placed the floor without combating his speech, and the bill was laid aside.

The Senate bill appropriating $100,[illegible] for a public building at Joliet, Ill., and the House bill appropriating $100,[illegible] for one at Rockford, Ill., were reported and placed on the calendar; also 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 of 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 until 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 Bynum, 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 organization in his State. The man 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 reelection.

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.

Carload Domestic Sewing Machines just received at Young Bros., 59 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 Graceland 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. This gave something to the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars for him. For two years Sir Beliveve, as this paragon of the canine race is called, has held undisputed sway among the celebrities of Great Britain, and so renowned did he become that an English enthusiast tendered his owner $7,500 in cold cash that he might call him his own. This was refused. What the amount was by which Mr. Sears secured the mountain of dog flesh will probably not be disclosed, but it is a fact the gentleman who was eager to disgorge $7500 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 since been offered $5,000 to release his late owner from comprising with the bargain.

Sir Beliveve 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, including having been awarded by the St. Bernard Club, England, the hundred guineas 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 Pilo Lamunion and the Fang Kennel's smooth dog, Watch.

SINGULAR STORY.

Death Following the Footsteps of an Aunt's Visit.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—A singular circumstance, not published, is related in connection with the suicide here of 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 strange, but nothing

So strange a coincidence was naturally distressing to all concerned, as the lady is a great amiability of character, and held in the highest esteem and regard by her relatives. Upon her fourth visit death again attended her, and when she returned to her home she announced that she had determined never to come back to Baltimore. She kept her resolution until some time, but 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 it was well until New Year's night. A little before midnight the aunt retired from company to her 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 unheard below.

This was the fifty time. The death in the family associated immediately with this aunt's visit, a circumstance for the members 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. Miss Abbott's relatives and friends occupied a box, while the casket was literally buried in floral tributes from all over the country. Professor David Swing, Rev. Dr. Jas. Thompson 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 Tweedey of Salt Lake City Inherits $2,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan 9.—Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins Fogg, who died in this city on January 3rd, 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. Tweedey of Salt Lake City and Harrison Shorey of Portland, Oregon, each of whom will receive $10,000.

To Agents.

All cash subscriptions for the *Millennial Star* should be forwarded to JAMES JACK at the President's Office, Salt Lake City.

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