CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BRING PROMPT ANSWERS. THE DISPATCH REACHES MASTERS AND MEN.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

WANTS, FOR SALES, TO LETS, REACH THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE DISPATCH. HOUSE HUNTERS READ IT.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1891. THREE CENTS.

CHASING THE GAVEL.

The Contest for the Speakership of the House Already a Spirited One.

BROOKS UPON THE GROUND,

While Other Ambitious Ones Will Soon Be Doing the Buttonholing Act in Person.

THE POSITION OF SENATOR QUAY.

A Remonstrance Being Circulated Among the Farmers Against the Re-Election of Don Cameron.

CLARKSON'S VIEWS ON THE FORCE BILL.

Another Leader of the Alliance Asserts That There Will Be a Third Party Convention Held Next Month.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN STATE AND NATION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 1. — Representative Brooks, the choice of the Philadelphia Republican delegation for Speaker of the House, had his candidacy blazoned, to-day, in large posters conspicuously displayed at the principal hotels, and this evening he supplemented the advertisement by making his appearance at the rejuvenated Leland, now known as the Commonwealth.

Mr. Brooks' countenance was radiant with smiles, and if his predictions have any significance he will preside over the deliberations of the next House. With the certain support of the 34 Republican members of Philadelphia, he thinks he has a prestige which will land him a winner against the large field.

Quay's Position in the Contest.

The declarations of Senator Quay that Brooks was a strong candidate and that his prospects were good gave evident satisfaction to the Philadelphia candidate for Speaker, but he remarked when his attention was called to the kind words said of him, that Quay had given him no assurance that the Senator was favorable to him. Brooks made no definite claims outside of Philadelphia, but at the proper time, he said, he would break in on the Allegheny delegation.

Representative Keyser, of Philadelphia, who accompanied Brooks to this city, thinks Capp, of Lebanon, is the most formidable antagonist in the race against the Philadelphia candidate.

Representative Taggart, of Montgomery, and Fruit, of Mercer, are here to boom Representative Thompson, of Warren, who is thought by them to have an excellent chance of winning the Speakership prize. The grangers in the House are generally expected to vote for him, although he is a lawyer.

Well Qualified for the Place.

Ex-Secretary Stone is quoted as having declared recently that Thompson is better qualified for the Speakership than any of the other candidates for the place. Warren's candidate is expected to arrive during the night.

Representative Baker, of Delaware, will also reach here on one of the night trains and to-morrow he will open his fight in downright earnest. Brooks, Baker, Capp and Thompson are regarded as the leading candidates, but Representative Stewart, of Allegheny; Burdick, of McKean; Hays, of Venango, and Finley, of Washington, also claim a respectable following.

It is likely that the members from McKean and Venango will throw their strength to Thompson early in the fight if he should develop enough strength to justify such action. There may also be a contingency making Burdick the candidate of the members from Warren, Venango, McKean and other Northwestern counties. Burdick showed great skill while temporarily in the chair two years ago.

None of Them Are Bashful.

All the prominent candidates for Speaker have communicated with their fellow members, and announced themselves as candidates for their votes, and the fight until the opening of the Legislature promises to be full of interest. A considerable number of members will arrive to-morrow and Saturday. The Republican caucus will be held on Monday evening.

J. W. Morrison, of Pittsburg, who is a candidate for re-election to the Chief Clerkship of the House, is here getting ready for the organization. He is certain of filling his old place. Anthony Bannon, of McKean, who owed his selection as Reading Clerk of the Senate two years ago to Quay, is an aspirant for the position of Journal Clerk, which he thinks will suit him better than his former office. He expects to get it because Ed Smiley, of Venango, is certain to be elected Chief Clerk of the Senate in place of Russell Errett, whose age and health forbid him being a candidate for the position.

To Rush the Apportionment Through.

The idea of preparing and passing an apportionment bill by the Legislature before the Beaver administration goes out of office seems to be growing. Almost all of the Republican legislators who have been here to select their seats are in favor of it, and express the opinion that if a bill to suit the various conflicting interests could be prepared there would be no difficulty in passing it in the first ten days of the legislative session.

Senator Mylin, of Lancaster, favors the project, and D. Smith Talbot, of Chester, one of the members of the last House re-elected in November, said to-night that it would be the right thing to do to avoid delays, as within the first two weeks of the Legislature the Republicans would have things their own way. The disposition is not to let the Democrats profit in any way by delay in this matter.

NOT A CANDIDATE

For the State Senate, but Still in the Field for Speaker.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MEDIA, Jan. 1.—Representative Jesse M. Baker denied to-day that he was a candidate for the State Senate to succeed Senator Robinson when the latter will leave the Senate to go to Congress. He said, however, that he was a candidate for Speaker of the House, and has a very bright prospect of being elected. He says his strength has been steadily growing. He has received letters of encouragement and promises of support from all parts of the State, and from some quarters where little was expected.

The Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association, of which Charles C. Binney, of Philadelphia, is Secretary, has given Representative Baker charge of the ballot reform bill, one of the most important measures to come before the House early in the session. The bill provides for the conducting of elections after the Australian ballot system, and is the same, with some amendments and alterations, that Representative Baker presented at the last session and had passed up to the second reading.

REPUBLICAN SAFETY,

ACCORDING TO MR. CLARKSON, RESTS WITH THE FORCE BILL.

If It Is Not Passed the Colored Voters of the North Will Break Away From the Party—States in Which They Hold the Balance of Power.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—J. S. Clarkson has certainly not deserted the force bill, and is still confident of its success in the Senate. In speaking of the measure to-day, he said: "The South has sought, by enacting a force bill in almost every Southern State, to nullify the universal suffrage amendments to the National Constitution, and, even while a Republican Senate has been hesitating to approve the bill of the Republican House, the State of Mississippi, through a Constitutional Convention illegally convoked, has boldly disfranchised the colored voters among its citizens. The million of voters in the South now practically disfranchised are disfranchised not because they are negroes but because they are Republicans. For the Democratic party not only allows them to vote in this later day when they vote the Democratic ticket, but in North Carolina and other States, at the election last November, it paid corruptible negroes for voting its ticket. Only a few days ago I heard the successful Democratic candidate for Congress in the Asheville district of North Carolina spend 15 minutes in a speech at a meeting in Asheville in glorification of his election, in thanking and eulogizing the negroes who had voted for him and other Democratic candidates at that election. I have just spent five weeks in that region, and on constant investigation I found scarcely any negroes under 30 years of age who could not read. The cry of ignorance, under which the Democrats to negro suffrage was so long and so successfully masked, was good as to the white negroes, but it fails with the new generation of blacks.

"Now, if all the negroes would vote the Democratic ticket, 'the tremendous race problem' that they talk about so much, and all the florid nonsense about 'the all-pervading and all conquering white race,' would suddenly end. The new situation draws a sharp party line. The Democratic plot is boldly to disfranchise a million Republicans voters. The Republican duty, under the conscience of the party, sealed by the blood of half a million men in war, is to keep its covenants equally with the blacks man and the Nation, and protect as citizens the people it freed as slaves. If it does not do it, now that it has the full power and opportunity, it will die, and will deserve to die, from lack of courage and honor to live. For this is not merely, nor even mainly, a Southern question now. It has ceased to be that. It is now a question, open before the world, whether or not a million of free citizens can be successfully disfranchised in a Republic. To the Republican party it is a question whether with supreme power to do and supreme duty to do, it is too cowardly to protect and insure in their legal right a million of its own legal voters. It may betray the negro, but if it does, it will betray itself still more. For, aside from its duty under conscience to negroes of the South, the Republican party finds its power now in almost all the large Republican States of the North contained to it by the negroes' help. If the black men of the South are to be abandoned every drop of honest negro blood in the land will resent it. Negro voters now hold the balance of power in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa and other Northern States, and they would naturally, and quickly and surely, let the party feel the smiting power of an angered and outraged race."

WILL FORM A NEW PARTY.

Farmers and Their Friends Will Meet in February for That Purpose.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Jan. 1.—Captain C. A. Power, of this city, who was active at the recent meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance in Ocala, Fla., is preparing the call for a convention in Cincinnati, O., on February 23, for the purpose of forming a third party, has reached home. He says that despite all reports to the contrary, the Cincinnati convention will be held; that it will be largely attended, and will formally launch the new party. Captain Power says: "It is true that an attempt was made by a few persons at Jacksonville, on December 14, to suppress the call, in which General Master Workman Powderly and a few others who did not sign participated. It is not true that any one can assume the call from Topeka on his own responsibility. It was issued by Chairman Chase, of the People's Party, of Kansas.

"Mr. Chase has already issued a call for the election of delegates from Kansas to the Cincinnati convention. The Citizens' Alliance of Kansas has called a State convention for January 13, to act in line with the call. Captain J. H. Allen, of this city, Chairman of the People's party of Indiana, has also issued a call for meetings to be held January 20, for the purpose of selecting delegates from this State. We do not propose to pay any attention to what Powderly, as he never lifted a hand to help us in the Kansas fight or elsewhere. He marches too far in the rear. In addition he is at sword's points with some of the leading men in labor organizations, which injures his capacity for leadership in a union of labor organizations to work in line with the Farmers' Alliance movement. In fact, many of us think Powderly is heading for the Democratic camp in 1892."

A PETITION AGAINST CAMERON.

One Circulated in a Lancaster County Township Is Well Signed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MANHEIM, Jan. 1.—To-day a petition against the re-election of Senator Cameron was circulated in Penn township, the home of Assemblyman C. G. Boyd, who has already assisted in passing a series of resolutions indorsing him.

The petition in a short time contained over 200 farmers' names. The whole township will be canvassed.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

A North Carolina Bank Is Forced to Suspend Business.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 1.—The People's National Bank of Fayetteville closed it doors yesterday at noon. The depositors were confronted with the simple announcement that the bank had suspended business. For some time past it has been whispered in financial circles that it was shaky, and this report, coupled with the late assignment of its President, E. E. Moore, caused a run, which could not be met. The People's Bank was organized in 1873 with a cash capital of $150,000, and up to a few months ago it had always shown good dividends, but the late financial pressure has drawn on it very heavily.

After the assignment of E. F. Moore he resigned the Presidency, and the vacancy was filled by F. W. Thornton, a wealthy citizen of Fayetteville, who occupied that position at the time of the suspension. Mr. Thornton, however, is not involved in the bank's crash. The only bad feature seems to be from the fact that deposits were received on the day before the failure, but it is also a fact that checks were paid just before the doors were closed.

A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

After Escaping From Jail, He Is Recaptured by Three Men.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SNOW HILL, MD., Jan. 1.—Charles Wellsworth, who escaped from jail here hatless, coatless and shoeless, and tramped through the snow for miles, was located to-day at Pocomoke City. Knowing that he had a desperate man to deal with, Sheriff Lockerman got two young men to enter and make the arrest, the Sheriff remaining outside. Wellsworth upon finding out the object of his visitors, at once showed fight, and attempted to reach a shotgun hanging on the wall. Lockerman at this point deemed it expedient for him to take a hand, and appeared upon the scene. Catching Wellsworth by the throat, he threw him to the floor and placed handcuffs upon his prisoner, after which, with the assistance of the young men, he securely tied Wellsworth, placed him in his buggy and soon had him safely chained to the floor in his old quarters.

Wellsworth is as defiant as ever, and does not hesitate to say that he intends to escape again as soon as possible, and that no trap was ever built that would hold him. To Jailor Brimmer he said: "The only way to keep me in here is to drive an iron bolt through my body into the floor, and it is doubtful if that would hold me." Wellsworth's tramp has not affected his health.

PATIENTS BENEFITED.

SOME GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE LYMPH TREATMENT.

Cases in Which the Cure Is Most Marked—A Leper Whose Disease Appears to Yield to the Lymph—Many Others Awaiting the Outcome.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Some interesting results of the effect of Dr. Koch's lymph on patients far advanced in consumption were made known to-day by physicians in the Montefiore Home. It is declared by the physicians that all the patients mentioned had phthisis so far advanced that cavities had formed in the lungs, and that their improvement is marked since inoculations were begun. A patient who had phthisis, resulting from pneumonia, for nearly eleven and a half years, was received on November 12, and until December 18, under hydro-therapeutic treatment, gained four pounds when the lymph was first injected. In the last seven days the patient has gained three pounds, and Dr. Prudden says the cough has become less, the expectoration is mucoid and the bacilli in the sputa have decreased in number, and are very imperfectly outlined on the microscopic field.

Another case is that of a patient who was believed to be in the last stages. On Tuesday he had gained in weight and strength, and was walking around the ward. In another case the patient gained one and one-half pounds in seven days. A physician, who has been using the lymph, said to-day that a leper in town has been treated for more than a week. The patient is a young man and the son of wealthy parents. He has spent a good many years in travel, and after one of his trips he returned to New York with leprosy. He has been kept in the closest confinement, going out of the house only at night for air and exercise.

It was, of course, impossible to get permission to put him in a hospital, and he is treated in his own apartments. The disease seems to yield slightly to lymph treatment. "It is not known," added the physician, "that there are many cases of leprosy in New York City. There are over 100 lepers on this island, receiving treatment privately. If the disease should yield to the Koch lymph treatment, all the lepers in turn will be inoculated. There is a form of leprosy, or a disease similar to leprosy, that is increasing in New York City. It is termed 'beri-beri' by the residents of tropical countries where it is found. It causes more acute suffering than leprosy."

Dr. Paul Gibier, at the Pasteur Institute, said to-day that Alice Sweet, the little Providence girl, daughter of Brayton D. Sweet, who was bitten by a pet dog that was mad, would receive other inoculations a day, according to the Pasteur method, for three days and afterward one inoculation a day for 12 days. She was inoculated to-day.

A SPOOK-LOVER'S PROTEST.

Mrdam Diss Debar Tears Things Up By the Roots.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—An announcement that Mrs. Harriet E. Beach would take part in another spiritualistic seance to-night in Adelphi Hall brought 30 or 40 persons to the locked doors in the rain. A big policeman was standing on the corner and a few of the spook-lovers ventured to ask him why the hall was not open. He did not know. A woman angrily shook her fist at him and went away, declaring that the police were in league against the spirits. The 30 or 40 people, who were chiefly women of uncertain ages, stood out in the rain until nearly 9 o'clock. About 8:30 who should arrive but Ann Odelia Diss Debar, arrayed in conventional black. A dozen of the followers of spiritualism surrounded Ann. She declared that the reason the seance was not held was that Mrs. Beach had been forcibly locked up in a room by her husband, so that she could not appear at the hall as promised.

"That man has her now in his power," she cried, "and they are going to deprive that woman of her rights and put her in an insane asylum, as they put me in prison. But it shall not be done. I am a naturalized citizen, and if I have to go to the Chief Justice in Washington, I shall not permit that woman to be robbed of her rights. They say I have had her in my power and got money from her, but that I declare to be a lie. Not one dollar of that woman's money ever crossed my palm. We shall have a meeting, and I shall at once secure Cooper Institute to vent our indignation and to expose the outrage being committed on this woman."

It was said at Mr. Beach's house that the weather was so inclement that they would not hear of Mrs. Beach's venturing out.

A PANHANDLE CHANGE.

The Columbus Yards to Be Operated From Pittsburg Hereafter.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—A radical change went into effect to-day in the operation of the three Columbus yards of the Panhandle railroad. Heretofore the employes of the yards have reported through superiors to the superintendent of their respective divisions—those in the Indianapolis division yards to Superintendent Darlington, at Indianapolis; those in the Cincinnati division yards, to Superintendent Peters at Cincinnati, and those in the Pittsburg division yards to Superintendent Turner, at Pittsburg. This system at times caused a clashing between crews in the various yards, and to prevent this all employes in the Columbus yards are to report to Superintendent Turner at Pittsburg.

On him will rest the entire responsibility for the successful operation of all the yards here, and as he has had years of experience in the operating department, it is believed the change will be quite an improvement over the old system.

FLOODS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Several Streams in the Mountain State Overflow Their Banks.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, Jan. 1.—The river at 5 o'clock P. M. was 11 feet 6 inches, and rising at the rate of several inches an hour. All of the smaller streams are running out heavy, with indications of higher water before morning, as the rain still continues. The barometer at 8 o'clock was the lowest for months past—29·10, a fall of 6-10 in 15 hours, indicating a continuance of the storm.

Telegrams from surrounding points, and also from towns on the upper tributaries of the Ohio in interior counties, indicate floods of a serious nature, as the snow is rapidly disappearing. There is much apprehension here, and alarmists are talking of a repetition of the flood of six years ago. A telegram from Clarksburg says the river is already over the banks there, and people have already begun to move from the banks on the low ground. Much damage has already been done.

FARMERS GOING UNDER.

A Number of Them in Perry County Make Assignments.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CARLISLE, PA., Jan. 1.—During the past few days a number of failures have occurred in Perry county, one of the smallest counties in this State, and from information received, more will follow.

The Sheriff has levied on the property of A. K. Dobbs, of Sandy Hill; Scott Hench, of Madison, and Amos Hoffman, of Center township, all of whom were supposed to be well-to-do farmers. The failure of Hoffman has compelled three of his neighbors to assign. These are also farmers, and it is thought that other assignments will follow.

To Test the McKinley Bill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Marshall Field & Co., the well-known drygoods men, have begun suits in the United States Circuit Court to recover duties paid under protest, levied under the provisions of the McKinley tariff bill.

MILES IN COMMAND.

Brooke Has Been Superseded and His Superior Officer Is

IN CHARGE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A Storm Prevents Active Operations, but the Reds Are at Work.

CHANGE OF FEELING AT THE CAPITOL

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan 1.—The storm has apparently suspended active hostilities for the moment, though at any time there is likely to be a fresh tale of blood and fire. The Second Infantry has received orders to pack their effects and be ready to move. It is rumored that General Brooke has been relieved of his command and ordered home. General Miles will take command in person and conduct all operations in the future.

The Upper Brules are now in open rebellion. After two months of unrest and uncertainty the Sioux have finally shown their hand. Three thousand of them, under such cunning leaders as Big Road, Kicking Bear, Little Wound, Short Bull and Jack Red Cloud, and even old Red Cloud, have turned upon the Government for what will doubtless prove to be their last stand against the military. American Horse is now the only remaining loyal chief, but his following is so small that it would make no difference whether he counseled war or peace.

Leaving for the Warpath.

Squads of Indians have been leaving for the warpath to-day. Under the cloak of the heavy snowstorm which has been raging since yesterday morning they started off to the north, but their destination is not known. It is thought, however, that they will make for the Bad Lands or the vicinity of the Old Spotted Tail reservation. Troops have been ordered to intercept them. Depredations have already begun on the ranches. Scores of houses along White river have been burned and the cattle run of and killed. A scout who came in late Tuesday night from the vicinity of White river, near the mouth of Hay creek, reported that three cattlemen left their ranches after they heard of the engagement between Forsythe and Big Foot's band, and that they have not returned yet. It is feared that they have been killed.

Two teamsters, who are supposed to live in Rushville, were found dead in the road ten miles from the agency. They had been shot by Indians. Lieutenant Herman Kranberg, of Company A, Seventh Cavalry, who was shot in the arm and side at Wounded Knee, died the day night. Several other troopers are dying, although most of the wounded are doing well. Frank Schette, of Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, was one of the soldiers killed in the battle Tuesday that took place six miles west of here. The Episcopal Church has been turned into a hospital, and yesterday morning contained 38 of the hostile Indians who were wounded and captured at Wounded Knee. Most of them are squaws, and many of them will die. In addition to Carr's command, the Seventeenth Infantry and all the cavalry now at Rosebud were expected to arrive here last night with General Miles.

One battalion of the Seventh Cavalry left for the West yesterday morning to prevent the Indians from retreating on the old trail south of the Black Hills. One troop also acted as escort to General Miles, who came back with them from Chadron. Couriers are in from General Carr's command, saying that he is coming from the White river, and was within 15 miles of here last night.

Burial of the Dead Soldiers.

Yesterday afternoon the burial of 30 of the dead took place at the Episcopal Cemetery, just opposite camp, Tuesday night. Soldiers brought in a party of 72 Indians whom the soldiers had captured on Medicine creek, 50 miles east of here. The party, which includes only 19 well-armed bucks, submitted to be disarmed at the agent's office without a murmur. The camps of Two Strike and the rest of the fugitives were plundered Tuesday by the friendlies who remained. The bodies of Big Foot's gang lie buried where they fell.

The hostiles sent word to the friendly Indians that all spies should be killed. It is reported that John Dyer, chief herder of the Government, had to leave the Government herd, which consists of about 3,000 cattle, and look out for his own life. The herd has been seized and appropriated by the Indians. All was quiet here, but rumors were out that the Indians would make an attack before morning. By 4 o'clock it was raining hard, and by noon yesterday a genuine blizzard obscured everything 300 feet away.

A dispatch from Hiawatha says: The Kickapoo Indians began a ghost dance on their reservation near here on Sunday, and have been at it ever since. One of their number fell dead from exhaustion yesterday. No trouble is expected to result from their fanaticism.

INFANTRY TO THE FRONT.

An Effort Made to Head Off the Prowling Bands of Reds.

OMAHA, Jan. 1.—A special to the *Bee* from Pine Ridge Agency, says: General Miles has assumed command of the forces here, relieving General Brooke, who started this morning into the field with the Second Infantry, going by way of Oelrich's to a point some 15 miles north of here. Yesterday, amid as blinding and bitter a storm as ever swept this bleak and barren country there were laid away to their last rest 30 of the brave boys who fell with face to the foe in the bloody encounter at Wounded Knee. It was 2 o'clock when the funeral cortege with General Forsythe and Major Whiteside at the head, and composed of 12 wagons bearing the rudely coffined dead, followed by an escort of companies A, K, B, I, D and F, of the noble but unfortunate Seventh Cavalry, together with an assisting squad from the Second Cavalry, wound away from the camp up to the little cemetery situated at the crest of the hill northwest of the agency. The surviving members of the fated Company K looked lonesome enough without their fearfully thinned ranks.

The vacancy, so striking in contrast to the rest of the column, caused tears to start in the eyes of many a comrade for the comrades lost. The graves were in rows of six, close together, in the southwest corner of the cemetery, and overlooking the camp. After the reading of the burial service by Rev. Mr. Cook, the Episcopal clergyman here, aided by his assistant, the bodies were lowered into the grave. Owing to the intensely critical condition of the surroundings with hordes of the enemy flocking about the agency, threatening an attack, the usual salute of guns was omitted, while soft notes of the bugle and the wail of the storm whispered the last lovingly goodby.

The remains of Captain Wallace will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., for interment. Those of Captain Mills, who was found dead in his tent from rheumatism, from which he had been a sufferer for a long time, were sent to Omaha.

THE WAR WILL CONTINUE.

That Is the Opinion of a Man Who Knows the Sioux Well.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Jan. 1.—When Sitting Bull was killed Brigadier General Stanley was in the City of Mexico. He at once hurried home, believing there would be further trouble. To-day he said that war was bound to follow the "Wounded Knee" fight. He spent eight years among the Sioux, and knew them thoroughly.

"When the Indians have smelt blood," continued the General, "nothing can hold them back. A scout will enlist to fight other Indians, and when his term of service is over he is ready to fight the scouts. Trouble will always follow an attempt to deprive them of their arms. An Indian had rather die than give up his rifle or go to the guard house. I do not think the Wounded Knee fight premeditated. Taking the rifles of Big Foot's band probably proved too much for their pride. As it has begun, however, the chances are that it will continue."

The Fifth Infantry, which some time ago received orders to hold itself in readiness, is hourly expecting orders to go North.

UNITED STATES CAVALRY IN THE FIELD.

COURAGE, NOT TREACHERY.

A REACTION IN PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOR OF THE INDIANS.

They Desperately Resisted an Attempt to Deprive Them of Their Only Means of Livelihood—Even Some Officers of the Army Speak in This Way.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The desperate bravery shown by the Indians of Big Foot's band in the bloody fight of Monday on Wounded Knee creek has been the one theme of discussion at the War Department to-day. It is admitted by all that the Indians exhibited genuine heroism in their break for liberty when they discovered that their captors intended to take from them the arms that were necessary to keep them from starving during the winter. All the old Indian fighters here concede that the redskins had reason to dread starvation as the result of giving up their arms after going upon the warpath, which, as they believed, would forfeit their right to draw rations from the Government.

The desperate bravery of the Indians is shown by the fact that those of them who had no guns rushed upon the troops with a knife in one hand and a tomahawk in the other. Army officers here were shocked to learn that Captain Wallace was killed with a tomahawk rather than with a rifle bullet, as had been supposed; but the incident shows the desperate character of the Indians' battle for life. Much significance is attached to the fact that a small band of 120 redskins should attack a force six times as great. Indians rarely fight in the open unless they greatly outnumber their foes, and this fact bears significantly upon the dash which Big Foot and his band made to save their guns as well as their lives when commanded to give up their arms.

Indeed, the change of tone that a single day's intelligence has produced is something remarkable. Yesterday it was an almost universal desire for Indian gore; to-day it is an almost universal admiration of the Indian pluck and bravery. The heroism of the fight which Big Foot's band made on Monday morning has done more to engender a friendly feeling for the Indians than anything that has happened in many a year. The eloquent and almost enthusiastic eulogy of the Indians' bravery which Adjutant General Kelton was courageous enough to make for publication yesterday has been very generally echoed in other quarters to-day. On all hands one hears expressions of the utmost admiration for the bravery of a band of Indians who in the last extremity took up arms against a regiment of United States cavalry, and tried, with more or less success, to break through the solid wall of white soldiery by which they were completely surrounded and imprisoned. The Indian treachery which was made so prominent in the earlier dispatches from the seat of war is to-day altogether forgotten or rejected, and the predominant idea to-day is not of Indian treachery, but of Indian bravery. For the first time in many years people in Washington are willing to believe that there was some truth in Fenimore Cooper's picture of the noble red man.

SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

General Brooke Wants More Cartridges Than He Can Get at Present.

RUSHVILLE, NEB., Jan 1.—There is an indication that one of the difficulties the troops will have to encounter if the campaign against the Indians goes right on will be an insufficient supply of ammunition. General Brooke has made requisition for 100,000 rounds of cartridges.

There is a small part of that quantity on the way here from Omaha. No more is within immediate reach.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Governor Thayer Is Endeavoring to Protect the Lives of the Settlers.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 1.—Governor Thayer to-day sent telegraphic instructions to the Commander of the State Militia at Long Pine to move at once to Chadron, the scene of the threatened Indian outbreak. Orders were also given to the Commanders at Fremont, Central City and Tekama to be prepared to start at any time.

A PITTSBURGER'S CRIME.

JACK FRY HELD ON A CHARGE OF MURDER IN NEW YORK.

He Strikes Down an Inoffensive Telegraph Operator With a Beer Glass—His Victim Dies in the Hospital—A Tough Pair of Crooks.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Eugene A. George died at the Roosevelt Hospital at 1:04 o'clock this morning, after lingering since Christmas morning, when Jack Fry fractured his skull with a beer glass. Fry came here a year ago from Pittsburg and made such a bad reputation for himself that he had to return to his native city. A few days before Christmas he came back with a friend, Robert McGee. The two were arrested by one of Inspector Byrne's men the evening of their arrival, and after being held five days at headquarters were released, not, however, before the Inspector had obtained excellent photos of them.

After their release they went to Reed's saloon at 257 West Twenty-sixth street. Reed had heard of them and drove them out. Then they went to Miller's saloon at 253. Reed heard that they were there, and being friendly with Miller, sent him word. Miller promptly ordered them to get out. Among the persons in the saloon was Eugene George, a young telegraph operator. On Christmas night Fry and McGee walked into Miller's again. George was standing near the bar. Fry accused him of telling Miller that he and McGee were crooks. George denied this and Miller also told the men that George was not his informant. He also told them to take themselves away as quickly as possible.

While this discussion was going on George left the saloon. Fry followed him and struck him on the head with a heavy beer glass. George dropped like a stone and Fry fled. Afterward Fry and McGee were arrested, but McGee was released. Coroner Messemer took George's ante-mortem statement in Roosevelt Hospital, and on Tuesday afternoon the Coroner impaneled a jury from the nurses and inmates of the hospital. This jury found a verdict implicating Fry.

George was a good-looking man, and had an income of $1,200 a year from property in the South. He was unmarried and his brother took charge of the body. Fry will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court to-morrow.

A Bank Failure in Kansas.

ABILENE, KAN., Jan. 1.—The Wallace County Bank has closed its doors. Liabilities, about $65,000; assets are nominally $60,000, but are almost entirely in Western lands and equities.

A PLAN OF ISOLATION.

Boards of Health and Sanitary Experts Now Believe That

CONSUMPTION IS CONTAGIOUS.

Radical Measures More Necessary Than in the Case of Smallpox.

THE RESULTS OF SOME EXPERIMENTS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—It may be of interest to the thousands of consumptives in this State, and the hundreds of thousands throughout the country, to know that health boards and sanitary experts are seriously considering the advisability of putting all those afflicted by the "great white plague" in the strictest of quarantines, as is now done with smallpox patients, and not a few sanitarians favor the complete isolation of consumptives.

The cause of this is the now accepted belief among physicians that consumption is more contagious than hereditary, and is directly communicable from one person to another through the active agency of its disease germs, the diminutive, rod-like bacilli.

The Most Dreaded of Diseases.

For years medical authorities and gatherers of statistics have been confronted with the fact that consumption is annually killing off more of the population than any other one disease or many groups of diseases. The New York State Board of Health records show that in 1885 there were 140 deaths due to consumption to every 1,000 dying during the year from all other causes. The total figures were:

Deaths from all causes, 80,407; from consumption, 11,238. For the four succeeding years the figures for New York State are as follows: Total number of deaths, 1886, 86,800; 1887, 96,453; 1888, 104,450; 1889, 104,233; due to consumption, 11,947, 11,609, 12,383, 12,390, or to each 1,000, 137.66, 120.35, 118.55, 120.

About this same ratio is maintained in other States. Dr. A. Arnold Clark, of Lansing, Mich., estimates that for every death from smallpox in Michigan there are 50 or more deaths traced to consumption. During the year 1889, in what is known to the State Board of Health as the maritime district, embracing New York City, Long Island, Staten Island and West Chester county, 8,014 persons died of consumption.

Showing That It Is Contagious.

Among the interesting experiments made to demonstrate that consumption is contagious are those of Dr. Cornet, of the Berlin Hygenic Institute, who found that sponge scrapings from the walls of rooms occupied by consumptive patients inoculated in guinea pigs produced consumption in those animals. By further experiments Dr. Cornet found that it was not the breath of the consumptive that coated the walls with virus, but that where the sputa of consumptives had been allowed to dry on the floors or in cuspidors, the germs had risen with the dust sweepings and covered not only the walls but dishes, draperies, pictures and everything in the room.

This was so virulent as to produce the disease several weeks after the patient had left the room. This germ theory naturally leans to plans for the prevention of the spread of consumption, just as precautionary measures are taken to restrict the ravages of smallpox and cholera. And thus we have learned savants in the medical fraternity advocating the most rigid quarantine and the isolation of consumptives. In the State Board of Health the subject of such a quarantine has been seriously discussed, and the enactment of health laws and their enforcement relating to consumption have been suggested.

OFF WITH THE OLD LOVE.

A Virginia Girl Plays a Cruel Trick on Her Affianced.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ONANCOCK, VA., Jan. 1—Ayres' Chapel, a small Methodist church on the bay side of Accomack county, was the scene of a church festival night before last. In the audience sat Miss Sally Gray, who has won the hearts of swains in that region, and on one side of her sat Ben Scott and on the other sat Fletcher Lewis, rival claimants for her hand. Some time ago Sally's parents found out that she was engaged to Scott, and being opposed to him, they succeeded in inducing her to break the engagement. Soon after this Sally informed her parents that she had transferred her affections to Fletcher Lewis, and that they would be married on New Year's Day.

Accordingly preparations were begun on a big scale to celebrate the event. Last night, when the church festival at Ayre's Chapel was in full blast and Fletcher Lewis, who was supposed to be the coming man, was speaking his piece in the programme of exercises in public on the stage, Ben Scott and Sally Gray slipped silently out of the church, jumped into a buggy, and drove five miles away to Parksley station, where they took the midnight train and disappeared. When it became known that they had fled, young Lewis was almost crazed with grief. He wept like a child, and in company with the young woman's sister went in pursuit of the fugitives, but did not succeed in bringing them back.

FAMILY HISTORY REVEALED.

Too Much Mother-in-Law Breaks Up a Family Circle.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Bernard Goodman went to the Essex Market Police Court this morning and asked for a summons for his mother-in-law, Esther Zerwich. According to Goodman's story she constantly interferes between him and his wife. For instance she happened to see his little baby on his knee. She grabbed it from him and told her daughter never to let it happen again, as Bernard did not know anything about babies. On another occasion she called while he was away and broke a student's lamp which he had just bought. Her reason was that "if a man could not afford to burn gas he had no business to get married."

Mrs. Goodman told her side of the story. "The whole trouble," she said, "is caused by Mr. Goodman's mother. His people have a shirt factory, and my husband is in the business. His mother is fearfully stingy, and his father is a man who will sew buttons on his coat by moonlight to save gas. When we were married my husband bought me a piano and a lot of presents. Now his mother comes around here and asks him why he does not sell the things and put the money in the bank. I ain't going to stand that. Then she said it cost too much to burn gas, and she induced my husband to buy a lamp. I broke the lamp myself, because I don't want to live like that. I have a little baby. It has to be taken care of, and I don't know as much about babies as my mother does, so I asked her to come around."

FIRE IN A GREAT PRISON.

The Prisoners Make a Disturbance, but Are Safely Transferred.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A fire broke out in the kitchen department of the Clinton Prison about midnight last night, and when discovered it was impossible to check the flames, and at 5 o'clock this morning the new portion of the prison, the kitchen, the hospital, the storerooms, the State shop and the machine shop, were in ruins.

The new portion of the prison contained 370 prisoners, and they made a great disturbance. The prisoners were transferred to the old prison in good order. The loss is estimated at $200,000. All the provisions were burned, and word had to be sent to Plattsburg for food. It is believed that some of the prisoners will have to be transferred to other institutions until the buildings are rebuilt. The fire, according to latest accounts, started in the lamp room. The weather was 10° below zero.

THE PROSPECTS AT CINCINNATI.

A Heavy Rain Falling and the Four Rivers Rising Rapidly.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—Rain has fallen here all day, though not heavy. It rained as far up as Point Pleasant. Big Sandy and both the Kanawhas are coming out bank-full and rising fast. Heavy rains are falling all over Watershed on the south side of the Ohio, as far as Bonavente, W. Va. The river here has risen feet 2 inches in the 12 hours ending at 6 P. M.,

ASKED FOR BREAD AND GOT A GUN.

and at that hour water was rising four inches per hour. It is growing colder, and there was a cessation of rain by midnight. Coal and river men predict 40 feet on the present rain. If the rain continues, a repetition of the 1884 flood is feared. Kanawha coal dealers and Big Sandy lumbermen, with headquarters here, do not look for disastrous water on the present rain in these rivers, but say unless there is a freeze-up both those valleys will be deluged.

At Madison, Ind., the river rose 23 inches and rain fell all day. To-night it has about ceased. At Louisville the river rose fast, 19 inches, with rain all day. At Paducah, Ky., a heavy rain fell all day, and the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are coming out strong. Tremendous rains are reported at Caseyville, Ill., and along that section.

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

A RIDE OF A TRAMP ON A LOCOMOTIVE'S FRONT.

Perched on the Engine With the Mercury at Zero and a Train Going 50 Miles an Hour—A Brave Engineer Saves His Life.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WILLIMANTIC, CT., Jan. 1.—A poor, half-starved tramp stole a ride on the cowcatcher of a New York and New England Railroad locomotive at this place that he is not likely soon to forget. As Engineer Potter, of the limited express,