PITTSBURG.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7. 1891---TEN PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

SCORE ONE FOR DON.

Cameron Gathers in the Solons and a Call Has Been Issued for the

CAUCUS TO MEET AT NOON.

The Promised Opposition to the Senior Senator Not Visible to the Naked Eye.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Some of the Members Apply for Their Salaries Immediately After Taking the Oath of Office.

A WAIL FROM THE OFFICE-SEEKERS,

The Rural Republican Statesmen All Work Together, and Serure the Bulk of the Desirable Patronage,

STEWART TALES IN DEFENSE OF HIS COURSE

TROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 HARRISBURG, Jan. 6,-When the stately proceedings of formally opening the Legislature of Pennsylvania had reached a point this afternoon where a stock resolution is introduced providing for the appointment of a committee to escort Judge Simonton to the House to swear in the members, the prepressible John Fow, of Philadelphia, said, sotto voce: "This is the moment the hayseeds have been waiting for. After Judge Simonton is through they will file into the State Treasury." He was wrong. Six Philadelphia members were the first to sneak into the Treasury building for an ad-

The formal election of a Speaker in the House was by a strict party vote, the 79 Democrats voting for Captain Skinner. Speaker Thompson, upon assuming the chair, gave utterance to some significant words. He said he had made no pledges nor committed himself by any promises. The Appointment of the Committees.

vance on their salaries.

Just before adjournment, as though to carry out this statement, he requested all members to send up to his desk slips containing the list of committees upon which they would like to serve. Here again the country members hope to catch the best chairmanships, but it is believed that Mr. Thompson will not be ruled by the same caucus tactics which actuated Baker in capturing the clerical patronage and organination. The cities expect to have a fair show in the committees.

But the all-absorbing episode here to-day was the fixing of an hour for the holding of a caucus to nominate United States Senator Cameron for re-election. The cancus will be held to-morrow, as originally announced in THE DISPATCH. That was definitely

It required some effort to win Jesse M Baker over to the proposition. He is Chairman of the House caucus and the matter of fixing the time was left in the hands of Mr. Baker and Senator George Handy Smith, Chairman of the Senate caucus, Baker held out for a delay, but Smith wanted it to come off at once. The two gentlemen met several times during the afternoon and even- UNSECURED CREDITORS TO HOLD A MEET ing, but without effecting any arrangement. All Are Pledged to Cameron

Late to-night it was decided, Mr. Bake being conciliated. In company with Collector Tom Cooper, David Martin, William R. Leeds, Dick Quay, William H. Brooks and Senator Smith, Mr. Baker visited Don Cameron's residence. After paying their respects to the senior Senator the party got off in a room by themselves, and at 11:30 left the Cameron mansion with the understanding that somewhere about noon to-morrow the joint caucus would take place. According to legislative etiquette, Senato

Smith as Chairman of the Senate caucus will be Chairman of the joint caucus. It has not been definitely decided who should place Mr. Cameron's name in nomination. Senator Cameron arrived in the city from Washington at 3 P. M. He went direct to his palatial home on Front street. Thomas V. Cooper came in on the next train from Philadelphia. By evening Mr. Cooper was comfortably ensconced in the Cameron residence, assisting the Senator to receive. All evenify there was a steady stream of callers. W. H. Andrews, State Chairman, noted as excort to many of the new Representatives and Senators. The presence of Andrews and young Mr. Quay in the mansion indicated the hearty co-operation of Senator M. S. Quay in his colleague's can-

Position of the Administration.

United States District Attorney Walter Lyon, of Pittsburg, was also there, and, in connection with Collector Cooper, of Philadelphia, certainly represented the Federal administration, no matter what the reports about Harrison's attitude to Cameron may be to the contrary. The heartiest support was assured Senator Cameron by all members of the Legislature who called.

From the Delaware to the Monongahela the morning there was a grean by disappointed office seekers. The report of the Slate Committee made to the House fully verified the prediction that the cities were to be left in the cold in portioning out the subordinate positions. Senator Jack Robinson had handed in the name of Francis E. Lawrence, a colored constituent, who lives near enough to Philadelphia, to make his name Dennis with the firm boys' slate committee. He only wanted a trivial position, but he did not cet it. He got word of it in some way, and at noon today Senator Robinson received the follow-

CHESTER, Jan. 7. John D. Robinson: A naught is a naught, and a figure is a figure it's all for the white man and none for the

The Trouble in the Local Delegation. Allegheny county only got three trifling

appointment to the Slate Committee, Instead of David Weaver, of Pittsburg. He admits of David Weaver, of Pittaburg. He admits that he was present at the Pittsburg meeting, which made Weaver one of the three candidates for the committee, but he says the officers of the caucus in Harrisburg changed all that, only allowing one person to a Congressional district, by which Weaver was dropped. He, Stewart, was appointed as a member at large. It was proposed at one time to-day to hold a meeting of the Allegheny county delegation and try and fix up the difficulty so that the city and country members may act in unison here-

and nx up the dimentity so that the city and country members may act in unison hereafter, but the meeting was not held.

The Allegheny county members of the House have generally secured seats agreeably situated for catching the eye and attention of the Speaker. Mr. Graham, as father of the House, has his old seat in the front row to

House, has his old seat in the front row to the right of the center aiale.

John Neeb, on behalf of the Senate, and S. E. Stewart, on behalf of the House, have been appointed to represent Allegheny country on the committee to arrange for the Governor's inauguration. Senator Flinn will introduce two bills of importance to Dittelyes one avoiding to the condense. Pittsburg, one providing for the condemna tion of wharves in Pittsburg for park purposes, and providing for additional judges in the Courts of Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2 in Allegheny county.

L. E. STOFIEL.

A REST FOR A WEEK

SPEEDILY SUGGESTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

The Lucky Individuals Who Secured the Minor Offices-The Report Upon the Revision of the Poor Laws Received-Other Business of the First Day.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—In taking the chair in the House to-day Speaker Thompson said that to be a good legislator a man should be earnest, active and faithful in the performance of his official duties and that a Speaker should be prompt, impartial and

Among the officers elected were the following: John W. Morrison, of Allegheny, Chief Clerk; Resident Clerk, legheny, Chief Clerk; Resident Clerk, C. E. Voorhees, Philadelphia; Reading Clerk, J. B. Rex, Huntidgdon; Message Clerk, W. I. Weaver, Lancaster; Transcribing Clerks, F. B. Holman, Washington, Alfred Grosch, Lancaster; Sergeantat-Arms, George R. Hoops, Chester; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, R. P. Pomeroy, Lawrence; Doorkeeper, David Jones, Allegheny; Assistant Doorkeepers, Robert McCallis, Armstrong; Thomas Wallace, Allegheny; George Hamilton, Mercer; Messenger, E. H. Muner, Blair; Assistant Messenger, H. H. Mullen, Cameron; Pasters and Folders, Don M. Krick, Erie; Milo R. Padden, Venango; Henry Bolster, Allegheny; John E. Orforer, Allegheny.

At the afternoon session the Governor's message was read, and the reports of the Revenue Commission and the report of the commissioners to revise and codify the laws relating to the poor were presented. A reso-

relating to the poor were presented. A resolution was adopted to adjourn to-morrow until Thursday of next week, if the Senate concurred in the action.

BALLOT REFORM IN THE SENATE.

Penrose Calls Attention to It in a Brief

Opening Speech. HARRISBURG, Jan. 6 .- The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Davis, and the new Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Baker, of this city, invoked the divine blessevening were elected. Much time was spent in reading the returns of the election for Senators, after which the latter were qualified by Judge Simonton. Eleven swore by uplifted hand and 14 by the book, while one affirmed. Penrose, of Philadelphia and ing. The officers chosen in the caucus last evening were elected. Much time was spent affirmed. Penrose, of Philadelphia, and Henninger, of Lehigh, were placed in nomi-nation for President protem, and the former was elected by a party vote. He called at-tention to the fact that ballot reform and the equalization of taxation would be among the more important subjects that would be

considered at the session Wednesday of next week was fixed for the counting of the votes for Governor, Lieu-tenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs at the election.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE.

ING NEXT WEEK.

They Intend to Find Out, if Possible, What Has Become of the Money-No Faith in the Report of a Compromise for Fifty Cents on a Dollar.

IMPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

MEADVILLE, Jan. 6 .- Since the appraisers of the Delamater bank filed their report showing the liabilities of the assignees to be over \$1,000,000, and their assets only \$300,000, the depositors have become restive and are determined to know what has become of their money. They have called a meeting of unsecured creditors to be held at the Court House in this city next Monday to adopt measures for protection. The call for the meeting is signed by Messrs. Fahr,

Veith, Miller and other leading merchants. Nobody believes that there is anything in the talk of an offer to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. This is generally regarded as an effort to appease the creditors who are growing uneasy, as they learn the extent of the wreck, and realize the fact that the firm gave so many preferred judgments to relatives. The fact that members of the firm borrowed large sums of money from the bank, and put in such comparatively valueless collaterals as the Judson Street Railway Company stock, is causing not a little harsh criticism.

G. W. Delamater is also in trouble for the alleged conversion to his own use of \$10,000 in trust funds belonging to the Farrell estate, and prosecution is threatened, and may be commenced this week. Other developments are likely to soon follow.

RUDVARD KIPLING has written a seri of seven letters on America for THE DIS-PATCH. The first in the series will appear in NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE.

CLOSED THEIR DOORS.

A Well-Known Philadelphia Firm Makes an Assignment.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.-The wellknown and long-established firm of George DeB. Kerm & Co., 610 and 612 Market street, announced to-day that they were temporarily embarrassed and called a meeting of their creditors for pext Friday. No statement was made to-day of the firm's assets and liabilities, and until the books have been thoroughly examined the members of the firm decline to make any explanation of their financial condition. But it is believed, however, that the troubles of the firm are due to the inability to take care of a large amount of paper of the New York manu-

facturers, Weish & Lea, who failed last De-

remained until 1889, when the firm removed to the present spacious quarters at 610 and 612 Market street. The firm were manufacturers of horse blankets, carriage robes, etc., and wholesale dealers in saddlery ware, carriage harness, and are to-day the leading representatives in their line of business in the city. George De B, Keim's present part-ners are Edwin I, Musselman and Augustus C. Gausler. Mr. Keim served one term as Sheriff of Philadelphia, and unsuccessfully

ran for Mayor against E. H. Fitler in the last contest for that office. Since that time he has had little to do with politics. PECULIAR MARRIAGES.

A TENNESSEE MAN OF 107 WEDS WOMAN OVER 80 YEARS OLD.

How a Centenarian Farmer Succeeded in Retaining His Young Housekeeper-A Young Man Marries a Woman With Seventeen Living Children.

MILAN, TENN., Jan. 6 .- A number of novel weddings occurring in this section of the State in the past fortnight are chronicled by a local newspaper. At Rowens, on December 21, George Hartan and Mrs. Kate Woodson were united in marriage. The bridegroom is a hearty man of 107 years, while the bride blushed under the weight of 83 summers. The groom served in the Mexican army and the Rebellion. Mrs. Woodson is his fifth wife. The last one be married in his one hundredth year. The groom is the fourth husband of the bride. It is also worthy of observation that the groom has confined himself to a diet of buttermilk, bread and cheese for the past 20

A companion of this wedding was performed at Purdy on the same day, the happy pair being Tom Goldton and Miss happy pair being Tom Goldton and Miss Angie Desty, aged respectively 99 and 23 years. The circumstances which led to this marriage are found to be very peculiar. The bridegroom, who is said to be a man of some fortune, is a crusty old fellow and has lived alone for years. Miss Desty is a distant relative and has served him in the capacity of housekeeper for seven years. Miss Desty announced to him before Christmas that she would leave his service the first of the year, and nothing the old fellow could do would induce her to remain. Finally he proposed and was accepted. Mrs. Sam Hoenig, aged 87, and R. H. Hillon, aged 23 years, were married at Johnsville on Christmas Day. Wilson Clark, of Asheville, N. C., was married to Mrs. Georgie Pollock, of Sharon. The curious fact about the latter marriage is that this is the third time Mrs. Pollock has been wedded. She is mated with a man exactly twice her age. At 16 she was married to a

wedded. She is mated with a man exactly twice her age. At 16 she was married to a man aged 32, at 24 she was wedded to a man of 48, and at 39 she marries a man of 78.

The little town of Mexia, in Lake county, carries the banner, however. George Maston, a young man of 27, on Christmas Day married Mrs. Mary Boyd, aged 49 years, who has 17 living children.

TO RETURN TO COAL.

Natural Gas Supply Giving Out in the Vicinity of Columbus. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6 .- The natural gas company, which gets its supply from the Thurslau field, 26 miles east, has notified all consumers north of the Union station, composing about one-third of the city, to prepare for the use of coal, as the company may have to shut off gas to-morrow. There

side vary as to the pressure of the gas, some holding that it will average 250 pounds to the inch, while others place it as low as 190 pounds, claiming that the exhibit on the Ruffner gauge shows the pressure after the gas has passed through the regulator. All admit, however, that the supply is not as great as a month ago, but qualify that by saying that the company have overdrawn the supply at hand; that leaks exists in the lines, which waste 455 feet a day, and that no system has been maintained in running the

Another mistake was made, it is claimed by the company bunching its wells, putting them too close together, thereby making too many vents to the reservoirs beneath. late employe of the company approximates the gas flow from all the wells at 21,980,000 cubic feet per day, but says as much gas leaks from the main line between Columbus and Thurslau as reaches the consumers.

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MINE WORKERS' PRICES.

Important National Convention Called Meet Next Month.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.1 COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.-John B. Rae, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a call for a convention to be held in Columbus February 10. The basis will be 1 delegate for 500 and a fraction. In the call he says: "The leading questions to come before the

convention will be scale of prices, screens, eash payments, and especially the eighthour movement. The American Federation of Labor, at its convention in Detroit, decided, in accordance with the action of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, that the miners should inaugurate the eight-hour day on the 1st o May, 1891. It is important that delegate come with all information possible on that question, that all needed preparation may be made. In consideration of our dual form of organization, a meeting of N. T. A. 135 will be held the same week, commencing Monday, the 9th. The President and Master Workman of each district or division, or isolated local, will please take notice that it will be necessary to hold meet-ings of the secret branch of the different districts to elect delegates to attend the business that exclusively belongs to National Trades Assembly 135, Knights of Labor."

FOUGHT ABOUT A GIRL

A Riot That May Result in the Death of

Five Young Men. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ENGLISH, IND., Jan. 6 .- Details of disgraceful riot, which may result in the death of five men, have reached here from West Fork, a thickly settled neighborhood seven miles distant. Four families were represented in the riot and pistols and stones and knives were freely used, and a dozen or more men are said to be more or less dangerously hurt. It appears that one of the Wiseman boys had been paying attention te a young woman of the neighborhood for

ta a young woman of the neighborhood for several years and that several other young men had become incensed against him because he monopolized her society.

Sunday night they all met at the West Fork Church and engaged in a wordy war over the girl. The disturbance compelled the congregation to leave. While in the churchyard a pistol shot was fired, and the fighting became general. Who inaugurated Allegheny county only got three trifling appointments. S. E. Stewart, of Verona, says he thinks the Pittsburgers in the delegation should not feel so aggrieved over his

BENT ON MASSACRE.

A Plot to Exterminate the Pine Ridge Agency Causes a Panic.

THE INDIANS DESERT THE TOWN.

Citizens Flock into the Strongest Houses

They Can Find. REDSKINS MAY FIGHT ONE ANOTHER

PINE RIDGE, VIA RUSHVILLE, NEB. Jan. 6 .- Sunday night will never be forgotten by sny one who spent it at Pine Ridge. The Sabbath opened bright, clear and warm. The church bells rang, and the

bree pastors had crowded houses. In the afternoon, toward 3 o'clock, it was noticed that the squaw men and half-breeds were excited and hurried from one point to another with their guns in their hands. I ustantly everyone was on the alert and running down the ravines. It was found that half a dozen squaws had been given the tip to fly; that a party of war bucks had visited the camp of the friendlies (so-called), who are camped within a mile of the agency, and urged them to help massacre all at the

The Indians Free to Come and Go. The Indians have always been permitted to come in, and during the day and evening to wander around the agency at their own sweet will, carrying their guns in their hands. The plan was to take advantage of this leniency, and gather in the town late in the evening, and, at a given signal, for each Indian to pick out his man and kill him on the spot. The success of such a pian was self-evident. There are less than 500 skirts of the village at their earth works. Such a force with their cannon could keep

the wagens were found besieged by a band

On seeing the troops approaching, the red On seeing the troops approaching, the red-skins scattered in all directions, but imme-diately returned to the attack, on finding the small number of men in the detachment. A courier was sent back to camp for rein-forcements, but in the meantime a fire was kept up on both sides, resulting in the wounding of one soldier and the killing and wounding of several Indians. About three hours after the courier's departure, troops were seen coming at full gallop to the res-cue. As the troops rode up the Indians scattered in all directions.

COL. FORSYTHE'S CONDUCT.

THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE BATTLE OF WOUNDED KNEE.

in Command and an Investigation-Letters Between General Miles and Schofield WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The following

orrespondence in regard to Colonel Forsythe's case was made public to-day: Under date of December 30, General Schofield telegraphed General Miles expressing the belief that he would soon be master of the situation, and asking that his thanks be given to the "brave Seventh Cavalry for their splendid conduct."

Under date of January 1, General Miles telegraphed General Schofield as follows: Your telegram of congratulation to the Seventh Cavalry is received, but as the action Seventh Cavalry is received, but as the action of the Colonel commanding will be a matter of serious consideration, and will undoubtedly be the subject of investigation. I thought it proper to advise you. In view of the above facts, do you wish your telegram transmitted as it was sent? It is stated that the disposition of 400 soldiers and four pieces of artillery was fatally defective, and a large number of soldiers were killed and wounded by fire from their own ranks, and a very large number of women and children were killed in addition to the Indian men.



SIOUX READY FOR A GHOST DANCE (From a Photograph Secured by a DISPATCH Correspondent.)

a large number of Indians at a distance in daytime, but at night the picket line is necessarily weakened and drawn out into oo long a line to hold back any rush, while he cannon are useless. The hostiles to be close at hand, and as soon as the firing began they were to rush in. The citizens

earned the news. . A Stampede of Redskins.

Many a man thought of this or that Inlian with whom he had quarreled, and kept a sharp watch to see that no one was him. Finally the half-breeds told pertain Indians that their scheme was discovered and told the bucks to get out or the soldiers would make it warm for them. In an hour there was not an Indian in

camp, except the uniformed scouts and police. Many a dark look was passed and ngly words spoken between the whites and reds during that hour of stampede. Over 25 squaw men and their families drove with frantic speed for settlements along the fail-road. Houses and hotels were abandoned, everyone going after a hasty apology for supper to some store or warehouse where there was a chance for resistance. Even General Miles remained up until 3 o'clock

this morning.

The troops have the Indians surrounded on the East, West and North, and an attack will drive them into the agency, where the main battle must be fought. The enem number over 4,000 men, women and chil iren, with half that many to attack us in

the rear. Battle Between Hostiles and Friendlies. Another dispatch says: Everything now points to a battle between the hostile and the friendly Indians who desire to leave the hostile camp and come to the agency. Red Cloud has signified his desire to return to the agency, but he is nearly blind, and no one will volunteer to lead him in, for the Brules threaten the death of the first person that attempts to desert the hostile band. The older Indians want to come in, but the

young bucks insist upon fighting.

The cordon of troops is drawing tighter around the hostiles, who are on guard night and day. Fires are being burned at night to prevent anyone from escaping from their camps. General Miles has sent a peace commission to the hostiles. If they still refuse to come in, their camp will be bom-barded. Machine and shell guns are being placed on all sides of the camp for the pur-pose. General Miles is fast becoming im-patient, and if the Indians do not obey the order to come in he will attack them.

MILES AND NOBLE DIFFER. The General Urgent in His Demand of the

Agency Change. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- It is stated at he Interior Department that the War Department officials to-day received a telegram rom General Miles, urging prompt approval of his recommendation that the Indian agents at the South Dakota agencies be

superseded by army officers, and stating that the situation demands that the changes be made at once.

Secretary Noble declined to say anything upon the subject when questioned to-day, but persons close to him assert that the Secretary will vigorously oppose the adoption of General Miles' plan, on the ground that it would inevitably result in undoing all or nearly all of the good that has been done in recent years toward the material advancenent of the Indian tribes in the Northwest.

ONE MORE BATTLE.

Attack a Wagon Train, but Are Repulsed With Loss. WOUNDED KNEE CREEK CAMP. S. D. Jan. 6.—Another engagement took place yes terday. A detachment of 30 men had been

sent out to meet a wagon train, with

supplies for camp, and when ten miles out

General Schofield telegraphed in reply, under date of January 2: In view of the aspect of the case presented in your telegram of yesterday, it will be better not to deliver my message to the Seventh Cavalry until I have seen your report, after the investigation you propose. Therefore, you will please withhold it until further advised by

Another Telegram to Miles. He also telegraphed General Miles again on the same day as follows:

ou the same day as follows:

Your dispatch to me of yesterday and that to the Adjutant General have been shown to the President, and in reply the Secretary of War directs me to say: The President has heard with great regret of the failure of your efforts to secure the settlement of the Sioux difficulties without bloodshed. He suggests that possibly a watchful observation of the hostile bands that would prevent their breaking into the settlement and give the Indians time to recover from their present excitement would be well. But he leaves all this to your better information and discretion, and would not have you omit anything that is necessary to protect the settlements. He hopes that the report of the killing of women and children in the affair at Wounded Knee is unfounded, and directs that you cause an immediate inquiry to be made, and report the result to the department. If there was any unsoldierly conduct, you will relieve the responsible officer, uct, you will relieve the responsible office and so use the troops engaged there as to avoi

ts repetition.
I wish to add to the President's suggestion I wish to add to the President's suggestions the hope which I still entertain in spite of the unfortunate accidents which have occurred, that you may be able, by convincing the Indians that the purposes of the army are not hostile to them, but on the contrary friendly, and dictated by a desire to secure to them future peace and prosperity, to obtain their surrender without further conflict.

Idute peace and prosperity, to obtain their surrender without further conflict.

General Miles telegraphed General Schofield, under date of January 3, as tollows:

The directions of the President and yourself is just the action I had anticipated and taken. Nearly all of the Sixth and Ninth Cavalry, and the Second and Seventeenth Infantry, with ItO Indian scouts, are practically on three sides of them along Beaver. White river and Porcupine, with General Brooks in command. This may hold them in check. I am in close communication with them, and have informed them the only safe road is toward the agency, and about half are anxions to come in. The others are making desperate efforts to keep all at war. I consider it very important that the five officers that I recommended be placed in charge of the five agencies. Please inform me if this is approved or disapproved.

I have a very great amount of information concerning the conspiracy. It involved all the tribes in the Northwest and the wild tribes in the Indian Territory. Sitting Bull would have been the head, and the move was to be made in the spring. They expected to strike West, to where the ghost delusion originated—Nevada.

The Proceedings Already Instituted.

General Schofield received a telegram

General Schofield received a telegram from General Miles at Pine Bidge, dated

January 5, as follows:

In accordance with your telegram and the President's order, I have detailed a board of officers, consisting of Colonel Carr, Sixth Cavalry, Major Kent, Fourth Infantry, and Captain Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, to investigate that affair at Wounded Knee, Is this in conformity with the President's directions, and does he direct that it constitute a Court of Inquiry, with power to take testimony under oath? Colonel Forsythe's command consisted of 26 officers and 453 men; 82 Indians and 60 women and children were buried on or near the ground. I have relieved Colonel Forsythe from command.

General Schofield telegraphed General General Schofield telegraphed General Miles on the 6th as follows:

In reply to your telegram of vesterday, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that it was not the intention of the President to appoint a Court of Inquiry, nor to order at this time in the midst of the campaign any further inquiry than you could yourself make without the necessity of a court, the purpose being simply to determine whether any officer had been so far derelict in duty as to make it necessary to relieve him from command, such result to follow upon the inquiry which you were expected to cause to be made. You were expected yourself, first, to inquire into the facts, and in the event of its being disclosed that there had been unsoldierly conduct, to relieve the responsible officer. The directions of the President were suggested by your telegram of the 1st inst, to me.

Congress to Take a Hand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House [Continued on Seventh Page.4

TO REOPEN THE CASE.

New and Sensational Developments in the O'Shea Divorce Suit.

A CANON'S ATTACK ON PARNELL

The Result of the Conference With O'Brien Awaited With Interest.

SALISBURY READING BLAINE'S LETTER

THY DUNLAP'S CARLE COMPANY.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- The probability that the Queen's proctor will intervene and open the O'Shea-Parnell case increases. The latest contribution to the literature of the case is furnished by Canon Omahony, who said in the course of a speech delivered today that something had occurred which was sufficient to alienate any honest and selfrespecting member of Parliament from Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell made a certain revelation to the Irish members that he intended to ex-culpate himself from what had occurred. That revelation has not been published. Every member of the party opposed to him had, under the circumstances of great provocation, extended to Mr. Parnell the charity of silence. Mr. Parnell's action since then has been such in the sight of Canon Omahony, that he considers these members would be perfectly justified in making the matter public, and show the sort of man Mr. Par-

Worse Than the Divorce Court.

That would horrify the public far more than the proceedings of the divorce court. If they do not do so, or if the Parnell propaganda be continued, the canon de-clares he will make the matter public. The anti-Parnell organ, referring to the above remarks, declares that Mr. Parnell has admitted the charge against him and justified

it.

Mr. Parnell had a consultation with Mr.
O'Brien immediately after his arrival at
Boulogne to-day. After a conference of
half an hour an adjournment was taken for
luncheon. Afterward Messrs. Parnell and
O'Brien resumed their talk, remaining in
consultation for an hour and a half. The
other members of Parliament in the party other members of Parliament in the party were then invited to join the conference, and the whole party remained in deep con-sultation with closed doors until nearly midnight, when Messrs. Redmond and Gill

midnight, when Messrs. Redmond and Gill emerged from the conference room.

The two gentlemen were immediately surrounded by the waiting reporters, to whom they imparted this information: "The consultation between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien is still proceeding, and will be continued to-morrow." The outcome of the conference is awaited with intense interest. The Fight for the Funds.

It is stated that the funds of the Irish Parliamentary party now in the hands of Munroe & Co., the Paris bankers, amount to only, £8,400, of which sum £1,200 is in

to only, £8,400, of which sum £1,200 is in cash and the remainder in United States 4 per cent bonds. These funds were formerly deposited in the sole name of the late Joseph G. Biggar.

The executors of Mr. Biggar's estate, Messrs. Patrick and Bichard Power, have renounced the custody of the money, and it is said that Messrs. Munroe & Co. are prepared to pay over the funds to Messrs. Dillon, F. J. Xavier, O'Brien and Clancy when they have come to an agreement. This they they have come to an agreement. This they are expected to do at the Boulogue confer-

A NOTED HUMORIST DEAD. End of Rudolph Loewenstein, Who Made Fun for the Berliners IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 BERLIN, Jan. 6 .- Rudolph Loewenstein the founder of the well-known comic paper the Kladderadatsch, a great political wit

and satirist and author of hundreds of

humorous ballads and songs besides being a celebrated after-dinner speaker, rivaling our own Chauncey Depew in popularity, died here to-day at the age of 70. During the revolution of 1848 he suffered many imprisonments on account of his sar-castic criticisms of men and things. In 1852 he was banished from Berlin for writing a funny story about the Emperor of Russia. He left the Kladderadatsch four

years ago and became a mere tool of Bis-marck, whereby he lost his reputation as a witty journalist. EUROPE'S COLD WEATHER.

Great Snow Drifts Stop Traffic in German and Denmark. BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 6 .- Terrible snow drifts are reported all over the country. Traffic is entirely stopped in the provinces on the sea coast. Several trains in Schleswig-Holstein are stuck in the snow.

The weather throughout Denmark con tinues very severe. The country is every-where deep in snow, the water courses are icebound, and the steamboats and train sery-ices are almost suspended. Reports of ship-ping and other accidents, as well as distress ine to the severity of the weather, are con stantly arriving.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES. The Head of Baring Bros. Forced to Dis charge Many Retainers.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, Jan. 6-The Right Honorable Lord Revelstoke, the head of the house of Baring Bros., has begun retrenchments, and has greatly reduced his Devousbire establishment by a clean sweep, as his retainers, who number 120, are dismissed.

They comprise domestic servanta, grooms. stable men, gardeners, laborers and hangers-on generally. The younger men among the servants have gone into the army. His lordship has also sold his hunters, which realized the sum of £2,000.

NEW AND LARGER VIENNA. The Project to Join the Suburbs and City

Very Popular. IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. VIENNA, Jan. 6 .- To-day there has been patriotic manifestation for the purpose of elebrating the project of joining the city

and suburbs, to form a new and enlarged

Vienna. In the evening there was a grand banquet, which was attended by all the elite of Viennese society, and at which Somerling, the former President of the Council of Ministers presided, and proposed the toast of the Emperor, who, he declared, was one of those who encouraged the project.

GLADSTONE TO RETIRE. He Says His End Has Come So Far as Public

Life is Concerned. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6 .- The Dublin Express states that Mr. Gladstone has written a etter to an eminent social reformer in which he declares that practically his end has come, so far as public life and politics are

THE GREEK CHRISTIANS. A Settlement of Their Troubles With the

Turkish Sultan. THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY). CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 6 .- The conflict between the Porte and the Greek Patri-

archate is settled. To-day the Sultan charged Riza Pasha with the settlement, and in the evening the agreement was ar-

ranged.

To-day is Christmas in the old style, and all the Greek churches have been reopened. The Archinandrite Dyonissos has taken possession of the Patriarchal See and presided at the celebration of the religious fetes.

BLAINE'S BERING DISPATCH.

Lord Salisbury Engaged in the Consideration of the Document.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- Lord Salisbury is en-

gaged in the consideration of

By Associated Press.1

40-page dispatch received from Mr. Blaine December 30, the latest dispatch received from Washington. It does not contain a definite acceptance of Lord Salisbury's proposals for arbitration on the main question—that of the British sealers to catch seals in Bering Sea. Mr. Blaine discusses only the subsidiary point—arbitration on the time of closing the sealing. Mr. Blaine has not replied to Sir Julian Pauncefore's note of June last, in which the latter says that Her Majesty. Converse the last of Converse the last of the British of Converse the last of the British of the Converse the last of the British of the Converse the last of the British of the Brit esty's Government must hold the Govern-ment of the United Satates responsible for the consequences arising from acts of inter-ference with British vessels contrary to the principles of international law. No prepar-ations have been made to augment the British fleet in the North Pacific ocean, as British fleet in the North Pacific ocean, as such a step might be regarded as a mehace. Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor General, speaking at Plymouth to-night, said, with reference to the Bering Sea dispute, that Lord Salisbury was only asserting a doctrine laid down by the United States Government years ago, pamely that no pation laid down by the United States Government years ago, namely, that no nation could claim sovereignty over the open sea. Hostilities between England and the United States, said Sir Edward, would shock the content of such hostilities would be an upon civilization and humanity. The hoped that Lord Salisbury's one fatal half the difficulty by arbitration.

Spain Not Prepared for Receiver.

MADRID-General E. Burd Grubb, the new United States Minister here, has indicated the desire of his Government to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Spain, on gotiste a reciprocity treaty with Spain, on the understanding that the treatment granted to American imports in the Spanish West Iudies should not be extended to imports from other countries, and that the United States, in exchange would partly exempt. Cuban sugars and tobaccos from the imports of the McKinley tariff. The Spanish Goyernment, it is understood, would like to welcome this overture, which the West Indian colonies themselves desire, but until all her European selves desire, but until all her European treaties expire, in 1892, Spain cannot grant the United States any reciprocity that European powers cannot also claim under the favored nation clause.

Not a Danish Train Running. COPENHAGEN - The severity of the weather is seriously affecting business broughout the country. The Danish railroads are at a complete standstill, owing to a snow blockade. In spite of all the efforts of the companies to raise the blockade, it may be said that there is not a train running in Denmark to-day. The postal service has entirely ceased working.

A Railroad Blockade in Germany. BERLIN-A snow storm, phenomenal in its severity, prevails throughout North Germany. Reports from various sections are to the effect that the railroads are blocked on all northern lines, and that in many in-stances trains are imbedded in the snow,

causing considerable suffering to those who have been forced to travel during the storm. Uruguay Redeeming Its Currency. MONTEVIDEO-The Uruguayan Gov. ernment has issued a decree announcing that the National Bank will. January 8 commence redeeming the paper currency of the Republic, paying gold therefor, and that the bank will complete the process of

redemption by July 1. Balfour Receives Many Subscriptions. LONDON-Mr. Balfour sends a telegraphic message to the newspapers apole gizing for his inability to acknowledge separately the many sums received in response to the appeal recently issued in behalf of the sufferers in Ireland. He promises to publish soon a first list of the subscribers to the fund.

M. Ferry May Fight a Duel. PARIS-M. Ducret has challenged M. Farry to fight a duel. The challenge is the

FIGHTING THE HARVERTER COMPANY. North Dakota Farmers Will Resist the Col-

lection of Notes FARGO, N. D., Jan. 6 .- Arrangements are being made to fight the collection of all notes now held by the harvester companies in this State, and it is said the amount is about \$3,000,000. The ground of the contest is that the notes were given for binders, with the contract that repairs should be furnished free, and the recently combined American Harvester Company has made a rule that all repairs must hereafter be paid for in cash.

Another ground for contest will be that the new company is a trust, and is therefore contrary to the laws of the United States and the statutes of North Dakota. Arrangements are also being made to antagonize the business of the new company and favor the Independent Reaper Company, as

RUDYARD KIPLING has written a serie of seven letters on America for THE DIS-PATCH. The first in the series will appear NEXT SUNDAY'S ESUE.

the American Harvester Company an-nounces prices \$40 higher per machine than

have been the rule here for the year past,

WRECKERS EXPECT A HARVEST. Oil in Florida Light Houses Gives Out, and Vessels Are in Peril.

KEY WEST, Jan. 6 .- An assistant keeper of the lighthouse at Sombrero has arrived to report that the oil at his station is almost exhausted-in fact his report to the superintendent is to the effect that there is barely sufficient oil to keep the light going tonight. Other lights along the reef, which are supplied at the same time and in the same quantities as at Sombrero, must also have exhausted their supply and be in the same predicament, hence the danger to shipping in the Gulf will be apparent.

The supply steamer, which was expected two weeks since, has not put in an appearance, and her delay may prove disastrous. Already the wrecking vessels at this port are being put in readiness for a rich harvest.

A RIOT AT A CHURCH.

The Partisans of Three Families Fight a Fierce Battle.

ENGLISH, IND., Jan. 6 .- Last Sunday ight, during a religious meeting at West Fork, in this county, a riot started among the adherents of three large families. Pistols, knives, stones, cudgels and fists were used, and five men are now lying at the point of death, while others are seriously

injured.

Those considered in a critical condition include William Law, William Wiseman, John Wiseman, Robert-Baggerly and Edward Jenes. Some of them are very badly

Retired Indian Fighters Are Being Asked by the War Department to Report

THEIR FITNESS FOR DUTY.

Expectations That More Troops Will Be Sent to the Front, and

THE NATIONAL GUARD CALLED OUT

For Garrison Duty at the Agencies of the Hostile Indians.

COL. GEO. S. GALLUPE STATES HIS VIEWS

The Government is alarmed at the extent to which the disaffection in the Indian nation has spread. -

The War Department is looking over the roster of retired officers who have experience in frontier fighting, and has written to many of them, inquiring into their state of health and desiring to know if they can go to the front at a moment's notice.

An opinion is expressed that more troops will be sent into the field, and there is a probability that the National Guard will be brought into requisition to garrison the Indian territory, unless a decisive change in the aspect of the campaign occurs very soon. Colonel George S. Gallupe, Pittsburg Agent of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, is a veteran Indian fighter, and, as he thinks, the only resired officer of frontier experience in Pennsylvania. With his last monthly report he forwarded replies to the War Department in response to inquiries relative to his present condition of health, and whether he will hold himself in readiness to take the field again in the event of his services being required.

Able to Speak From Long Experience Colonel Gallupe said yesterday that he was enjoying the best of health, and had signified his readiness to go to the front on receipt of orders. The Colonel is still in the prime of life; is every inch a soldier, and looks as if he would be there to some purpose if sent to the front. He has had ten years' experience in frontier fighting, baving served with Terry and Custer in all the trouble from 1870 to 1880, in which latter year be was retired.

"I am sorry," said the Colonel last evening, "that any of the business of the War Department should have become known through other than official channels. The authorities prefer that their intentions should be kept secret, and I have great diffidence in referring to affairs of an official nature. Since this matter has leaked out, however, I may say that the department is ascertaining the fitness for active service of men who have been engaged in Indian warfare, and that I have signified my readiness to move at once. There are not many of us officer in Pennsylvania who has seen service mong the Indians between 1870 and 1880." "And the purpose of these inquiries,

Colonel?" Preparing for Any Possible Emerger "Is, I suppose, to prepare for any emergency which would necessitate the sending f more troops into the field. Counting all branches of the regular army, its strength to-day is about 25,000, but not more than halt that number is available for active service. There are about 5,000 troops, I should think, now in the Indian territory, and if more were required they would be drawn from posts which it would not be wise to leave unprotected. The department may think it wise to garrison the territory, and in that event, instead of moving commands from the Rio Grande, California and other points, it may requisition the National Guards of Wisconsin and Illinois for the purpose. That is a duty they could per-

form very well.".
"Supposing the Guard was ordered into "The militia would not stand five minutes before the Indians. Just as soon as they caught sight of an Indian in his blanket and feathers, gesticulating and dodging about, never still for an instant, I believe the young, untried soldiers would turn and run. It takes experienced men to cope with the Indian. He has no recognized mode of attack; prefers to fight under cover; is wary and treacherous, and will murder in cold blood in preference to open combat every time he gets the chance. His general tactics are to divide his opponents, hoping by

Easy to Destroy a Bunched Enemy. "If you could concentrate the enemy by surrounding and moving by concerted action against them, matters could be very soon brought to a finish. The Indians have a great dread of the mitrailleuse, and will not be caught in such numbers as will give the gun any supremacy. Their tactics are to attack, by surprise, in small bodies, and then from under cover." "To what do you attribute the cause of the

"That's rather difficult to say. There seems

splitting their strength to cut them off in

to have been some curtailing in rations lately. The agents are charged with not giving out sufficient, but I believe they distribute everything they get. I understand that the ration now served is less than what was given in my time.
"I was much surprised," continued
Colonel Gallupe, "to find the Brules going
on the warpath. I remember them as a most peaceful tribe, very civilized and with very iriendly feelings toward the soldiers. I regard this as rather a bad sign, this break-

disaffectiou?

I regard this as rather a bad sign, this break-ing out of the Brules. They may be followed by others, as great sympathy and fellow feeling exists among the Indians. I remember Red Cloud as a very conservative fellow, and well esteemed by soldiers and crilians. I would judge he would not have donned paint without considerable reason, as he was generally disposed to peaceful intercourse with us, than to warlike methods. At this distance it is very hard, and, indeed impossible, to form any opinion of the course of events.

Why so Many Squaws Are Killed.

"These critics who are now busy in assail-ing policies and casting blame have very little more than mere rumor to base their criticisms upon. For instance, much comcriticisms upon. For instance, much comment is being made on the fact that squaws and papooses have been killed. Such critics evidently do not know that unless at close distance, a squaw is indistinguishable from a buck, and is it to be supposed that troops would cease firing because a squaw may be among the hostiles? The squaw is just as good a fighter as the buck, and she can handle a gun with just as deadly effect. Perhaps," continued the Colonel, cynically, "such critics would like a note sent with each bullet, politely requesting the receiver to pass it on should it have hit a squaw.

"The affair at Wounded Knee scems in