A FEW FEEBLE KICKS

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Only Emphasized the Ease With Which J. Donald Cameron Secured the

NOMINATION FOR SENATOR.

A Clean Majority of the Entire Legislature Upon the First and Only Ballot.

SOME BOLTERS FROM THE CAUCUS,

Who Will Make an Effort to Keep Up the Ridiculous Farce of Opposition to the Re-Election.

PART PLAYED BY THE ELECTIONS BILL,

The Legislature Has Adjourned for a Weck, and the Statesmen Have Mostly Hurried Away to

MR. FLINN INTRODUCES TWO LIQUOR MEASURES

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7 .- "Having personal assurance that the senior Senator of Pennsylvania at Washington will vote for the Federal elections bill, and there being no other caudidate in the field against him, I vote for J. Donald Cameron."

When Senator "Jack" Robinson uttered these words in the joint Republican caucus this afternoon, the dwarfed specter of opposition collapsed. It had stalked into the assemblage on feeble legs. Mr. Taggart, of Montgomery county put his arms around it, and tried to support it, but he lost his temper. Mr. Coray, of Luzerne, made an effort to hold it up, but in a few moments he himself got to trembling like an aspen leaf, as though he had caught a glimpse of the face

Robinson's Vote the Last Straw.

The moment Senator Robinson saw it coming toward him, he disclaimed friendship with it, and then the weak-kneed hobgobblin got to shaking until it fell in a fit, It flattened out on the ground as though there never had been any blood in it, and precious little flesh, too. Robinson had seen regarded as a sort of leader in the anti-Cameron movement, and his vote for the senior Senator's re-election knocked the life out of the thing.

When the sun arose this morning it disclosed the fact that the trees in Capitol Park ad again been used for purposes other than what they were intended by nature. Plabards were tacked upon them announcing the United States Senatorial caucus of the can members of the two by of the Legislature at 12 o'clock. The Legislature itself was in session less than a half hour, and after an hour's intermission, the members of the Senate joined the members of the House at noon. George Handy

Smith convened the caucus. The Idea of the Opposition.

The opponents of Cameron had hoped to see a large number of the members absent. knowing that after the early caucus had been called that was their only way to defeat him. They had some idea of securing enough absentees to prevent a majority of the Legislature from voting at the Republican caucus.

For this reason the call of the roll wa easerly watched. It disclosed but few absentees, however, They were Shick of Philadelphia; Lewis, of Bradford; Mallinee, of Crawford; Boyd, of Lancaster; Jeffrey, of Luzerne; Losey and Squires, of Tioga; Stocking and Patterson, of Washington, and Senators Mehard and Becker, the latter of Lawrence. Friends of Senators Mehard and Becker, and Representatives Stocking, Patterson and Boyd arose to explain that they had been called home but had left word that they would be bound by the decision of the caucus.

Mr. Taggart, of Montgomery, then area and said that the Republican Legislators had been betrayed into having this caucus by a self-selected Chairman, and he pro-

An Appeal for More Time.

The Legislators were not prepared to vote on this important matter. They want to go home and see their constituents and object to being driven like beasts. He for one would not be driven, and he was going to say so. Mr. Taggart then moved that the holding of the caucus be postponed until 8 o'clock P. M., January 15.

Mr. Magnin, of Delaware, said that the best interests of the party would be best served, and the party not forced to do what it did not want to, if the caucus was postponed, and he seconded the motion. The motion was defeated by a large majority.

Senator A. F. Thompson then named Senator James Donald Cameron. He said that Senator Cameron was richly endowed with all that goes to make up a statesman worthy to represent the great State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. He has contributed time and again to the success of the Republican party and has never claimed much for the great victories he has accomplished. His life-work has been done with an eye single to the interests of his constituency and the nation. It is true he has not been conspicuous in consuming time by talking for the mere sake of talking, but when it is necessary he can talk straightforward commonsense, as has been demonstrated on numerous occasions. He has always been true, able and modest.

The First Bolt From the Caucus. Mr. Taggart, of Montgomery, said he would now withdraw, as he would not abide by the decision of the caucus, and had only wanted to hear Senator Thompson's speech. "Don't be in a hurry," said Chairman Smith, as Mr. Taggart left the room, but the Montgomery statesman was headed for the rear door and did not care to be stopped. General Gobin, the Senator from Lebanon, in arising to second the nomination of Mr. Cameron said he was sorry to see Mr. ggart withdraw from the caucus. "When Mr. Cameron was a candidate before us six years ago," the Senator said, "this same

discussion was conducted, fair and broad, within party lines, Perhaps it might have RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY GEN.

lways a tendency to pull down men in high public place. Stories are gotten up, and the public gets to believe rumors. I have read the charges made against Mr. Cameron. I think there is very little in them. No man can question the Republicanism of the candidate before us to-day.

The Federal Elections Bill Issue. "I know that he will not vote against the Federal elections bill," continued General "After receiving his permission l say this to you. He is standing beside his party colleagues on that measure. Mr. Cameron is charged with having friendships with Southern Senators. While this is a land big enough only for one flag, I think the day is past when that truth can alone be taught by the sword. I am proud to see Mr. Cameron among the first to take his Southern brothers by the hand and

welcome them back to fraternity." E. A. Coray, Jr., a young Assemblyman from Luzerne county, asked General Gobin how long it had been since Senator Cameron declared himself for the elections bill.

General Gobin-I am not able to say when he declared that first, but I can say that he never uttered a word to show that he was going to oppose it. Mr. Richard Quay, of Beaver-I wish to

state that I heard Mr. Cameron say over three months ago that he intended to support the elections bill. Mr. Coray then nervously searched

through his pockets, and, pulling out a letter, unfolded it to read. It was dated December 26, he said, and was from Senator Cameron in response to one which he had sent him. It stated that he (Cameron) had never told anyone how he was going to vote on the bill, nor had he ever authorized anyone to speak for him.

Smoking Out the Senator Mr. Coray's hands trembled so violently

as he read the letter that the paper almost fell from his fingers. Presently he overcame his nervousness and said that Cameron had been as dumb as an ovster until he was galvanized by the press, and now he is in that condition better known as "smoked out." While he ought to have been carrying the flag in the front of his party, he has been sulking in sullen, mysteroius silence at the rear.

"I propose to go home and caucus with my constituents," concluded Mr. Coray, "before I am bound by this caucus."

And thereupon Mr. Coray withdrew also.
Mr. Towler, of Forest, said the banner
Republican county of the State wanted to
talk. Any man with Scotch blood in his veins can't be "smoked out." People higher than Senator Cameron have tried to make him declare himself on the elections bill, but they had no right to do so. His first duty was to his Pennsylvania constitu-ency, and he has declared himself to his State in that matter. Senator Cameron is no orator, but his influence is such that whenever Pennsylvania wants anything in the Senate she gets it. Mr. Keiser, of Phil-adelphia, now moved that the nominations close, which was done, and the secretaries proceeded to call the roll.

Every Allegheny Member for Cameron Every Allegheny county member in House and Senate voted for Cameron. The names of the absentees were given above. Those

present but not voting were: Sumper, of Bradford; Brown and Potter, of Crawford; Bradford; Brown and Potter, of Crawford; Brown and Seanor, of Indiana; Baldwin, of Lancaster, and Kennedy, of Schuylkill.

Those who formally withdrew from the caucus were: Messrs. Taggart, of Montgomery, Magnin, of Delaware, and Coray, of Luzerne. Jesse M. Baker, of Delaware, who had tried to have the caucus the night have the saneys put off for a

before or to have the caucus put off, for a When the call was finished and vote counted, Chairman Smith announced that 134 votes had been given Mr. Cameron, and that being a majority of both branches of the Legislature, he was the party nominee for the position. Thereupon the caucus adjourned. Mr. Taggart subsequently said that the fight was not ended, but said that as far as he was concerned it would be re-newed in the Legislature on the 20th inst.,

when the formal election takes place.

Going to Continue the Struggle. He said that many of those who voted for Cameron had done so against their own private wishes, and that they would bear from their constituents when they get home to-morrow. He denounced the early caucus movement as a scheme to capture the votes of the members before they could leave Harrisburg to see their constituents. He added that there was no motion made at the caucus to make the vote unanimous, and that mem-bers need not feel themselves bound by its decisions. When asked if the few die ented Republicans would vote with the Democrats at the formal election, he said they would not, though he could name no Republican candidate that they would vote for. At the same time he admitted that their leader was now gone, too, meaning Senator Robinson. With neither leader nor candidate, therefore, the anti-Cameron movement may be regarded as defunct.

The Legislature now stands adjourned until Thursday morning of next week, in order to give the presiding officers time to make up their committees. All the mem-bers have gone home, and Speaker Thomp-son goes to-night. He will be back on Monday, however, to complete the work on his committees, so that nothing definite about the chairmanships will be known up til then. Gossip is not very reliable on that point.

L. E. STOPIEL.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Senator Jack Robinson Has Introduced

Bill Providing for One. SPECIAL TELEPHAN TO THE DISPATOR. HARRISBURG, Jan. 7 .- Senator Robin son to-day introduced a bill providing for a convention to amend the Constitution. It provides that the people, at the regular lection next fall, shall vote whether there shall be a convention, and at the same time shall elect 209 delegates; 48 at large, each to vote for not more than 24 candidates, and the 48 highest to be elected, and 150 from the Senatorial districts, three delegate from each district, and in district delegate each voter can vote for only two delegates the three highest to be elected, and 11 delegates to be known as Municipal delegates three from Philadelphia, and two each fron Pittsburg, Allegheny, Reading and Scran ton, to assemble at Harrisburg the first Tuesday in December, 1891, salary \$1,000, mileage at 10 cents, and \$50 for incidentals.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

Senator Flinn Introduces Two Bills on th Subject

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, Jan. 7 .- Senator Flinn to-day introduced two liquor bills. One is an amendment to the retail license law; the other to the wholesale law. The first authorizes the courts to transfer licenses where the petitioner dies before receiving his licenses and in other cases. The other gives the courts discretionary power in the grant-

ing of wholesale licenses.

Both authorize police departments and bureaus, and make it obligatory on them to keep watch of liquor dealers, prosecute them for violations of the law and file re-monstrances with the court against persons who should not be given licenses. Penal-ties for violation of the wholesale license law are: Fines not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000; imprisonment not more than 12 months. For more than one violation

been better to postpone this caucus for awhile, but as the majority says not, I abide by the decision of the majority. There is

THE STATE SOLDIERY,

SNOWDEN IN HIS REPORT.

ompany Inspection Should Replace That In Camp-Brigade Drills No Longer Necessary—Encampments Might Be Ex-tended—A Few Words on Rifle Practice

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, Jan. 1-General Snowden. n his report just filed in the Adjutant General's department, suggests that camp inspections be done away with, and that companies be inspected at their armories, where a more careful examination of their arms, equipments and uniforms could be made. General Snowden says the time has come when brigade drills are not so necessary, since they have accomplished their purpose of accustoming officers to com-mand and the several organizations to act in unison in extended movements, and they might well hereafter be at least partially, if not generally, supplied by field operations

of a kind likely to be used in active service. "Putting our cavalry and artillery into battalions under their own senior officers," says General Snowden, "worked so well that, in my judgment, the organization, with an increase of one troop and one battery, could be made permanent with much ad-vantage. It is much to be wished that the ength of the encampments hereafter be extended to two weeks, or, at the least, ten days. The advantages to all the organizations of such an extension of time are ap-

parent."

Continuing, he says: "The important subject of rifle practice has been given much attention, with a corresponding increase in number and efficiency of marksmen. Observed the same years past seems to show servation for some years past seems to show that officers and enlisted men should not be entered in contests with or against each other. When the matches were first in-stituted it was doubtless advisable to have officers take part, so as to induce the men to do so, but now, that the interest has become general, a discontinuance of the custom would be to the good of the service." In conclusion General Snowden says "The suggestions in prior reports as regards

dress uniform are renewed, as we all be-ome year by year more fully convinced of

its necessity. Cartridge boxes, blanket bags, haversacks and canteens are simply junk, and should be replaced."

THE CONNECTICUT DEADLOCK. The Democrats Declare Their Candidate

for Governor Elected. HARTFORD, Jan. 7 .- Both branches of the Legislature met at 10. The Senate speedily organized, electing Read, of Bridgeport, Democrat, President pro tem, with other

caucus nominees.
The House chose A. W. Paige Speaker, and other Republican caucus nominees. Before the House organized, the Senate sent a committee of two Democrats to the Board of Canvassers, demanding the official canvass. It was refused, on the ground that the can-vass must be sent to the General Assembly, which was not then organized. Subsequently the official cauvass was sent to the House, according to custom. About 9 o'clock the House sent the official canvass to the Senate with a resolution referring it to joint committee on canvass of votes for State officers. The Senate had voted not to create such a committee this year, and when the canvass and returns came in the Senate ere ted a special committee of its own to ex-amine and report upon them. After about two hours' conference the majority of the committee (two Democrats) reported that Luzon B. Morris was elected Governor on cratic ticket. A caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives, at 6 o'clock, nominated O. H. Platt for the Senate unanimously.

TROUBLE FEARED FARTHER WEST.

Indian Tribes in Washington State Threat ening and Disorderly.

COLFAX, WASH., Jan. 7 .- Marshal Mackey, Monday night, shot and probably fatally wounded an Indian named Bones, son of Chief Bones, of the Palouse tribe. The Indians have been causing a good deal of trouble lately with their drunken orgies and ghost dances, and the Marshal had ar-rested three of them and was taking them to prison. Bones, who was one of them, broke away and was shot by the officers. It is now seared that a general uprising of

the tribes in this vicinity will result, as there have been numerous threats and signs of an outbreak. The shooting of Bones will add fuel to the flames.

STILL IN THE LEAD

The Women Are Far Ahead In the Meth odist Church Vote.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ! NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- Returns from 368 districts of the M. E. Church, of the vote on the question of changing the constitution so as to permit women as representatives to the General Conference, have been received at the Methodist Book Concern. The total vote of these 368 districts is

314,602, of which 196,928 were cast in favor, and 117,674 against the proposed amend-ment, showing a majority to date of 79,254. The districts heard from comprise about three-fifths of the districts in the United

EMMA ABBOTT'S DESIRE.

Her Ashes to Be Placed in Her Husband's

Large Monument. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. GLOUCESTER, MASS., Jan. 7 .- M. L. Wetherell, of this city, brother of Miss Emma Abbott's dead husband, states that when Miss Abbott was here last year she

talked about the large monument she was "I shall have an apartment made in it to receive my ashes," she declared to him, "for I cannot bear the thought of having my body buried in the earth, and I have mad

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Glass and Aluminum Can Be Perfectly Welded for \$10 a Pound.

a provision in my will to that effect."

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. CINCINNATI, Jan. 7 .- One of the most important discoveries of the age was made public here to-day by Bradford McGregor, the expert mechanic, who has discovered a way for perfectly welding glass and aluminum at a cost of \$10 per pound.

It will revolutionize incandescent electric

THE SOUTH DAKOTA DEADLOCK

The Fusionists, if They Pull Together, Will Have One Majority.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 7 .- No change i recorded in the Senatorial question. The fusionists' combination is firm, the Republicans being unable as yet to break it.

The situation is that the fusionists would have one majority on joint ballot, but will try and seat eight contestants in the House;

but the Republicans expect to prevent this RUDYARD KIPLING has written a seriof seven letters on America for THE DIS-PATCH. The first in the series will appear

INDIANS IN A TRAP. tsnant Casey was one of the young officers in the army.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY,

They Are Surrounded on All Sides and Must Prepare to

SURRENDER OR DIE FIGHTING

General Miles Nearly Ready to Begin the

Active Campaign. A LIEUTENANT KILLED BY THE REDS

METECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 7 .- From the top of a high butte near the center of their great village, the 4,000 hostiles who are now menacing the Nebraska and South Dakota frontiers can see four divisions of soldiers which are soon to march upon and destroy them if they do not surrender unconditionally. General Carr and his men are on the east

tain Wells are pitched to the north, and General Brooke, with the Second Infantry and Ninth Cavalry, are on the west. To the south the savages can see the outlines of General Miles' breastworks, which have been thrown up on the crest of the buttes north and east of the agency buildings.

The cordon has a diameter of less than eight miles. Yet the fanatical Indians do not appear to fear the strength of the army, or seem to apprehend their peril. There are probably 1,000 heavily armed bucks in the village; the rest of the 4,000 redskins comprehens the property of the strength of the comprise squaws, children and old men. Kicking Bear and Short Bull are still in command of the hostile army. Their lieutenants are Two Strike, Little Wound, Big Road, Big Turkey, He Dog, Big Pipe, Lone Wolf, No Water and Jack Red

The white tents of Colonel Sumner and Cap-

Doubt as to Red Cloud's Position

Old Red Cloud is still in the village, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether his councils are for peace or for war. He claims that he is held a prisoner by his tribe, and that he wants to come back to the agency. Red Cloud, however, is a cunning Indian, and it is thought by many that while he would like to have General Miles believe he is friendly, he is at heart a hostile and active in preparing the Sioux for the terrible conflict which must come within a

few days.

The Indians who are now in rebellion represent all the reservations in Dakota. There are many Cheyennes among them, and scouts say that bands of Arapahoes have joined the hostile forces. General Miles' policy is clearly outlined. His force is now disposed in such manner as to form a sort of corral, but it is not such a corral as will pre-vent bunches of the savages slipping through the lines to the ranches and then to the hills. But it is General Miles' intention to keep the main body penned up until all peace errands have failed. Then the troops to the northeast and west will press upon the vil-lage. One shot fired to check this

Advance Will Mean a Terrible Slaughter for the three wings of soldie's will sweet upon the savages with cannon and musketry. Their only run way will then be to the south or toward the agency, and here they will confront the breastworks on the buttes. Indians who desire to surrender will be permitted to do so, but their peace will not be purchased with promises of rewards. Gen-eral Miles has declared he is here to put down the present rebellion, and that if the Indians who surrender have any grievances they must go to Washington and submit

them to the proper authorities.

Preparations for war are being pressed at Pine Ridge. The camp does not look so picturesque or so peaceful as it did four weeks ago. The great villages of the Sioux, which were pitched in a half circle about the agency buildings, have disappeared. They are now part of the hostile encampment. There are not so many soldiers in sight either, but there is much comfort in the knowledge that over the snow-ribbed buttes in all directions there are pitched tents of the flower of the United States cavalry and infantry. Four weeks ago the and squaws and the ridges and swarmed with Indians mounted on ponies. There are rifle pits and fortifications on the ridges

now and the stores are deserted. The Machine Guns Ready for Bus Grim looking Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, still powder burned from their terri-ble work at Wounded Knee, and at the Catholic mission stand, where industrious bucks used to saw wood for the officials. The crimson cross of the army hospital is now moving along over the northern buttes and over in the little Episcopalian church, where services were held two weeks ago, there are 30 struck by bullets while trying to escape from the deadly triangle at Wounded Knee. Pine Ridge is now a grim

army camp that can show all the horrors of war with savages.
Poor Trooper Francis Chette, of Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, was buried to-day. He was in the heavy skirmish at the Catholic mission, and when the troops left the field Chette was missing. Indian scouts who were riding over the battle ground to-day saw the dead body of the trooper laying in the grass. He had been scalped. One hand had been cut off and his skull was broken. The savages had further mutilated the body until it was almost unrecognizable.

Captain Taylor's scouts reported to-day that the hostiles had determined to kill Red Cloud, as the old fellow was growing restless and apparently bent on returning to the agency.

Divisions in the Hostile Camp.

The scouts also reported that several of

Red Cloud's followers were willing to accompany the old man, should he make a Red Cloud's murder by the Sioux would doubtless have the effect of holding ogether the rest of the so-called weaktneed warriors, who are doubting the advisability of remaining with the crazy ghost dancers from Standing Rock and the Cheyenne river agencies.
Yellow Hair, one of Little Wound's

Yellow Hair, one of Lines lieutenants, was brought into the agency to-day with a rifle bullet in his body. He is hospital. It is supposed be was now in the hospital. It is supposed he was shot during the skirmish at the Catholic

Two troops of the First Infantry from California left Rushville for Pine Ridge at 9 o'clock this morning. Late this afternoon an Indian with a rifle strapped to his back came into camp on a wagon which was drawn by two horses. His companion for 20 miles through the hostile country was the corpse of Christopher Miller, a cook in a herder's camp, who was shot five times through the head by two savages whom he had befriended. The murder was committed on the day of the Wounded Knee battle. The poor fellow had not been mutilated, but the bullet wounds so distorted his features that it was with difficulty he was identified.

Came in to Secure Beef. To-day was beef issue day, and over 400

Indians took some hand in the slaughter of the 105 steers which were issued. Many of the hostiles came to get their meat, and when they had received their share they the hostiles came to get their meat, and when they had received their share they galloped back to the village with their Winchesters slung over the pummels of their saddles. A census of the Indians now in camp here shows 3,500 Sioux and Cheyennes. They assume a friendly aspect, but it is a startling fact that they are nearly all women and children.

Late to night General Miles received official information of the killing near the hostile camp of Lieutenant Casey, of the Twenty-second Infantry, who had ventured too near the savages. He was shot through the

THE AGENCY CONTROL.

PINE RIDGE WILL NOW BE UNDER MIL ITARY GOVERNMENT.

JANUARY

Ill Other Agencies Will Yet Remain Under the Regular Agents—Telegraphic In-structions From General Schofield to

General Miles Upon the Subject. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The following elegram was sent to General Miles this

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1891. Major General Miles, Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.
After mature consideration of your recommendations respecting Indian agents, it has been decided to appoint one of the army officers samed by you to be agent at the Pine Ridge Agency, to have full charge of all the Indians assembled at that place. His appointment will be sent out without delay. It has also been decided not to appoint army officers to act as indian agents at any of the other agencies, but to have you to excercise the necessary military control under orders heretofore given by the President, and through the officers named by you, and approved in my dispatch of yesterdy, and such others as may hereafter be selected for that purpose, it being understood that this military supervision and control will need to be only temporary. This conclusion is regarded as a final settlement of the question.

J. M. SCHOPIELD,
Major General commanding. dajor General Miles, Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.s

Major General commanding.

General Schofield last evening sent the following telegram to General Miles:
You are hereby authorized under the existing laws of the President, to assign Captain F. Powers, Fifth Infantry: Captain J. M. Ise, Ninth Infantry: Captain E. Pierce, First Infantry, and Captain E. Pierce, First Infantry, to the charge of the Indians of the several Sioux and Cheyenne Agencies, to exercise over those Indians such military supervision and control as in your judgment is necessary, without interfering unnecessarily with the administration of the agents of the Indian Bureau under the regulations and instructions received by them from the Interior Department. It is not deemed advisable to detail two Captains from the First Infantry. You will, therefore, please recommend another officer in place of Captain Dourherty. Also, if you need other officers in addition to those named, recommend such as you think best qualified for that service. Major General com

AN INDIAN FIGHTER'S VIEWS.

He Believes the Indians at Wounded Knee Did Not Intend to Fight.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.-Frank P. Bennett, an old Indian fighter and Chief of Scouts, said to-day in relation to the Indian

"I would like to ask, is it natural to suppose for one moment that 120 Indians would allow themselves to be surrounded by \$00 troops if they anticipated fighting; I say no. I was born in the Sioux country and served for a good many years as a scout, guide and chief of scouts under Generals Crook, Forsythe, Hatch, McKenney and other frontier commanders, and place themselves in such a position. The Indians are by nature suspicious of the whites, and often with good cause, I think. If it is investigated, the fight on Wounded Knee will be found to have been entirely unwarranted and unnecessary on our part, and brought about by bad management on the part of our officers in charge, and to have caused the loss of a good many lives, both Indians and whites, unnecessarily. From my knowledge of Indian opertions, I believe the Indians expected to surrender, and proved that by placing themselves at the mercy of the troops as they did.

It will be a protracted war if prompt action is not taken, for the Indians have lost confidence in the troops, and they will be apt to fight hard before they will trust themselves in the hands of the whites again. If they hold off un, perfing opens, then we will have an all summars war in the Territories. In my opinion, the military should act promptly and crush the the rebellion before the grass grows. place themselves in such a position. The In-

EACH SIDE WISHED REVENCE. A Female Missionary Thinks the Mass of Troops Caused the Trouble.

KEOKUK, IA., Jan. 7 .- Miss Mary C. Collins, known as "Winons, the Missionary," arrived in this city to-day from the scene of the Indian troubles in South Dakota, where she has been for several years. She visited Sitting Bull's camp just before the latter was killed by the police. She says the old chief promised her that the ghost dances should stop at once, but broke his word.

In reference to the Wounded Knee affair, she said the soldiers wanted to avenge Cus-ter's death and Spotted Eagle wanted to avenge Sitting Bull's death. She greatly opposed the massing of troops on the fron-tiers, and thought that had not the soldiers een sent to intercept the Indians at the time of the first disturbance, they would soon have quieted down and the sacrifice of so many lives would thus have been

THE COURT OF INQUIRY DISSOLVED.

Reports of Friction in the Cabinet on the Indian Question Denied.

averted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- General Schofield said this morning that the court of inquiry established by General Miles, at Pine Ridge, for the investigation of Colonel Forsythe's action at Wounded Knee creek, has been dissolved, but that he had received no official confirmation of the press dispatch that General Miles had restored Colonel Forsythe to his command. General Miles, he added, has full discretion in the matter. The sensational story about a row in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, was strongly denied to-day by the officers inter-

ested and present.
Secretary Proctor said this morning: At the outset of the troubles the entire man-agement of the disaffected Indians and the military control of the reservations was put in the hands of the War Department by the Presi-dent, with the full approval of Secretary Noble. There has never been any discussion or controversy on the subject between the In-terior and War Departments.

Captain Wallace Buried.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 7 .- Captain Wallace, who was killed by Indians in the battle at Wounded Knee, was buried to-day at Yorkville, S. C., his old home.

A DRUNKEN DRIVER.

He Causes General Disaster to a Big Sleighing Party. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

SCRANTON, Jan. 7 .- At 5:30 o'clock this morning nearly every one of 36 young people who were in an enormous sleigh, was injured, some of them severely. The party had attended a social at Duryea, and were on their way home. The driver was drunk, and when a very steep hill at Readham was reached he was unable to manage the horses.
The sleigh plunged down the declivity at frightful speed, and, suddenly striking a huge pile of snow, was overturned. Several who could not disengage themselves were dragged a long distance.

dragged a long distance.

M. W. Barrett was dragged nearly 100 yards, and every bit of clothing was torn from his body. His spinal column was also injured. Miss Annie Delacy had a broken shoulder and collar bone. Thomas Mc-Gouldrick received serious injuries about the head and face. Richard Kenyon was seriously out about the head. Miss Anna Moffitt had a broken arm. There were numerous instances of broken fingers and severe bruises. Those who were able summoned assistance from a farmhouse, into moned assistance from a farmhouse, into which those most severely injured were

TRIAL OF M'QUEARY.

The Charge of Heresy Against Him Now Under Investigation

BEFORE AN EPISCOPAL COURT.

First Bouts of Counsel Result in a Victory

EVIDENCE IN AND ARGUMENTS BEGUN.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. Rev. Howard MacQueary, of the Episcopal Church, Canton, O., for heresy began here to-day in the chapel of Trinity Cathedral.

He Pleads Not Guilty.

After an invocation the Rev. Dr. C. S. Bates read the presentment, charging the respondent with breach of ordination wows, in publicly and advisedly denying the Virin publicly and advisedly denying the vir-gin birth and the bodily resurrection of Jesus, to which Mr. MacQueary pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor then offered in evi-dence Mr. MacQueary's book, "The Evolu-tion of Man and Christianity," calling attention to the passages touching the point in issue. Afterward the prosecutor added as evidence selections from the Prayer Book and the creeds.

Judge McMath said the defense would of-

decisions of the Nicene Council; the Encyclopædia Britannica, referring in particular to an article on creeds; 'The Kernel and the Husk,' by the Rev. Dr. Abbott. In support of the Ressurrection I would eite 'Christ and Christianity,' by the Rev. S. Howeis, and a sermon on Robert Elsmere, and 'The Miracles,' by the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, of New York."

Victory for the Defense

Here the prosecutor, Dr. Bates, inter-rupted Judge McMath, saying that though he desired to allow the greatest latitude possible, the range of argument was getting outside the questions at issue.

Judge McMath, in his reply to Dr. Bates, insisted that the testimony he offered was in line with the doctrines of the Church, as held and expounded by the highest authorities.

Mr. Chapman said that he would allow Dr. Mr. Chapman said that he would allow Dr. Bates opportunity to answer Judge McMath on the relevancy of the testimony. Dr. Bates went over the old ground, and then Mr. Chapma said that the Court was of the opinion that the testimony might be received. Mr. MacQueary looked relieved,

on the third day was a spiritual and not a material manifestation. Judge McMath cited other evidence from authorities precited other evidence from authorities pre-viously named by him. When Mr. Chapman called for rebutting testimony from Dr. Bates, that gentleman offered the Prayer Book, the constitution and canons

cese of Ohio. Another Victory for the Acct

further, and Judge McMath ended by say ing: "If it please the Court, we rest our case." Dr. Bates then took the floor, and made his opening argument. He said in

The affirmations of the presentment are so specific and the questions of law raised so simple that there is little which I wish to add to the presentment itself. The standing committee, in drawing up the presentment, did not seize upon any hasty or unguarded statements, which might possibly have been made by the defendant, and which may have been at variance with obscure or questionable doctrines of the church.

He Wrote a Book.

On the contrary, they simply took note of ut-terances made in a book written by Mr. Mac-Queary, which seemed to them to be clearly

The canons of the church do not say that itself morally culpable. But they say that holding and teaching some kinds of doctrinal belief is not to be allowed on the part of those who stand in the church pulpit. We may be entirely certain that the canons regard the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed as of doctrinal authority, for the church requires from any one who seeks to be baptized a declaration of a belief in all the articles of the Christian faith, as contained in the Apostles' Creed, and she also requires that the Nicene Creed shall be said in the churches on Christmas Day, Whitsanday and Trinity Sunday; and she also requires he relergy at every rendering of morning or evening service to lead the people in a declaration of faith made in the words of one of these creeds. reeds.
If the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles is au

If the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles is authoritative in its supposed grant of liberty of private judgment and latitude in teaching, the eighth article must be equally authoritative in its limitations of such judgment and latitude. The article says: "The Nicene Creed, and that which is commonly called the Aposties' Creed, ought thoroughly to be received and believed, for they may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture."

ty-second linearry, who had ventured too mear the savages. He was shot through the head. General Brooke, who sent this starting in the direction of the hostile camp. Lien
which those most severely injured were summoned from the savages. He was shot through the carried. Physicians were summoned from this city. News of the accident reached the ling information, also reports heavy firing in the direction of the hostile camp. Lien
this city. News of the accident reached the city early this morning, and greatly excited in the direction of the hostile camp. Lien
the carried. Physicians were summoned from this city. News of the accident reached the city excited in the direction of the hostile camp. Lien
the carried of the carried too.

As a matter of fact the very passages which city early this morning, and greatly excited in the direction of the hostile camp. Lien
the carried of the carrie

for Him.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 7 .- The trial of the

The court consists of the Revs. Dean, Morgan, Putnam, Aves, of Cleveland; the Rev. G. F. Smythe, of Toledo, and the Rev. W. H. Gallaher, of Painesville. The Hon. G. T. Chapman, a lawyer, and, as required by the church canons, a layman in the Episcopal Church, had already been chosen as the legal adviser of the court and its president. Mr. MacQueary's counsel was Judge J. H. McMath. The number in attendance was small, probably because it had been announced that the trial would take place in Trinity House, which can accommodate only about 30 persons. The

nodates about 300 persons.

fer the ordination yows, Mr. MacQueary's book, St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, the whole of chapter XV., the entire Four Gospels, such parts of the Acts of the Apostles as are applicable to the issues, chapter VII. of the Prophecy of Isaiah, and the views of the Privy Council of Great Britain as bearing on the questions raised. "I would offer further," he said, "various works of Episcopal ministers on the issues involved; the decisions of the Nicene Council; the Envelopedia Britannica, referring in particular.

ceived. Mr. MacQueary looked relieved, and it was plasmly evident that he looked upon this decision as a signal victory.

Then the defendant's counsel read extracts from Heber Newton's sermon, in which that churchman distinctly implies that the appearance of Jesus to the Disciples

General Convention and those of the dio-

Here another quibble arose. Judge Mc-Math said that though he did not wish to be technical, he thought that Dr. Bates should specify what parts of the Prayer Book, con-stitution and canons he intended to intro-duce, to the exclusion of other parts. He also raised the point that the evidence offered by Dr. Bates should have been offered in chief in support of the presentment instead of in rebuttal. A long dis-cussion ensued, the outcome of which was that Mr. Chapman decided that the testi-mony should be offered in chief, and Judge McMath's client had won another victory. After the reading of extracts from the au-thorities, as named by Judge McMath thorities, as named by Judge McMath, which tend to uphold Mr. McQueary's views, the Court called for rebutting testimony. Dr. Bates said there was nothing

he church.

queary, which seemed to them to be clearly contrary to the doctrines and summaries of the universal Christian faith, the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed, and thereupon as their official duty required, they proceeded to present him for trial.

The presentment does not charge Mr. MacQueary with some philosophical unsoundness or ethical error, or mistaken Scriptural interpretation. At his ordination he did not promise to be infallible. But he did promise to conform to the doctrines and worship of the church. It was with the assurance that he would continue to keep those promises, and under prescribed canonical penalties for failure to keep them, that he was honored with the position of an accredited teacher and defender of these doctrines.

The canons prescribe penalties, from admonitions to deposition from the ministry of the church, when, upon legal trial, he shall be found guilty of any act which involves a breach of his ordination, or of holding and teaching publicly or privately, any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

What the Canons Teach.

holding and teaching any kind of doctrine is in itself morally culpable. But they say that

Restricting All Individual Action.

DON CAMERON'S DAY.

Father Penn Once More Places the Senato

true intent restrict and limit the action of the individual; for their real intent was to prohibit everyone from exercising his individual liberty as to set up the authority of traditions being an equal or a necessary supplement to the teachings of Holy Scripture.

At the time when these passages were framed there were many who believed in the authority of certain traditions in the purgatory and in the worship of the Virgin Mary and the innovation of saints, and upon those holding such beliefs the church laid a restriction prohibiting them, and it is from passages thus restricted and prohibitory that Mr. MacQueary draws the conclusion that every one must test them (the Creeds and the Articles) by the Bible. No individual minister has the slightest authority te change the Creeds or to attack them or to discredit the fair and genuine intent of their affirmation.

The prosecution asserts that the passages cited in the presentments from MacQueary's book, as impugning the Church's doctrines regarding the virgin birth of our Lord and His resurrection the third day, do clearly and emphatically discredit the fair and genuine intent of the second of the articles of the Nicene Creed.

I do not admit that the

I do not admit that the

moment's consideration to may be such inherent st MacQueary's views that the MacQueary's views that the doctrines of the call a shadow of a doubt that you well brown discharge your duties. MacQueary in His Own Defense. After Mr. Bates had finished, Mr. Chapman called for the answering argument of the defense. Mr. MacQueary said that as

the defense. Mr. MacQueary said that as there was only an hour left of the atternoon, he would ask for the privilege of continuing his address in the morning. It was granted. Mr. MacQueary began by telling the story of a French King, who, upon arriving at a village, was told that there were 13 reasons why the Mayor of the village was not there to greet him, and that the first of these was that the Mayor was dead. The King exthat the Mayor was dead. The King ex-cused the citing of the other 12 reasons. "The argument of the prosecutor," said he, "amounts to this: That the doctrines of the church are so clear that the way-faring man, though a fool, might not err. On the other hand the views err. On the other hand the views of the clergyman, as expressed in his book, are conclusive that he is dead, and perhaps all that court can do is to bury him, with the old inscription on his tombstone, all hope abandon, ye who enter here. He says it is not a question of whether what I believe is true or false. Certainly that is the operation

false. Certainly that is the question. Therefore the parts to be covered are first, what are the doctrines of the church? and what is the meaning? Have the creeds been acknowledged as universal authority?

He Attacks His Traducers. Then Mr. Macqueary began to read from prepared speech. He vigorously attacked is "traducers," as he called them, and said that there was an erronious impression that he had written his book simply to gain notoriety. "I lear," he said, "that you gentlemen of the court have been influenced by these alleged criticisms. If you are resolved to look facts and reasons in the face and accept the conclusions to which they logically lead regardless of consequences, you are prepared to stem the tide of popular opinion and set aside the will of the majority rather than do injustice to an humble fellow-creature, who is honestly seeking to learn and speak the truth, then indeed I

may hope for a fair hearing and a just judg-Mr. MacQueary then took up the first charge in the presentment—that of breaking his ordination vows—and in vigorous and direct language argued that there was no truth in the charge. Mr. MacQueary talked nearly two hours. The address was largely a repetition of the arguments advanced in his book. He will speak probably an hour to-morrow, when Dr. Bates will again speak, and if Mr. MacQueary wishes to be heard again, he

A CANADIAN OPINION.

THE DOMINION MINISTER OF JUSTICE

ON BLAINE'S DISPATCH.

He Replies to the Two New Points Raises

in the Bering Sea Controversy By the

Secretary of State-The Precedents Cited

OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 7 .- Considerable

interest is manifested here in the latest

phase of the Bering Sea discussion, caused

by the publication of Mr. Blaine's reply to

Lord Salisbury. Mr. Blaine seems to have

alighted upon one or two new points, and

with a view to ascertaining their relative strength, Sir John Thompson, Minister of

Justice, was asked for an opinion upon them. Sir John said that in the Ceylon

pearl fisheries, the jurisdiction exercised by England is simply to prohibit injurious operations to those fisheries by British sub-jects, and there has been no attempt to ex-

clude foreigners from the pearl fisheries, or

to restrain their operations.
"What do you think of Mr. Blaine's con-

tention as regards St. Helena?"
"That," said Sir John, "seems to be a new
point raised, and takes us back to 1816. Na-

poleon was then confined at St. Helena, and

Great Britain's action in excluding vessel

rom waters within eight leagues of St.

cert with the great allied powers, who alone would be interested in resisting a cession of dominion; and at that date, 1816, the asser-

tion of sovereignty by every maritime power

in the seas surrounding her possessions was vastly more than it is to-day. It will be for Mr. Blaine to enforce this contention in the

face of the fact that Dwight Foster, who con-ducted the case for the United States before

the Halifax Commission, made it a strong point that the pretentions of all maritime countries at that time could not be cited at

countries at that time could not be cited at the present day as defining the bounds of in-ternational law as regards marine jurisdic-tion. Great Britain had been for years as-serting sovereignty over all seas surround-ing British islands. And she had claimed

with the acquiescence of both France and Spain, all the bank fisheries within 60 miles

of the coast of Newfoundland and the whole

Gull of St. Lawrence, so that even if the question of St. Helena were not entirely ex-

is a precedent in modern international law."

LANSING, Jan. 7 .- The two Houses

he Michigan Legislature met at noon to-

the Democratic caucus; nominees were elected. Adjournment was then taken till to-morrow, when the exaugural ans inaugural addresses will be heard in joint session.

After the members had been sworn in

Democrats Bule in Michigan

ptional, and the result of a compact, it longed to a period which cannot be cited

Helena was a measure of war taken

ministry.

will have an opportunity. It is believed he will be deposed from the

subject.

Defining What Is General Legislation-Criticising the Provisions of the Street Pay-

ams, and, while Chief Justice Paxson and Justice Mitchell concur with the decision arrived at, they state they do not entirely agree with all the reasons given as leading thereto. The gist of the opinion is as fol-

These cases involve an important Constitutional question. It is not necessary to enthat the Constitution is the organic law of the Commonwealth; that it is provided by the people in order to establish a form of government for themselves, and define the limits within which its powers must be exercised; and that it is the duty of the courts to uphold its provisions and to interpret them in such manner as to give them the effect their framers evidently lesigned. If experience demonstrates the need mine its extent and character resides in the people. It does not reside in the Legislature or in the courts, nor both together. Among the limitations put by the people upon the ex-ercise of legislativa power are the provisions of article 8 section 7 of the Constitution. There is no room for doubt about the meaning of these provisions. Whether they are all wise or not, to every citizen of the State equal rights and privileges, and a common method for asserting and enforcing them through the courts of law. Definition of a General Law.

The means by which this end is secured are general laws, administered by State courts which are brought within easy reach of every citizen by the establishment of small judicial districts. The Constitution of 1873 recognizes and adopts the system of courts previously or-ganized. The boundaries of their respective jurisdictions were clearly fixed and were well known. It is plain, therefore, that any change in the jurisdiction or practice of these courts must be made by general laws, operative not in one county or city, but in all the counties and

regard to the definition of a general law. An act of Assembly that relates to a subject within the purposes of classification as they are thus declared by law is a general law. Although it may operate in a very small portion of the ter-ritory of the State, if it relates to all the cities of a given class, but a law that should provide that all applications made by guardians, ad-ministrators and executors for leave to sell the

THREE CENTS.

RIDDLED ALL

Pittsburg's New Street Laws Won't Hold Water in the Supreme Court

PUNCTURED BY THE BENCH.

Acts of 1887 and 1889 Caught in the Meshes of Special Legislation.

CHIEF BIGELOW NOT CAST DOWN.

He Will Seek a Remedy at the Present Seesion of Legislature,

OFFICIALS ARE AT THEIR WITS' END

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Boggs avenue case settled like a cloud over City Hall and the city officials yesterday. Many parts of the opinion are considered vague, and, in consequence, the officials are unable at present to determine how far reaching the decision will be in its effects, and a multitude of legal difficulties are ex-

pected to follow in its trail. Judge Williams had his coat off, and, after wandering a while in the woods of the classification of cities, he emerged long enough to fell the street act of 1887 with one blow, and leave also on the field the corpse of the act of 1889 with less life in it than now inhabits the mortal remains of the late and much respected Sitting Bull. As a sort of a side issue, the "oard of Viewers were handed black eyes

propode and of viewers was created under an a entirely separate from the laws of 1887 and 1889 and are therefore only deprived of the exercise of certain functions prescribed in the now proscribed legislation. What will be its effect is still a question of the future. Chief Bigelow says the wiping out of the street law of 1887 will not cost the city more than \$100,000, because the streets which were paved under that act have all been paid for without protest ex-

cept those in the Thirty-second ward on which this case is being made. Other authorities, however, differ and say that it will require a test case to determine whether or no the city will have to refund all the money already paid by citizens for street improvements under the act of 1887, which would run into the hundreds of thousands. The act is declared unconstitutional, apparently, because Judge Williams holds

in the courts of the State and he believes the clause in this act providing for the appeal from thedecision of the Board of Viewers

that an act is unconstitutional when it cur-

tails the rights and standing of any citizen

is of that nature. Courts Must Be Open to All. In other words, the decision means that laws relating to cities of any class are constitutional where they affect only the government of that city, and not the jurisdiction of the courts in that county. The opinion further claims that the act of 1887 conflicts with the "bill of rights" in that

it denies free and open access to the courts

of justice. The decision was an especially hard blow, from the fact that the bill had been prepared with the greatest care. Judges Slagle and Stowe had assisted City Attorney Moreland in preparing the bill, and after that it was submitted to the best legal authorities in the city and to one of the members of the Supreme bench. It received the approval of all of them, and it was regarded as absolutely waterproof. The fact that this measure had been torn from end to end was. therefore, all the more difficult to understand, and in consequence it was nearly im-

KNOCKED OUT THE ACT.

possible to secure definite opinions on the

JUSTICE WILLIAMS SAYS IT IS LOCAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

ing Act of 1887-Fault Found With Nearly Every Section - Summary of the Opinion. The opinion is written by Justice Will-

lows: ney are all very plain and intended to secure

all the cities of the Commonwealth, Some confusion seems to exist, however, in

real estate of a decedent for the payment of his debts in cities of the third class should be made, not in the court having jurisdiction of the petitioner's accounts, but in the Court of Quarter Sessions, would be a local law and