PITTSBURG. SUNDAY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

President Harrison Issues an Edict for the Senior Sena-

tor's Defeat, and

SERVES NOTICE ON QUAY

That All Friendship Between Them Ceases Should Cameron Be Elected Again.

A MEETING AT THE WHITE HOUSE

In Which the President Appears With His War Paint On and Calls for the Camerenian Scalp.

QUAY DECLARES FOR HIS COLLEAGUE.

He Says His Duty Is to Support Him and He Intend to Do So Regardless of All Executive Terrors.

SEVERAL OFFICE BOLDERS' BEADS WILL FALL

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.-The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times telegraphs the follow-Donald Cameron must not be re-elected to go soon. the United States Senate. Benjamin Harrison early this week sent Private Secretary Ell ah Halford over to No. 1829 J street for The Colorado Senator is Urged to Lool Matthew Stanley Quay. The Junior Senstor hastened to obey the Presidental summons. Mr. Quay was informed that the Administration wanted Don Cameron beaten for the Senste, and that if Mr. Quay desired the continuance of the seminunicable (but yet somewhat strained) relations with the White House, he must either take a hand himself in defeating

· Legis'sture from the support of Cameron. Senator Quay was informed that Cameron" had made peace between the White House and himself impossible; that he had called Harrison to a Florida Senator "a chump," and had declared his intention of never coming near the White House in the event of Harrison's election, and had further declared that in all the Harrison household not a "thoroughbred" could be found.

Cameroa, or call off his lieutenants in the

No Cameron Man Need Apply. Mr. Harrison went on to deciare that he had given I is promise to prominent Pecusylvanians, who demanded that the administration assist in downing Cameron, that Dave Martin must be made to understand that the administration, packed by civil serdemanded that if the Phi phis office holders expected to keep their heads on, they must keep away from the fight at Harrisburg, and Mr. Harrison adplicant for office in Pennsylvania, sailing under Cameron's colors, could or should

Mr. Quay was informed that if he owed anything to the Scalor Senator that there would be neither difficulty nor delay in liquidating these obligations. At this Quay, who has never been charged by either triend or foe with deserting a friend, bristled up and answered with vigor: "But, Mr. President, I do not owe Don Cameron a dollar,"

Notice Served on Quay.

the "gills" and gave the silent Senator his York, New Haven and Hartford Railultimatum, that if Mr. Quay supported Cameron in the pending contest there could not be any longer peace between Mr. Ouav and the Administration. A third person to at a price 14 points above the market, and this interview insisted to the man of Beaver that the re-election of Cameron meant certain political death to Quay; that when two the same horse one must needs President Clark, of the New York, New ride before; that if Cameron got six years more in the Senate, Quay's prestige and power were at an end.

The conversation was frank on both sides, but Mr. Quay at once declined to make any promises, and asked time to consider. The interview was renewed at the Senator's house, No. 1829 J street, and he was reminded that there had not been any social intimacy between the Quay and Cameron families, and that the "combine" made in Allegheny county between Sam Barr, an ex-Congressman from Dauphin, and for many years General Simon Cameron's private secretary, and Chris Magee, which elected Cameronian Senators and members of this Legislature, while it defeated Delamater, was ratified by Cameron himself.

Explained the Harrisburg Situation. Mr. Quay listened to all these statements, urged with all the eagerness of Presidental hatred toward Mr. Cameron. He promised to give the matter serious consideration, and gave Mr. Harrison's next friend, who conducted the second interview at the Quay mansion, a promise to make his decision during the week last past. The first thing Quay did was to telegraph to his son Rich-

ard at Harrisburg to come to Washington. Richard answered the summons and reached Washington Friday morning by the early train. He explained the situation; that Taggart cisimed to have 31 votes; that these votes were Taggart "masks," but behind these they were for any candidate whose shibboleth was "anything to defeat

On Friday Senator Quay remained at home all day, and his depression of spirits was plainly evident. He talked about the fight, but rather guardedly. He said an agent of the Associated Press had just called to ask him whether there was anything in the rumor that he would resign his seat in

No Intention of Resigning. "I told him," said the Senator "that this was the first I had heard of it. I did not believe it was true; that it reminded me of an

Oliver, of Washington county, whose obituary was written in all the country papers. When Oliver's neighbors called on him to condole and ask for an explanation, he said: 'Why, boys, when I first heard of it I knew it was a -- lie," The Senator's good humor was not restored even by the humorous side of the situation, and he said: "I have almost made up my mind, force bill or no force bill, to pack up and go down to Flor-

ida and stay there during the remaining ses sion of the Senate.' At 8 P. M. Mr. Quay received a summons to go to the Senate. He did so, and remained to cheer the fighting Republicans until 8 o'clock this morning, when, completely worn out, he went home and slept till 2 P. M. to-day, and after a hasty breakfast at 2:30 P. M., returned to the committee room on Inter.State Commerce. Here he made short work of 20 or 30 visitors who had

waited all day for him. He Will Support Cameron. where he had broken off short the day before, and said: "It is clear to me that in this contest it is my duty to support Don Cameron for Senator, and that you can say is what I intend to do." He expressed himself as feeling better after his all-night vigil on the force bill last night, and said that the fight had not got even warm, as the Republicans must give battle for at least a week, till Gideon Moody and Pettigrew, of Dakota, and Ingalls, of Kansas, and three other Western Senators could be brought

back to Washington.
The Senator expressed doubts about the Pherson, of New Jersey, on the other hand, gives it as his opinion that a majority of the recalcitrant Senators will be whipped into

its support.

Quay's closest friends declare to-night that Thomas Victory Cooper, "the red-headed and hopeful" Collector, will not keep his head on longer than the ides of March, and there is a whisper that as to the Harrison and Cameron fight the end is not yet. Harrison is in a white heat, and has ing to-night: President Harrison has this anti-Cameron war paint on, and in the event of Cameron winning, the two Philadelphia officeholders, at least, will go, and

A SCARE ABOUT TELLER.

After His Fences. DENVER, Jan. 17 .- Several telegrams

have been sent from here to Senator Teller at Washington, urging him to come to Colorado, as his chances for re-election to the United States Senate are in danger. This conclusion is without foundation While there is a factional fight in the Re-

publican members of the Assembly over local matters, there is not the slightest doub that every Republican of both Houses will vote for Mr. Teller next Tuesday. The Republican majority on joint ballot will be 50, their being 49 members in the House and 26

THE SOUTH DAKOTA SENATORSHIP.

foody Will Undoubtedly Lead the Straight Republican Hosts.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 17 .- The Republicans will caucus on a candidate for Senator to-morrow night. Senator Moody will un-

to-morrow night. Senator Moody will undoubtedly be chosen.

The Independents will probably go to the
vote without a caucus, to give their candidates a chance, and settle on one later.
Crose, Republican-Independent, and Harden, Democrat-Independent, seem to be in
the lead. The Democrats are more than
ever confident of electing Judge Tripp.

GOVERNOR HILL FOR BENATOR.

cure Harmony. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.-Speaker Sheehar said to-night that Governor Hill is not a mitted that he had given assurance to the candidate for Senator, but if the Democratic anti-Cameron Philadelphians "that no ap- members of the Legislature believe that a contest can be avoided and success absohereafter successfully present any claims to with the understanding among his party friends that he shall substantially serve out his term as Governor before taking his seat in the Senate.

BOOMED BY A FORGERY.

A Big Spurt in a Railroad Stock Due to Some Clever Penman.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- It was discovered to-day that forgery or something very like it had been resorted to to give vitality to the rumor that the New York At this the President grew white about and New England and the New roads were to be consolidated. To-day the New York Hew Haven and Hartford people learned for the first time that they were saddled with the New England system had guaranteed to pay 4 per cent dividends on the common stock. In other words, New England had risen during the night from

> Haven and Hartford, was greatly worked up at the receipt of a telegram this morning from a prominent Boston broker dated New York. It was the first intimatract was in existence by the terms of which the New Haven Company were to buy the New England and that Mr. Clark's signature was attached to the docu correspondent that the document was a forfound out he would make them smart for it. Mr. Clark had not heard that there was a second traudulent contract floating around, which was a companion piece to the one referred to in the dispatch, and which purported to have been signed by Jay Gould and Russell Sage, besides being wit-nessed by ex-Judge Dillon.

In this second agreement Jay Gould and Russell Sage, who are supposed to have ac-quired a controlling interest in New York and New England, in which they are directors, appear to pledge themselves to turn over the road to the New Haven Company on the terms offered by Mr. Clark and the other four directors.

AN AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

sota Farmers' Legislative Committee Will Demand It.

Sr. PAUL, Jan. 17 .- The Legislative Committee of the State Farmers' Alliance was in session to-day, and, among other things, proposed to establish a State Agricultural Bureau, believing that enough can be saved from the retrenchment in other de-partments to run this bureau, which is to furnish farmers facts relative to the grading and shipping of grain.

SMALLPOX AT SCRANTON.

Mail Carrier Takes the Disease, Probabl From Infected Letters. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL1

SCRANTON. Jan. 17.-The Board Health to-day discovered that a case of smallpox had broken out in a house on North Everett avenue, in a remote district. The board was quickly assembled and every precaution directed to prevent the spread of the disease. The patient is a mail carrier named William Mosier and it is thought he old roundhead farmer named John Milton

contracted the disease while carrying mail which was sent from Texas, where the disease

is epidemic.

The health authorities insist that their precautions are so thorough that no one else can contract the disease without invading the premises. A big placard bearing the word "smallpox" was hung up on the house to-day and greatly startled the community Several families are moving away.

THE LONG DAY ENDED.

AFTER A SESSION OF THIRTY HOURS THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

Final Action on the Elections Bill No Further Advanced-A Crisis Will Be Reached, However, in a Day or Two It Is Thought.

WASHINGTON, Jan 17 .- After 30 hours continuous session, the Senate finds itself no further advanced to final action upon But before he went down to the floor of the elections bill than when it entered upon the Senate, he took up the conversation its consideration at the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, now rapidly drawing to a close. The stubborn fact still confronts the friends of the bill that they must secure a Republican quorum before any progress can be made, for, although the minority has not yet resorted to the extreme practice of refraining entirely from voting, it is generally understood that they will do so in case of necessity, although with some reluctance.

At present there are 44 Republican Senators in Washington, or one less than a quorum, supposing that the Republicans who are numbered with them attend and vote. Whether they vote for or against the bill, and its supporting propositions, is not the important question. Their votes one way or the other are desired in order to make the quorum in case it is decided to call up the cloture resolution. The Republican absentees are Blair, Chandler, Far-well, Moody, Pierce, Pettigrew and Squire. The Senatorial contests in which the three first named Senators were interested have been practically settled by caucus action, so they may be expected in Washington in a short time to make the necessary quorum. It is not clear how the proposition made by Senator Stewart this morning, to recom-mit the elections bill, can come before the Senate as long as the present programme is

kept in operation.

When daylight arrived this morning the Senate was still in session with the elections bill before it. At 9:30 the elections bill before it. At 9:30 o'clock a quorum appeared and Mr. Faulkner proceeded with his speech. Notwithstanding his long vigil Mr. Faulkner/was in good voice, and when not quoting from his books spoke with earnestness. He concluded at 10:30 o'clock, having held the

floor for almost 12 hours.

Mr. Daniel followed in a long speech against the bill. Mr. Stewart gave notice of a motion to recommit the bill. ot a motion to recommit the bill.

Several unimportant amendments to the bill were adopted, when Mr. Aldrich gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to change the rules of the Senate. The bill was then laid aside, and the Senate at 6 o'clock additional and the 5 o'clock additional and the 5 o'clock additional and the 5 o'clock additional a journed.

THE WAR IN CHILE.

Troops Remain Faithful, and a Reward Offered for Submission.

LIMA, Jan. 17 .- I quique, Chile, papers which have been received here announce that when the Chilean navy revolted against the government it was expected that it would be seconded by the troops in Antologasta and Caldera, but these soldiera remained faithful, with the rest of the army, to the government.

are said to be with the revolutionists. The commander of the ironclad Neuascer has been replaced by a former commander of the cruiser Esmeralds. Admiral Viel and another Admiral remain loyal to the Government, and are making preparations for the defense of Valparaiso. Orders have been given to prepare the torpedo boats for service. The Government of Chile has issued a decree offering a reward of two years' pay and amnesty to those who have been unwillingly led into the revolt who will submit to the government. It is announced that Pisagua and Caleta Buena, and probably Arica, will be blockaded on and after January 25. It is reported that provisions are becoming very scarce in Iquique.

TO DOWN TOM PLATT.

New York City Republicans Conclude They Can Run Their Own Affairs.

SPECIAL THEEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR ..

New York Jan 17 -Most of the lead-

ing Republicans who congregate at the Fifth Avenue Hotel have in the last month smiled at the reports of any friction in the Republican County Committee. In fact, the. factions which since the advent of the Harrison administration have isted among the Republicans New York City and in the State have united in disavowing the reports of trouble. But it was learned to-day that there is a fire smouldering under the ashes which is likely to burst out any time. In the last two Sundays important conferences have been held by Republicans, who were determined to advance the principle of home rule in the government of the affairs of the Republican party in New York City. Men who are known to be openly opposed to ex-Senator Platt were not invited to them, Neither were the personal friends of ex-Senator Warner Miller. Further information regarding the conferences is that this new movement is meant to divorce the management of the meant to divorce the management of the Republican machine in New York City from the management of the machine in the rural districts. There

sented to President Harrison. TO FIGHT THE TARIFF.

machine in the rural districts. There was no personal strictures upon Mr. Platt, but his interference in city politics was considered unwise and detrimental. It was

said to-day the plans will be put in the form

of a document, which will be handed to Sen-

A Big Cincinnati Firm Takes the Mo Kinley Law Into Court.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. CINCINNATI, Jan. 17 .- The John Shillito Company, wholesale drygoods, to-day filed suit in the United States Court to test the validity of the McKinley tariff. The appraiser of customs is made defendant. The suit is to recover \$646 12 collected under the new tariff law, which they claim is unconstitutional, first, because of the provisions of the third section; secondly, because Congress had no right to give bounties to sugar growers; thirdly, be-cause discretionary power is left the Presi-dent to suspend the provisions under the

reciprocity clause.

It is also claimed that, through a mistake

HISTORIAN BANCROF

Dies at His Washington Home After a Long Life of Usefulness.

HE HAD CAUGHT A SLIGHT COLD

And Was Confined to His Bed Only Three Days Before the End Came.

A GREAT MAN'S INTERESTING CAREER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The community was greatly shocked this evening by the news that George Bancroft, the venerable historian, was dead. It had been realized that Mr. Bancroft could hardly survive much longer the increasing infirmities incident to his extremely old age, but he had been in cheerful spirits and apparently better health this year since his return from Newport than for several seasons past, so that his death was sudden and unexpected to all save a few intimate friends who knew of the attack of illness which carried him off. Death occurred at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. The end was quiet and peaceful and came after a period of unconsciousness

lasting 24 hours.

Mr. Bancroft for some time past had been in the habit of spending about five months in Newport and for the winter and colder season in Washington. Two years ago he had a serious attack of sickness, which kept him in bed four or five weeks, and as he was then in his 89th year, grave appre-hensions were felt for his life. He recovered, however, though never after that as strong as he had formerly been. Ill Only Three Days.

He came to this city from New York October 1, in good health and spirits. He had an excellent appetite and a good faculty for sleep until last week, when he caught a slight cold. He had always lived carefully, but generously, and had said repeatedly within the last six months that he never felt better or had a better appetite. Notwithstanding or had a better appetite. Notwithstanding his cold he continued to seek outdoor exer cise every day until Thursday, when he took his bed as a matter of precaution. The whole illness was less than three days. He



failed rapidly yesterday and became uncon scious in the afternoon, in which state he remained until the end. His son, John C. Bancroft, who, with his wife, kept house for the historian, was with him in his last mo-

ments.

It was decided this evening to hold the funeral services at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in St. John's Episcopal Church. The interment will take place at Dorchester, Mass., where Mr. Bancro't's wife is buried.

The Historian's Daily Life. Mr. Bancroft was always fond of outdoor exercise, which contributed in a large measure to his good health and prolonged life. After his horseback rides he regularly walked about the city attended by an old servant. He lived in a large old-fashioned, double house on H street in a fashionable neighborhood, and his garden here, as at Newport, was filled with choice roses, in which flower he delighted.

He regarded his life work as finished two years ago, and of late had done no literary work. During the last decade he had revised his great work, the history of the tes, going over it in a severely critical style and eliminating the flowers of hetoric in the earlier work. His last production was a history of the formation the Constitution. He undertook to write a history of President Polk's administration, in whose Cabinet he served as Secretary the Navy, but was compelled to abandon it.

George Bancroft, the historian, was born in Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800. In 1817 he graduated at Harvard, and in 1818 went to Germany to continue his studies at Goottingen, where in 1820 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. After several years' travel in Great Britain and Con tral Europe he returned to the United States, and in 1822 served as tutor of Greek at Harvard. At that time he was being prepared for the ministry, but soon after

In 1823 he published a volume of poems, and began contributing to the North American and American Quarterly Reviews' translations from the German poets and original articles. Later. in connection with Dr. J. G. Cogswell, he opened the Round Hill School, in Northampton, Mass., of which the historian Mot ley was a pupil. At that time he translated some of Heeren's works from the German, followed in 1834, 1837 and 1840 by the first three volumes of the History of the United

An active advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, he frequently spoke on the stump and in the lecture room. In January, 1838, President Van Buren appointed him collector of the port Boston, which office he held for three years. In 1844 be was nominated for Governor of for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats, but not elected. In March, 1845, President Polk called him to a seat i his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, which he occupied until September, 1846. He resigned to accept the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, where he remained until the summer of

1849. In England and France the public archives and many private collect important State papers were open to his investigation. When Mr. Bancroft returned to the United States he chose New Yor City for his home, and resumed work on his important History of the United States. In 1852, 1853, and 1854 were published volumes 4, 5 and 6 of this great work.

His Eulogy of Lincoln. In April, 1865, he delivered in New York City, at the obsequies of President Lincoln, a eulogy on the departed, and in February following he pronounced an oration on the In 1858 appeared the seventh volume of his History, followed in 1860 by the eighth, and in 1866 by the ninth. In 1867 he was ap-pointed Minister to Berlin, where he continued for seven years.
In 1874 he returned, and made his home in

Washington, during which year he pub-lished the tenth volume of his History. lished the tenth volume of his History.
From that time until 1881 he was engaged on his History of the Formation of the Constitution, which was published early in 1882.
Since then he has been largely occupied with a thorough revision of his History of the United States, published in six volumes.

Mr. Bancroit has been correspondent of the Royal Academy of Berlin and also of the French Institute. He was made D, C.

I. at Oxford in 1849 and Doctor Juris by the University of Bonn in 1868, and in Sep-tember, 1870, celebrated at Berlin the fiftieth anniversary of receiving his first

JANUARY 18, 1891.

One of the Great Hist Of his history William H. Prescott says that it places him among the great historical writers of the age; and Edward Everett remarked that he was one of the ablest historiaus that have appeared in the English

language, In an address of his, which was given at In an address of his, which was given at the third meeting of the American Historical Association, of which he was President, at Washington, April 27, 1886, and afterward published in the Mayazine of American History for June of the same year, Mr. Bancroft wrote, what will now be read with especial interest and solemnity,

"I was trained to look upon life here as season for labor. Being more than fourscore years old, I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckening

GOV. CAMPBELL'S ENEMIES.

THEY GIVE HIM MORE INVESTIGATION THAN HE ASKED.

The Affairs of the Penitentiary and the Blind Ayslum to Be Inquired Into-An Interesting Batch of News From the

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. COLUMBUS, Jan. 17 .- The State prison i coming an interesting source of news. Warden Dyer has been served with a habeas corpus writ to appear before the United States Court at Cincinnati, and show by what authority he holds a prisoner named George Alexander, received from Tennessee in 1889 on a two years' sentence for obtaining an illegal pension. He was convicted on two counts, and his attorneys claim he cannot be held on more than one

claim he cannot be held on more than one under the circumstances.

Bud Smith, an eight-year prisoner from Stark county, died in the hospital from heart trouble. He was a jourth-termer and his relatives did not know where he was until he died, when a half brother, a prominent citizen of Alliance, was informed.

It has developed that the investigation which has been ordered of the management of the penitentiary is the outgrowth of the

which has been ordered of the management of the penitentiary is the outgrowth of the late special session of the Legislature, when Governor Campbell made a great many enemies among the members. One of them stated to-day, if the Governor wanted an investigation so badly they would give him more of it in connection with the State institutions. It has been arranged to spring a sprovice at the been arranged to spring a surprise at the meeting of trustees of the Blind Asylum next Monday evening, when the Superintendent will preser charges against the steward, charging him with drunkenness and using the money of the State to keep a supply of liquors on hand.

TWO ABDUCTED CHILDREN.

They Are Imprisoned in a Den 60 Hor Without Food or Water.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. CINCINNATI, Jan. 17 .- Last Wednesday afternoon two little tots, Rachel Frisch, 4 years old, and Charley Phillips, 3 years old, toddled away together from their humble homes on College street. Their distracted parents sought them day and night parents sought them day and night is vain ever sines. At noon to-day strong areas here the little ones back more dead to be we to their half-crazed parents. The children are too young to speak for themselves, and there is no one else to tell their story. They were seen together on Sixth street, near midnight, last Wednesday.

They were found to-day locked up to-

shoe store, within two blocks of their home. The entrance to their prison was by a stair way from an alley, and the door that shut them in was fastened with a nightlock. A boy happened to see tearful faces at a window about noon to-day, and he gave the alarm. The first cry of both the little ones when their prison door was broken open was "water. water!" They were found lying face down-ward on the floor. They had been shut up alone in the cold 60 hours without food of water. They are under the care of a physi-

FIGHTING THE RACE TRACKS.

New Jersey Ministers Take the Field Against Possible Legislation.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 17 .- The Protestant ministers, of Elizabeth, headed by Rev. Dr. Kempshall, have sent out circu lars to every Protestant clergyman in the State and to the Governor. the Supreme Court judges and other high officials, asking their co-operation in helping to defeat any attempt which may be made by the present Legislature to repeal the law rating a race track as a disorderly house or to pass a bill legalizing bookmak-ing on New Jersey race tracks. A copy of the document has also been mailed to every newspaper in the State. The crusaders are full of fight, but the railroads, who are deeply interested in the tracks, are expected to have a powerful

voice in the matter. A THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.

Showmen Agree to Pay That for the Madie Square Garden. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- Barnum & Bailey have leased the Madison Square Garden for a period of five weeks from March 22 next

at \$30,000, or \$1,000 a day, reckoning days of exhibition only. The terms of the lease give them the privilege of making such alterations as the requirements of the show demand. There will be three equestrian rings, two elevated stages and a hippodrome track.

The great height of the interior will permit the most elaborate aerial display ever seen in this country. The animals will be placed in the basement.

A MYSTERIOUS STARBING.

A Mortally Wounded Man Unable

Describe His Assailants. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. COLUMBUS, Jan. 17 .- Stephen Joyce, a painter, was found lying in the northeast part of the city to-night, stabbed in the lacerated. He was taken to the hospital, where, from loss of blood, he soon became

The only information he could furnish was he had been stabled by a man named Johnson. The physician states Joyce will die before morning. The perpetrators of the crime escaped.

SMUGGLED OPIUM CAPTURED.

It Is Taken From an Express Wagon in San Francis SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 .- Between 400

A STUPENDOUS PLOT

Mormons Charged With Inciting 10,-000 Indians to Revolt and

REVEL IN PILLAGE AND MURDER.

General Miles' Action Crushed the Uprising at the Start,

THE SAVAGES ARE STILL RESTLESS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 17 .-General Miles is of the opinion, from his own observations and conversations he has had with old scouts and Indians, that a general uprising in the spring was contemplated by the 10,000 redskins in the Northwest. The ghost dance, as it is now gener ally known, was merely a cloak for grievances which the Indians have suffered during the past 15 years, and the Messiah idea was the creation of meddlesome Mormons in Utah and Nevada.

Combining their dance with false teach. ings of the Mormons, the leaders in the plot hoped to inflame every Indian in the Northwest with religious fanaticism, so that when spring came and the grass was green they would be sufficiently excited to join in a revolt, which was to extend from the British line to the Indian Nation, and from the Missouri river to California. It was the teaching of the Mormons that when all was ready the followers of the Messiah would have only to stamp their feet and the earth would open and swallow up the whites.

The Indians were well prepared for the revolt. They were poorly clad and half-starved through the mismanagement of their affairs by the Interior Department at Washington, and in this condition they were greedy to accept any belief that promised them the return of their buffalos.

Preparing for the Upheaval. Shrewd old fellows like Sitting Bull had been working for years for an upheaval, which would involve all the Indians in the Northwest. Their young men had been buy-Northwest. Their young men had been buying guns and saving their ammunition for
the trouble which was to come at a vaguely
fixed date in the future. So industriously
did the savages prepare themselves for war
that Pine Ridge Indians were frequently
caught digging bullets out of buttes at Oelrich, where Captain Wells and his two companies of soldiers were spending the summer
in rifle practice. in rifle practice.

Enough information has been gained

show that the Indians who were to take a prominent part in the upheaval were Sioux, Araphoes, Shoshones, Cheyennes and Crows. The Utes, Piutes and NezPerces were to take the warpath during the excitement. This fact is proved to some extent by the gradual spread of the ghost dance to all these tribes during the present winter. The leaders of this stupendous plot meant mur-der and pillage throughout the Northwest. With all their people inflamed with relig-ious fanaticism, they could command a well armed warrior for eyery soldier in the United

Working on the Young Braves. They were the irreconcilable savages of he Western Indians, who have done all in their power to stop the advance of civiliza-tions and who have been embittered by the harsh treatment of the Indian Bureau. The younger and more progressive element in the tribes could not be inflammed into revolt by mere harragues for war. It was for this reason therefore, that the Messiah craze was

Started.

The natural superstition of the redskins soon absorbed the teachings of the wily old fellows, and when the snow came even the staunchest friends of the Government among The killing of Sitting Bull, however, upset everything, for a time at least. The Indians became divided among themselves, and then disconcerted at the rapidity with which troops were concentrated, it became evident to them that death was sure to follow any demonstration on their part. In the turmoil which existed in the great Sioux Nation, many of the Indians of the Northern agencies stampeded for Pine Ridge, which seemed to them to be the pos-

sible theater for the crash. Some of the came all the way from the Crow country, while others represented Standing Rock and the Cheyenne river agencies. Still others came from the Missouri river.

Crushed the Plot. Big Foot happened to get into the crater just when it was hot. There was an ex-plosion, and Big Foot and his 200 people were wiped out. This conflict destroye whatever life there yet remained in the plo Sitting Bull's sister is a prisoner at Pine Ridge. In an interview with THE DIS PATCH correspondent to-day she admitted that the Indians had contemplated an upheaval in the spring, and that if it had not been crushed by the masterly work of Gen-eral Miles and his subordinates, the extreme

There is some doubt, however, as to whether the trouble is all over. There are still thousands of savages in a restless condition. They are stunned for the moment by the terrific blow the army has struck, but there are many who believe that as soon as the grass gets grown a revolt will break

Northwest would have been pillaged from

out in another quarter.

The 10,000 Indians who are here at Pine Ridge are also to surrender their arms. They have had 48 hours in which to turn in their rifles, but up to noon to-day only 81 weapons had been handed to Agent Price. With few exceptions, the guns antedate Daniel Boone.

Brules May Make Trouble, The Indians in the hostile camp had a council all last night. The Brules want to remain here with the Ogallallas, but it now seems probable that they will be separated, the Brules being escorted back to their old reservation by Captain Taylor's scouts, or by a detachment of military. There is a possibility of trouble if this step is taken, as the Brules say they are this step is taken, as the Brules say they are willing to do everything General Miles orders, provided they are permitted to remain here. The Sioux from the northern agencies will be weeded out of the hostile village and given new camping grounds, preparatory to their transfer to their homes. So firmly convinced is General Miles that the war is over, that preparations are being made to send the troops back. The garrimade to send the troops back. The garri-McKinney will be strengthened for service during the winter. The famous Sixth Cavalry, of New Mexico, has been assigned to the Department of the Platte and will be stationed at Ft. Kinney and Ft. Niobrara General Carr, who commands this regiment, will have his headquarters at the latter fort. Fts. Robinson, Niobrara and McKinney commandthe great Pfue Ridge Agency. The Seventh Infantry, from Ft. Logan, will be ordered home. The flying Ninth Cavalry will probably return to Ft. Robinson. Cranks Are Pouring In.

The Seventh Cavalry, whose home is Ft. Riley, in Kansas, will, it is said, be ordered to New Mexico. It is probable that a regiment of infantry will be kept at the agency during the winter. Every possible precau-tion will be taken to keep the Indians from cranks are beginning to come to the agency. The Rev. Dr. Hansen, of the Ar-bitration League of America, is here. He is a Quaker from Philadelphia. He is going

cessful. Miss Elaine Goodale, who has made some sort of a reputation as a magazine writer, is about to marry a full-blooded Sioux doctor. Then there are reports of the coming of English officers, who are going to join Buffalo Bill, who has gone away, and kill all the Indians in sight. There was another death in the Indian hospital to-night. Sheath-the-Knife, a venerable savage who got mixed up in the Big Foot fight, passed away without attering a word. The doctors wanted to saw his leg off, but Sheath-the-Knife couldn't see how he was going to ride a horse with one leg, and so he refused to submit to the amputation.

A WICKED COMPROMISE.

FATHER CRAFT DENOUNCES THE RE-TENTION OF CIVIL AGENTS.

He Says the Indians Should Be Looked After by the Soldiers-Story of the Outbreak and the Causes Leading Up to It

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- Father Francis M. Craft, the young Catholic missionary who was wounded at the battle of Wounded Knee creek, says in a letter received to-day by General O'Beirne, Assistant Superintendent of Immigration: "I think I am entirely out of danger now. As soon as I am able to write a long letter I will send you a full account of the battle, with a map and a full account of the Indian situation. and a full account of the Indian situation. I will begin it to-day and finish it as soon as I am able. For the present there is something I wish you would see carried out with all the force possible. It is this: This agency, Pine Ridge, now has a military agent and has been entirely transferred to the War Department. This is as it should be.

"Had it been done in time enough before the battle of Wounded Knee, to silence the malicious whites who were opposing the

Had it been done in time enough before the battle of Wounded Knee, to silence the malicious whites, who were opposing the plans of the army and misrepresenting its intentions, and in time to enable the officers to mature lans and carry them out unoppose and the full account the transfer has been made, the good results of the trans.

On the transfer has been made, the good results of the transfer has been made, the good results of the transfer has been allowed to remain. This is very wrong and entirely unnecessary. The only excuse

oeen allowed to remain. This is very wrong and entirely unnecessary. The only excuse offered is that the Indian ring cannot afford to loose the plunder it has so long enjoyed, and for which it has caused misery, starvation and bloodshed. Nothing less than an entire transfer of all the Stoux agencies to the War Department will be of any use. The compromise is disgrace-ful, unnecessary, useless and a dead give away of the motives of the Indian Depart-

ment.

"Please protest strongly and unceasingly through the press, and by every other effective means, against the compromise, and demand that the transfer be entire and immediate. Use my name in this matter just as you please. I will write again very soon.

Yours sincerely,

F. M. J. CRAFT.

"P S.—Re' Cloud is here and sends his best regards, and is delighted with the new 'soldier agent."

AN INDIAN SCHOOL IN PERIL and the Teacher Missing.

KINGPISHER, O. T., Jan. 17.-There is trouble at the Kiowa Indian school at Anathe principal of the school punished a Kiowa pupil for some misconduct. Immediately afterward, the boy persuaded two other Indian pupils to run away from the school with them. Their absence was noticed that evening, but the principal supposed that they had gone to the camp of the refractory boys' parents, which was two miles distant. Saturday morning the teacher went in pursuit of the truants, but they were not to be found. Their parents were notified of their absence, and friends were started out in search of them. They were found Sunday, the first one, about 10 years of years of age, about 20 miles distant from the school, and two others, three or four years older, were found

within the next ten miles. All had been frozen to death. It is supposed that the boys ost their way in the heavy snowstorm.

As soon as the principal learned of their fate, fearing the vengeance of the Indians, he left that locality for parts unknown. A eport says that 400 or 500 angry Indians were camped in the vicinity of the agency, and are threatening to burn the school build-ing and to kill the principal if he can be found. An application has been made to the commanding officer at Fort Sill for troops to revent any outbreak.

Want the Oleo Traffic Regulated MASON CITY, IA., Jan. 17 .- Petitions are being circulated in this State asking Congress to enact a law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine except in the original ackage.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for the Reader's Convenience. ssue of THE DISPATOR to-day sists of 20 pages in three parts. The first part, and a portion of the second, are devoted to the local, telegraphic and cable news of the day, with the editorial sporting and musical de re as follows:

PART IL

Page 9. The Week's Events Page 10. LILLIAN SPENCES Page 11.
The Court News,
The Want Column,
To Let Column. Educational Matter Page 12. Dramatic News Doings of Society. The Grand Army. Page 13. Late News in Brief. Local Trade News

Page 14. leview of Spe Art and Artists. rage 15. RUDTARD KIPLING A Noiseless Plano. .. FRANK G. CARPENTE PARTIIL. Page II.

A Sojourn in Cuba ... Without a Memory . The City in the Desc Under a Delu on a Piceta Day. ... FANNIE B. WAR The Jeweled Crown. . PAYSII is a Quaker from Philadelphia. He is going to put down the rebellion by persuasion. There is a Messiah at Rushville, who is laid up with a broken leg, which he got while drunk. Miss Sickles, of Chicago, who is here to get Little Wound to lecture at the Auditorium, has been unaus-

FIVE CENTS.

Creditors of the Westinghouse Company Accept \$65,000 in Preferred Stock.

LENDING A HELPING HAND.

Adopting Lenient Action. AMOUNT OF THE LIABILITIES.

Unanimous Sentiment in Favor of

Statement Made by a Trusted Representa-

tive of the Firm. THE PRESIDENT RETURNS TO THE CITY

If the action taken and the sentiment expressed by the creditors at their meeting. yesterday afternoon, can be feken as a criterion, it might safely be said that the trouble in the Westinghouse Mairs is about over.

Never was there a more unanimous sentiment in favor of giving a company every chance to recuperate than that expressed by the 30 persons representing firms to which the Westinghouse Company is indebted, as they gathered in the office of J. B. Haines & Sons, before the meeting was called to order and discussed the all-absorbing topic No one appeared who was not a friend of the company and willing to take any action that would help it out of the present difficulties. One man was heard to remark:

"Not only sympathy for Mr. Westinghouse, but sympathy for Powerg should prompt us to be lenient, as, it we should alow this company to drop it would make an swful sore place in our industries. In fact, we can't afford to do it and I hope the proper action will be taken." That seemed to be echoed by all present,

as on every hand men talked of the great damage it would do the city to allow this matter to be dropped. What Men From Other Cities Think. A gentleman representing an Erie firm was present and his remarks indicated the

feeling that is prevalent in other cities. The fact that the advisory committee returned the checks was construed by him to mean considerable more than it does, and he says that others think as he did on this question. After it was explained he seknowledged that he had not previously fully understood the matter and returned home last night feeling somewhat relieved. It was shortly after 4 o'clock when W. B.

McLean, Chairman of the Creditors' Committee, called the assembly to order. Charles A. Wolfe, as secretary, read the report of the committee. This committee had instructions to visit the Westinghouse bullding and secure a statement of the indebtedness of the company. There, the report said, the committee was received by Vice President Bannister, who treated the members with the utmost courtesy and did all in his power to further their work. The amount of liabilities held by local men is placed at about \$147,500 and that of outside

creditors at about \$300,000. the committee, said that matters are looking much brighter just at present, and if the creditors follow out the policy as laid down by the committee the business can soon be

placed on a paying basis. Business Large in Volume and Profit. At present, said Mr. Bannister, the business is large in volume and profit and it can and will be carried on on a basis to guaranee success. The banks are amply secured and preferred stock accepted by the creditors will be good, as it has the first chance at the

assets of the company.

A telegram was received by the creditors' committee from a Mr. Bartley, of Uhicago. The gentleman had been asked by creditors of the company there what action they should take and he was withholding his advice until he should learn what action was taken at this meeting. One Chicago firm that holds a claim for \$2,500 has declared its willingness to take that amount in preferred tock.

Chairman McLean-"At present the business of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is doing a business of \$15,000 daily, and that without agents out, See what an immense business that is and what it can be made after this trouble is over. See how great a benefit it is to Pitts burg to keep it here. Mr. Bannister assured the committee that with proper management it would be worth \$600,000 profit per year to the stockholders. It would certainly be a great pity to allow this concern to leave Pittsburg, and I don't believe anybody here wants to see that occur. This committee was appointed and this meeting of creditors called to take action that will prove profita-

Agree to Accept Preferred Stock.

"Now, we have a paper to present, which hope you will favorably consider, as it is I hope you will invorably consider, as it is of great importance to all present and to the entire city of Pittsburg."

Secretary Wolfe read the heading of the agreement to take preferred stock in lieu of cash, as follows: "We, the undersigned creditors of the Westinghouse Electric and

Manufacturing Company, agree to accept preferred stock at the par value of \$50 per

share to the amount set opposite our names, on the condition that \$1,500,000 be sub-scribed before February 3, 1891, the amounts to be entered as a credit on the several sccounts. As an explanation, the Secretary said that the intention was to give all present a chance to sign the paper, and the first of next week the committee will visit all the local crediters and make an effort to have all sign. F. J. Totten-I move that all present who are ready to take preferred stock sign the

It was seconded, and when the was declared open for discussion Mr. Totten said: "Although my claim is not large, I want to give the company a hand, and I be lieve everybody here feels the same way.

To Help City, Company and Employes. "We will not only be helping the com-pany," continued Mr. Totten, "but we will thus help the city and the great number of men who depend on these institutions for a men who depend on these institutions for a livelihood. I would like to ask one question: Will any action we take give the people who have entered suit any advantage?"

J. B. Haines, Jr.—No; Mr. Westinghouse will not allow that to occur. Judgment cannot be secured before February 8, and the result of this action will be known on the 3d. If it fails, I believe Mr. Westinghouse will ask for a receiver rather than give these men an undue advantage. Beside, I believe when they see the action taken at this meeting they will retrace their stope and accept the preferred stock. It is a shame that any such action was taken. There is only about \$3,800 in question in all of the suits.

In a general discussion in a conversation In a general discussion of as ame belief as did way many expressed the same belief as did Mr. Haines. Mr. Totten said he only naked the question to get an expression of opi