

# Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1889.

NUMBER 2.

## FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK P.M.

### HARRISBURG.

**The Legislature—The Speaker—United States Senator—Caucus Nomination for Speaker—Clarke, of Philadelphia, to be the Successful Candidate.**

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)  
HARRISBURG, January 2, 1889.  
About fifty members are here. Wilson, Morgan, Miller and Kerr are from Allegheny. Graham, Errett, Humphreys and Taylor are expected to-night. The United States Senatorship is exciting discussion, but everything is in doubt. Wm. H. Kemble has arrived. Groat is here. Clarke, of Philadelphia, will undoubtedly be elected Speaker of the House.

Robert Naidig, a brakeman, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about a mile west of the city, about three o'clock this afternoon. He was terribly crushed.

Wilson, of Allegheny, was asked this afternoon to run for the Speakership, as a diversion, but he positively declined, not wishing to impair the prospects of Moorhead or Marshall for the Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 3, 1889.  
Forty-five Republican members of the House held a caucus yesterday, and nominated John Clarke, of Philadelphia, for Speaker. His election is certain.

The caucus appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson and Humphrey, of Allegheny; Hoffman, of Dauphin; Burritt, of Susquehanna; and Hong, of Philadelphia, to report minor officers to the regular caucus to-morrow evening. These minor officers are not to include clerks or other principal officers.

The Senate Republican caucus meets to-morrow afternoon. All the old officers will be re-elected generally.

No developments concerning the United States Senatorship. Everything is in doubt; nothing certain. But few Democrats are here yet.

### THE INDIANS.

**Report of General Sheridan—Result of His Vigorous Policy.**

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)  
St. Louis, January 2.—General Sherman has received a letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19th, noting his arrival at that post the day previous, with Gen. Custer's Seventh Cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, in all about fifteen hundred men. Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle-field and found the bodies of Maj. Elliot and sixteen soldiers, and also the bodies of Mrs. Elliott and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Gen. Sheridan had been shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out against a tree. Gen. Sheridan followed on the Indian trail down the Washita seven or eight miles, when he came to a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from Gen. Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Gen. Sheridan accompanied him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while traveling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita Mountains. Suspecting they were attempting to deceive him, he took Sata and Lone Wolf and notified them he would not allow them to pass, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. Sheridan says the Indians realize now for the first time that the Kiowas are not to make a truce with them, and adds: "The Kiowas have been engaged in war all the time, and have been playing fast and loose. They have been attempting to break beat Gen. Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the hatch out of them before they can do any more mischief." Gen. Hazen, however, says that the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by Gen. Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms, after which he has no fear of their renewing hostilities.

### Advices from Arizona.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)  
San Francisco, January 2.—Late Arizona advices state that the Malpais Indians had broken faith with Col. Price, and were again committing depredations. The people of Wickenburg have organized a company of scouts and purpose chastising the Indians. They have also petitioned General Ord for troops. The Apaches murdered two men in Pima county, and stole a number of cattle. The troops succeeded in recapturing the cattle. The Pimas Indians committed outrages near Maricopa walls. General Alexander settled the matter without resort to arms. The Pimas are numerous, and trouble with them is to be avoided.

There is no four in Prescott or Gagar, and the people have been living on corn meal and vegetables for some time. A vessel from San Francisco is supposed to have been lost off the Mexican coast in the recent storm.

**Snow Storm.**  
(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)  
BOSTON, January 3.—The snow storm is severe here. It has drifted somewhat and is from fifteen to twenty inches deep. Trains on all the roads are several hours behind time. One train was twenty hours behind time, and two or three have been abandoned. In many places in the country around Binghamton drifts of snow cover the fences.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

**The Oriental Question—Greece and Turkey Likely to Participate in the Conference to Meet in Paris on the 9th—The Ocean Yacht Race—Beverly Johnson Again Addresses the Workingmen—Insurrection at Malaga, Spain—Reported Intended Coup d'Etat by the Provisional Government of Spain—Napoleon's New Year's Reception—Riotous Disturbances in Italy—Chinese Embassy in Paris.**

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)  
LONDON, January 1.—Mr. Ashbury, in his note to Messrs. Baring, of New York, relative to the proposed yacht race, after objecting to the tonnage of the Dauntless, says he will race the Phantom and thus give the Sappho and other English yachts a chance to accept.

The Times to-day, in a leading editorial, expresses the projects of the Liberals for the abolition of premonition, etc., and says that England is essentially aristocratic and conservative.

The directors of the bank of Overend, Gurney & Co., which failed some time ago, and whose affairs have been in process of liquidation, have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of fraud in the management of its affairs.

LONDON, January 2.—Late telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the re-establishment of the Mikados at Jeddo.

The Express has an article to-day on the proposed abolition of the yacht race. It proposes that the owners of yachts of equal tonnage with the "Dauntless" accept Mr. Bennett's challenge.

LONDON, January 2.—Evening.—At a meeting of the workingmen held at Lambeth to-night, presided over by Rev. Newman Hall, an address was presented to Hon. Beverly Johnson, the American Minister. Mr. Johnson made a speech in reply, in which he said the continuance of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States was sure to be demanded by the people of both countries. His remarks were received with enthusiasm.

Cork, January 1.—There was a large English demonstration here to-day, at which Mr. O'Sullivan made a strong speech.

PARIS, January 1.—There has been a very considerable outflow of specie from the bank of France during the week just passed. The official statement of the condition of the affairs of that institution, is published to-day, whereby it is shown that the amount of bullion on hand is only \$1,000,000 francs less than that on a corresponding period last week.

The Emperor Napoleon, at the usual New Year's reception of the diplomatic corps, in reply to an address of the representatives of the foreign powers, said he realized with much pleasure the conciliatory and animating European Governments, which enables them, in quiet amities and without international difficulties as fast as they arise, thus insuring a continuance of peace. He confidently hoped that the year 1889 would prove as satisfactory as the year 1888, and that the progress of civilization would be maintained.

PARIS, January 2.—The officers of the Guard Mobile were reviewed to-day by the Minister of War, Marshal Niel, who complimented the Guard on the confidence the country felt in that arm of its defense.

PARIS, January 2.—In the course of an editorial on the Chinese Embassy, says that China observing her international obligations, comes to treat with the great commercial nations and expresses the belief that in the regulation of treaties with her the Powers will find that additional means for the betterment of the world which will be opened to civilization. The Patrie consequently hopes Burlingame's mission will be successful.

PARIS, January 2.—The journals state that the New Year's reception the Emperor told Senor Olazagui, the Spanish minister, to convey to his government the warmest wishes both of himself personally and of France for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

LONDON, January 3.—Dispatches from Paris report that several French iron-clads are preparing for sea.

PARIS, January 3.—Mr. Burlingame and other members of the Chinese Embassy are expected to arrive here to-day.

TRIESTE, January 3.—The Emperor Napoleon has subscribed five thousand francs for the monument to be erected here to the Emperor Maximilian.

PARIS, January 3.—It is more than likely that both the Turkish and Grecian governments will participate in the proceedings of the proposed Conference. It is given out to-day that Alexandre Rios, Rangoon, a noted Grecian poet, will represent Greece, and Fued Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent the Sublime Porte.

LONDON, January 2.—A dispatch from Athens states that the Turkish Admiral, Hobar Pacha, has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer Eros. The dispatch adds that war is considered inevitable at Athens.

CORFU, Jan. 1.—The Government of Greece is actively engaged in pacifying and completing the assessment of national troops.

LONDON, January 3.—The Conference on the Eastern question will meet at Paris on the 9th of January. It is said that, should its deliberations prove abortive, Russia will demand non-interference on the part of the European powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

MADRID, January 3.—An official report states that the loss of the insurgents during the late fighting in Malaga was four hundred men. The city is now perfectly quiet.

Roda. The insurgents lost four hundred killed and sixty prisoners.

It is believed the provisional government contemplates a coup d'etat in favor of placing Montenegro on the throne as soon as the citizens in the province of Malaga are disarmed and before the Cortes has a chance to assemble. Gena, Serrano and Rola support, but Prim opposes the movement.

The Spanish people generally favor a Republic, but will be overpowered by the military.

ITALY.  
FLORENCE, Dec. 1.—King Victor Emanuel to-day, in reply to New Year's congratulations of his military staff, said that the present situation of Italian affairs was good, but that if the present amicable situation should become clouded, and trouble should in future appear to be imminent, he should confidently rely upon the loyalty and patriotism of the army to sustain him in maintaining peace and national honor.

FLORENCE, January 3.—Riotous disturbances, arising out of the attempts of revolutionaries to force the Government to grant a new constitution, have broken out in some parts of the Kingdom, but they appear to be of an insignificant character.

MARINE NEWS.  
LONDON, January 2.—The steamship Rhin, from New York, when entering the harbor on the morning of the 1st inst., sprung a leak. She will have to go into dock for repairs.

GREENOCK, January 2.—The steamer Britannia, from New York, arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 3.—The steamship Union, from New York, December 24th, arrived to-day.

THE DIRECTORS of the bank of Overend, Gurney & Co., which failed some time ago, and whose affairs have been in process of liquidation, have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of fraud in the management of its affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Consols 92½; 5-20s 74½; Ex. Div. 104; India 101; Suez 41½; Panama 41½; FRANKFURT, Jan. 2.—United States bonds 79½.

FRANKFURT, Jan. 2.—Bourse firm; Renten 70 francs 91 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—In markets very little is doing. Cotton and breadstuffs markets are quiet. Provisions dull; sugar at 93½, and Cheese at 70s. Produce—spirits turpentine 27s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Sugar 20s for No. 12 to arrive. Tallow 22s 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 2.—Petroleum at 23½ francs.

SAINT PETERSBURG, Sunday, January 3.—Bonds are quoted to-day at 74½ and 75½.

SAN FRANCISCO Matters.  
(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)  
San Francisco, January 2.—The steamer Sacramento, from Panama, arrived this evening.

THE MORTALITY of the city in December was five hundred and one, of which one hundred and forty-eight were from small-pox.

There has been raining for the past twenty-four hours.

DURING 1888 five hundred vessels were dispatched to Atlantic and foreign ports, with cargoes aggregating in value twenty-three million dollars. Several hundred vessels engaged in the coasting trade are not included.

Exports of wheat since July 1st 1880, tons, and 240,000 barrels of flour; reducing flour to wheat the total exports were one million six hundred and eighty thousand bushels. It is estimated there are still on hand for export one hundred and eighty thousand bushels of wheat.

Exports of coin and bullion for the year thirty-six million, four hundred thousand dollars.

THE TROUBLE IN GEORGIA.  
(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)  
SAVANNAH, January 3.—Affairs on the Georgia coast are quiet, nothing having been done on either side. The white families from Bryan county are moving into the city, and the negroes are returning to the plantations.

Two companies of the United States 10th Infantry, under Gen. Sibley, arrived to-day. The 10th Infantry is composed of the 1st and 2nd regiments, and many rumors are afloat.

At a conference of some leading men of Virginia, in session in Richmond, attended by Hon. A. H. Stuart, Hon. Thomas F. Flournoy, John L. Marie, Jr., Winham, Robertson, George F. P. Leach, Johnson, Frank G. Ruffin, General John Echols, W. T. Sutherland, and others, a preamble and resolutions have been agreed on, which are in substance as follows: "We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that the negro race in Virginia do not believe the negroes in their uneducated condition are yet fit for suffrage, and even then they are not fit for the franchise in the recent national election, and in the hope of restoring harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, provided that the negroes are not allowed to vote in the election of members of the House of Representatives, and that the negroes are not allowed to vote in the election of members of the Senate, and that the negroes are not allowed to vote in the election of members of the Executive Council, and that the negroes are not allowed to vote in the election of members of the Judicial Council, and that the negroes are not allowed to vote in the election of members of the Board of Education, and that the negroes are not allowed to vote in the election of 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