

INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

Mutterings Among the Nez Perce Tribes, Around Lewiston, Idaho

THEY HOLD A COUNCIL.

Redskins on the Reservation in State of Excitement and the Young Braves Favor War.

Over Two Thousand White Settlers Scattered Over the Indian Reservation, Many of Whom Have Fled to Lewiston for Protection—Railway Right of Way Causes the Storm Cloud to Gather.

Spokane, Wash., May 29.—Grave fear exists that the scenes of the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877, in which fifty whites were massacred, thirteen volunteers and 105 officers and soldiers killed and 120 wounded, are about to be repeated about Lewiston, Idaho. For three days past 200 Nez Perce Indians have been holding council on the reservation, in almost the exact spot where, twenty-two years ago, seven hundred whites were massacred. Because of a split in the tribe there is great excitement in the council. The young braves, headed by several Carlisle Indians, demand war on the whites, it is said, to right their wrongs. The older chiefs advocate an appeal to the courts.

Scattered over the Nez Perce Reservation are about 2,000 white settlers. Twenty families of these, alarmed by the threats of the Indians, and the excited condition of the tribe, have fled for safety to Lewiston, and others have taken up a straggling march from their homes.

Formerly the Nez Perce Reservation comprised 10,000 square miles. Nine-tenths of this territory was taken by the Government under a treaty in 1853. The war of 1877 was terminated by the surrender of Chief Joseph to Gen. Miles. In October, 1895, the reservation was thrown open to settlement, as the result of a treaty made in 1853. This left the Indians only allotments in severalty and gave them 83 an acre for the lands taken.

The Northern Pacific Railroad wishes to build sixty-five miles of railroad up Lappaw Creek. Without obtaining a right of way from the Indians, the company secured permission from the Government to build across Indian farms, cutting down orchards and despoiling graves. When the road is completed the Commissioner will come from Washington to assess the damages to be paid the Indians by the company. This state of affairs is responsible for the present council of war and the threatened outbreak.

Asks for Removal of General Merriam.

Binghamton, May 29.—At a meeting of the Central Labor Union in this city resolutions were adopted asking President McKinley to remove and court-martial Gen. Merriam. The preamble recites that the miners working for the Standard Oil were underpaid, that Merriam declared unions to be criminal societies and arrested the miners; therefore the resolutions declared that his actions were tyrannical and outrageous, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, which guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to citizens, and the secretary was requested to write President McKinley, asking his removal.

Defied a Federal Injunction.

Norfolk, Va., May 27.—Notwithstanding an injunction granted by the Federal Court, the Portsmouth Street Railway Company laid tracks over the Port Norfolk Railway's line, and when a force was sent to remove the rails it was overpowered. Both sides were accompanied by constables, and the Portsmouth Company's constable arrested the other officers.

Texas Anti-Trust Law.

Austin, Tex., May 27.—Gov. Sayers signed the Anti-Trust bill. It will go into effect on Jan. 1, 1901. Many trusts that are now doing business in Texas are preparing to leave the State. One cash order for a million dollars worth of steel rails sent to an Eastern manufacturer by a Texas railroad builder a few days ago had been called back, it is said.

Judge Buskirk Insane.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.—Edward C. Buskirk, ex-Judge of the Criminal Court, one of the best known Democratic politicians in the country, was declared insane, the result of excessive grief over the condition of his wife, who is lying alarmingly ill at the Deaconess Hospital.

Gen. Bancroft Refuses a Chicago Offer.

Boston, May 27.—Gen. William A. Bancroft, general manager of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, has declined the flattering offer from the Chicago West and North Side surface lines to become general manager of the system.

Fired by Incendiaries.

Morristown, N. J., May 27.—The papermill mills of McKean Brothers at Whippany were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of fully \$75,000. The buildings were fired in three places by incendiaries. The loss is covered by insurance.

Shot His Daughter-in-Law Dead.

Petersburg, Mich., May 27.—Lee Wilson became involved in a serious family quarrel with his daughter-in-law and shot her with a rifle, the ball entering the left breast. The victim is dead and Wilson is in jail.

80,000 Children Parade.

Brooklyn, May 27.—Over 80,000 Sunday school children parade here, the occasion being the seventieth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. In honor of the event all of the public schools closed.

Rosa Bonheur is Dead.

Paris, May 26.—Rosa Bonheur, the famous animal painter, who has been suffering from an attack of the lungs, at Fontainebleau, died to-day, aged seventy-seven years.

DEWEY NAMES THE DAY.

Sends Word That He Will Arrive in New York About October 1.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—Admiral Dewey will arrive at New York about Oct. 1.

Two or three days ago Secretary Long cabled Admiral Dewey at Hong Kong asking him to state about when he would arrive in the United States. Admiral Dewey was informed that he was to govern himself entirely by his own wishes in the matter of coming home, but he desired that he feel no official restraint whatever. The hero of Manila was to take his time, if he desired, and stop wherever he wished. Of course the official despatch to Admiral Dewey conveyed this information very briefly, but enough was said to let him feel that he was to govern himself according to his individual desires.

He cabled from Hong Kong the announcement that he would stop at various places on his way home. Liensu, the Ward of the Navigation Bureau, then made the following official announcement:

"Admiral Dewey telegraphs that he will stop at various places on his way to the United States, and will reach New York about Oct. 1.

Heath Will Not Resign.

Washington, May 27.—A statement published in some of the New York newspapers that the First Assistant Postmaster General, P. S. Heath, was about to resign to become President of the Seventh National Bank of New York City is positively denied by Mr. Heath. In conversation about the report Mr. Heath acknowledged that he and his brother had acquired a controlling interest in the bank, but he did not anticipate any material change in the personnel of the bank.

He Sold the Stamps Too Cheap.

Whitesburg, Ky., May 27.—George Thomas, aged 23, of Joseph, a country hamlet west of this city, was arrested and arraigned for trial before United States Commissioner John W. Combs at Hindman, Knott County, on a charge of unlawfully selling and using postage stamps. It is stated that Thomas exchanged stamps for merchandise and sold them at one half less than the face value. The postoffice at Joseph was recently robbed.

Wants the Troop to Be Paid.

Washington, May 26.—The Secretary of War has sent the following telegram to Gen. Otis:

"Many petitions are received to have Washington and Oregon troops sent direct to Puget Sound and Portland. This can be done if the men wish it. It will deprive them of the \$25 to \$35 each for travel pay from San Francisco. Let a vote be taken with this knowledge by the regiments and advise me."

Our Colonial Rule.

Washington, May 27.—The text of the Executive order for the government of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines issued on May 8, has been given out. Auditors and treasurers are created for each possession, all to be under the Governor-General. All the islands are under identical governments.

An appeal is allowed to the Governor-General.

Minister's Wife Insane.

Racine, Wis., May 27.—The wife of Rev. G. A. Adkins, of Peytona, is violently insane and tried to drown her six-month-old infant in the well, and subsequently tried to take her own life. She says she "will have to kill somebody."

Must Take Off Their Hats in Church.

Dayton, Ohio, May 27.—The Board of Trustees of Raper M. E. Church has decreed that at all meetings at the church the women attending shall remove their hats. The action is in accordance with the terms of the state law on the subject.

New York Markets.

Grain.—Wheat.—July wheat sold at 80c. The upturn was almost entirely a result of further unfavorable crop news from the winter wheat district, to which traders gave more heed than they were disposed to grant when the same influence were before the market early last week. No. 2 red, 85 1/2c, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85 1/2c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 87 1/2c; No. 2 red, 83 1/2c, elevator.

Corn.—Corn was about neglected and nominally unchanged. No. 2 corn closed 41 1/2c. f. o. b. afloat and 40 1/2c, June 6.

Oats.—No. 2 oats closed 32c; No. 3 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 33 1/2c; track mixed 34 1/2c; track white, 34 1/2c; No. 2 white clips, 36.

Rye.—Market steady. No. 2 Western, 66c, and No. 1 Western, 66 1/2c; both f. o. b. afloat; State rye, 61c. e. l. f. New York car lots.

Barley.—Market steady. Feeding, 41c, and malting, 44 1/2c, both e. l. f. Buffalo.

Butter.—Creamery, per lb., 18c; do., firsts, 17 1/2c; do., thirds to seconds, 16 1/2c; do., State, extras, 17 1/2c; do., firsts, 17c; do., thirds to seconds, 15 1/2c; State dairy, half Irish tubs, fancy, 17c; do., firsts, 16 1/2c; State dairy, tubs, seconds, 14 1/2c; do., thirds, 13 1/2c.

Cheese.—New Cheese.—State, full cream, large white, choice, 9 1/2c; small colored, choice, 9 1/2c; full skims, 7 1/2c. Old Cheese.—State, full cream, choice, 11 1/2c.

Eggs.—Jersey and nearby, fancy, selected, per dozen, 16c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, average best, 15 1/2c; Kentucky, loss off, 14 1/2c; Southern, loss off, 14c.

Hay and Straw.—Hay, prime, per 100 lbs., 85c; do., No. 3 to No. 1, 60 1/2c; do., clover mixed, 55 1/2c; straw, long rye, 35 1/2c.

Potatoes.—Southern, Rose, per bbl., \$2.25; do., Chili, white, \$2.25; do., red, \$2.25; do., seconds, \$1.50; do., domestic, old, per 180 lbs., \$1.17; do., per sack, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, per bbl., \$1.2.

Bees.—Ordinary to choice native steers sold at \$4.75-\$5.50 per 100 lbs.

Calves.—Common to prime veals at \$5.50-\$7.50.

Sheep.—Common to choice sheep sold at \$4.37-\$5.35 per 100 lbs., common to fairly good State do. by the head at \$3.42-25 each.

Hogs.—Good to prime hogs sold at \$4.20-\$4.25 per 100 lbs.

THIS STATE WILL LEAD FOR M'KINLEY

The Republican State Convention Will Declare For the President's Renomination.

PENROSE HAS A PLANK FOR PLATFORM

The Distinguished Young Pennsylvanian Tells Why the President Has Won the Confidence and Admiration of the People.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, May 30.—Pennsylvania is likely to be the first state in the Union to declare through the Republican organization in favor of the renomination of President McKinley. At the coming state convention Senator Penrose will advocate a plank in the platform which will not only commend the administration of President McKinley, but declare in emphatic language in favor of his renomination and re-election to the presidency. This program has the hearty approval of Colonel Quay, who will himself be a delegate to the Republican state convention, and who has already been suggested for the chairmanship of the committee on resolutions of that body.

Senator Penrose is proud of the fact that early in 1895 he publicly announced his preference for Major McKinley for the presidential nomination, and that on several occasions the president has, in the course of conversations, referred to this circumstance.

"I am unquestionably in favor of President McKinley's renomination," was the prompt and emphatic response which Senator Penrose gave when asked if he cared to discuss the national political outlook. "President McKinley," continued the senator, "saved the country from the industrial depression and commercial uncertainty brought on by the free trade administration of Cleveland, and rescued our people from the dreadful apprehensions of disaster and revolution involved in the candidacy of Bryan. The results obtained by his election have been beyond the most sanguine expectations. The country a short time after his inauguration and following the passage of the Dingley bill at the extra session of congress, so promptly and wisely called by him, entered upon a period of unexampled prosperity. In fact, never in the history of the world has such an exhibition of industrial and commercial development been witnessed.

The money question, while not definitely settled, has ceased to be a disturbing factor as long as a Republican president is in office and Republican majorities in the house and senate are assured to uphold the pledge in the Republican national platform for a sound currency. The question will be taken up at the approaching session of congress, and will be disposed of satisfactorily."

M'KINLEY'S GREAT WAR RECORD.

"The unexpected event in the administration and one of the greatest events in our history was the war with Spain," continued Senator Penrose, as he took up the stirring period of the McKinley administration. "Upon this occasion the greatness of President McKinley showed itself. He recognized early that the moral sentiment of the people were shocked beyond endurance by the cruelties and barbarities of the Spanish government. The greatness of the president was shown in the fact that at this critical juncture he made every possible effort to avoid a war. He exhausted every method to counsel moderation among his own countrymen and to secure peaceful results by diplomatic negotiations. To the young, patriotic military spirit in the nation the condition of affairs had become intolerable, and war was forced upon the country. The splendid confidence felt at the time in the wisdom and integrity of McKinley was shown by the prompt and unanimous passage by congress of the first loan required by the war. In a few moments, without debate and without restriction, the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the president, and during the war both parties in congress at all times, by their vigorous support of the administration, gave evidence of their confidence in the president's high patriotic purpose.

"During the active operations of the war the president kept in close touch with all the military and naval maneuvers. No one who did not come in contact with the president at the time can appreciate the enormous responsibilities and burdens imposed upon him at this period. All through the day and often up until long after midnight the president endured an enormous physical strain, and with untiring industry and wise sagacity successfully met the serious problems which continually confronted him.

QUESTION OF NEW TERRITORY.

"At the conclusion of the war the United States was obliged to face a serious problem of outlying territories, which were not wanted and were unexpectedly acquired. In dealing with this serious question the president again exhibited his clear political insight and his broad American patriotism. Cuba is temporarily under an American military protectorate until such time as order can be restored and a Cuban government established. In Porto Rico there were few difficulties, as the island became part of the United States with the full acquiescence of its inhabitants. The treatment of the Philippine islands involved more serious questions. I cannot now go into details to show how the United States had but one duty before it, and that was to retain possession of these islands under the terms of the Paris treaty. The reasons were satisfactory to the commission, composed of representative Americans, and were esteemed valid by a two-thirds vote in the United States senate on the confirmation of the treaty.

The president has taken the ground that by the time the present congress convenes matters will have settled down, and the way of making a fair adjustment of many difficulties will begin to be indicated. The president will send in his message and congress have to provide for the local government of our newly acquired territories. The question is not involved in any more difficulties than were successfully disposed of in the settlement of previously acquired territory. In the solution of these complicated and grave questions the experience and knowledge of the president and the confidence which he inspires in the country, regardless of party, will be an important if not a dominant factor in congressional legislation.

Valueable Gift to Pennsylvania University Philadelphia, May 26.—Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, M.D., S.D., professor of American archaeology and linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania, has presented to the university his entire collection of books and manuscripts relating to the aboriginal languages of North and South America. The collection represents the work of twenty-five years and embraces about 200 titles, in addition to nearly 200 volumes of bound and indexed pamphlets bearing on the ethnology of the American Indians. Many of the manuscripts are originals and several are the only copies in existence.

Shot By Accident.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26.—Charles Johnson, second sergeant of Company M, 9th Immunes, was accidentally shot and killed in the Union station Johnson was in company with Charles of Company F, of the same regiment and was on his way to his home in New Highberry, Pa.

Had to Have Served a Death.

Evansville, Ind., May 27.—It is stated that the little child of more than two living in the manufacturing district of the city, which died several days ago starved to death, the parents are poor and proud, and would not ask for aid. The case will be investigated.

Defied Dowsing Him Insane.

New Holland, Mich., May 27.—B. P. Tangway, a Justice of the Peace of this place, was declared insane by the Probate Court at Circleville. He has been Squire for 20 years, and was defeated this spring. Insanity followed.

Frankfort, Ky., May 27.—Warrants have been issued against the banks of this city for failure to pay their annual license tax of \$125 each, which was due April 30. The penalty is \$20 per day for each day the banks are delinquent, which, if assessed, will cost them about \$1,800.

Judge Crippen Will Recover.

Chicago, May 27.—United States Judge P. S. Grosscup, who has been ill of fever for the last five weeks, is now announced by his physicians to be safely over his troubles. With careful nursing he will soon recover.

Brown's New President Chosen.

Boston, Mass., May 27.—Rev. Dr. W. H. E. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, is said to be the man chosen for President of Brown University, and it is said that he has accepted.

Elected to Succeed His Brother.

New York, May 27.—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the International Paper Company, Anson R. Flower was elected to the board to succeed the late Roswell P. Flower.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS

News Notes From Every Part of the Civilized World.

Diphtheria is raging in the Infant's Hospital on Randall's Island, N. Y.

Senor Eduardo Romana has been elected to succeed President Plerola, of Peru.

James E. Norton has been arrested at Reading, Pa., for printing bogus cigar union labels.

Queen Victoria has invested Jean de Reszke with the Royal Victoria Order of the Fourth class.

Mrs. Norton Crippen, of Penfield, N. Y., committed suicide by drowning herself in a barrel of water.

A new gold vault, to hold \$200,000, will soon be constructed at the New York Clearing House.

Postmaster H. A. Thomas, of Boston, who made 400 speeches in 300 days last year, has been taken to a sanitarium.

Archbishop Tonti, of Hayti, has received an appointment at Rome.

Neill Gresham, of Jonesboro, Tenn., a nephew of the late Secretary of State W. G. Gresham, committed suicide at the Perkins Hotel by shooting himself when arrested for obtaining money by false pretences.

A box car containing sixteen mules was destroyed by fire on a siding of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia. All the animals but four were roasted alive, and these were so badly burned that it was necessary to kill them.

The Standard Oil Company, having acquired not only the old Russian title, but a later mineral land grant from the United States Government, to the coal lands at Cook's Inlet, Alaska, is preparing to develop the coal fields, which are of vast extent.

Professor Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., S. D., professor of American archaeology and linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania, has presented to that institution his entire collection of books and manuscripts relating to the aboriginal languages of North and South America.

It has been discovered in Iowa, that in revising the Code two years ago the Legislature unintentionally provided that hereafter Presidential electors be chosen by Congressional districts instead of by the State at large. The change will mean two or three Democratic electors next year unless the law is amended.

A letter from Durango, Mexico, says Fred L. Morris, secretary of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of Kansas City, and H. E. Ellison, of Abilene, who have been prospecting in the mountains for some weeks have struck a bonanza silver mine that promises a fortune. They claim to have \$200,000 in sight and have commenced work.

The teachers whip will no longer be a source of dread to Prussian girls, for the pedagogues throughout the country have received the following Government edict:

In deference to the sentiment of our time, neither male nor female teachers will be permitted hereafter to inflict bodily chastisement on female pupils. Since girls are possessed of a delicate sense of honor, the extreme punishment for disobedience or lack of diligence in their case should be to be placed on a sort of "bench of penitence" near the teacher's desk.

Dr. Morse Vantier president of the Swiss Council, is dead.

Colonel Alfred S. Cooley, a civil war veteran and wealthy citizen of Yorkers, N. Y., is dead.

Strikers of all classes resumed work on the docks in Buffalo, yesterday. There has been no hitch whatever. The American Railway Equipment Company has been organized in Chicago with a capital stock of \$22,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 will be common and \$10,000,000 preferred.

At Whitby, Ont., Howard Elliott, a fifteen-year-old boy, has been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of William Murray, of Beaverton. The victim, who was eighty years old, lived alone and was beaten to death with a club.

The district convention, Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith, Louisville, pledged the order to support a hospital for consumptives in Denver, at an annual cost of \$15,000. This infirmary will be under Hebrew officials, but will be open to all.

The promoters of the movement to erect in San Francisco a \$100,000 monument to commemorate deeds of the American Navy, especially the victory of Admiral Dewey, have sent to work with a will and are confident that the money will soon be raised.

Schaefer and Slonson will meet in another billiard match. Their last one which was finished Monday night, resulted in a victory for each. A syndicate headed by William H. Myer has offered to back the Wizard against Slonson for from \$500 to \$1,000 a side.

Former Senator Gorman of Maryland, has announced that he will take an active part in the State campaign. This is taken to mean that Mr. Gorman will also be in the fight for a place on the national ticket in 1900, and that he intends to continue as the leader of his party in Maryland.

Gen. Otis's Casualty Report.

Washington, May 25.—The War Department has received the following casualty report from General Otis: Wounded—Twenty-first Infantry, May 14, E. Private Leonard Edling, notes moderate; Twelfth Infantry, 224, I. Private John Pender, skull, severe; Ninth Infantry, C. Private Charles H. Knepper, thumb, slight; Fourth Cavalry, K. Privates Joe Costello, breast, severe; Thomas Turner, thumb, moderate; Hans C. Mathieson, thigh, severe; Twenty-second Infantry, K. Private Robert V. Cassidy, severe; I. Simon Schuller, notes, severe.

Killed—First Idaho, G. Corp. George Scott; First Colorado, 23d, C. Private Harry L. Boxsee.

Sex Determined by Hair.

An authority on microscopy states that the hair of a woman can be distinguished by its construction from that of a man when examined through the microscope.

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